
This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

GoogleTM books

<https://books.google.com>



NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



3 3433 07439323 6

CLASSICAL SERIES

AN ETYMOLOGY

OF

LATIN AND GREEK

CHARLES S. HATSEY

GINN & COMPANY



1901

1902

1903

AN
ETYMOLOGY
OF
LATIN AND GREEK.

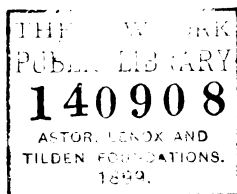
BY
CHARLES S. HALSEY, A.M.



BOSTON, U.S.A.:
GINN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

1891.

L. B.



Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1882, by
CHARLES S. HALSEY,
in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

TYPOGRAPHY BY J. S. CUSHING & Co., BOSTON, U.S.A.

PRESSWORK BY GINN & Co., BOSTON, U.S.A.

S. F. Blake - Sept 27/99 - 60 Jo.

Digitized by Google

But historical etymology, that gives the original and central meaning of related words, and, gathering the words themselves together, unites them by the natural bond of their common origin, should not be so long deferred, nor should it be pursued only as a higher range of study. Itself the historical foundation of all the structure of language, certainly it should form a prominent part in the foundation of the course of study. Presented in a simple form, it can be made to furnish a large vocabulary of the most practical words, and these not arranged for comparison in the separate language merely, Greek with Greek, Latin with Latin, but placed side by side, each language throwing light upon the other. A wider comparison enriches with knowledge and enlarges the mind; a deeper comprehension of the laws of progress in language reveals new and interesting truth, arousing curiosity and stimulating to further investigations.

It has been urged against the study of etymology that we have not within our reach sufficient material to furnish the basis of the science, and that etymologists, proceeding often not upon any well-ascertained general principles, but upon superficial resemblance of words, and even roaming off in wild excursions of fanciful associations, have produced such results as to bring the study into deserved condemnation. We must always bear in mind that historical etymology is not specially concerned with the absolute origin of language. It is concerned to ascertain the early forms, wherever they are traceable. True, there are many words which we cannot trace to their early forms; but there are also very many words, and these the most important, that we can trace, and of their etymology our knowledge is as reliable as any in the whole range of language. It must be acknowledged, too, that the work

of many professed etymologists did in former times bring discredit upon the study. But the case is now widely different. The general principles and methods according to which all scientific etymological research must proceed, are now thoroughly established and recognized. The application of these principles requires a wide and careful comparison of kindred words. As this comparison is always going on and becoming still wider and more discriminating, the special results attained, relating either to single words or to the rules deduced, must always be held as open to any modification which may be reasonably required by continued investigation.

For a long period of time, extending to the year 1876, the views of etymologists in regard to the rules of Indo-European phonetics were in substantial agreement. Beginning with that year, certain important modifications were proposed in some of the rules of the Indo-European phonetic system; and these modifications are now generally accepted among the German philologists. These views will be found stated and explained in Part I., Chap. VI., and Part IV., Chaps. I.-III. In presenting them I am much indebted to Prof. Maurice Bloomfield, with whose cordial approval I have given the statement of those chapters condensed mainly from his paper on the Greek Ablaut, published in the "American Journal of Philology" for September, 1880. The Preliminary Statement of the same views is condensed from his article in the Journal of December, 1881. The roots, arranged in accordance with this system, are given by themselves near the close of the volume, so that the use of them will not lead to any confusion.

In the preparation of the present work, the author has endeavored to conform to the latest investigations of the highest authorities. In general, doubtful or disputed ety-

mologies have been omitted, or, in the few cases given, they are marked doubtful. The table of vowel-scales is from Schleicher's "Comparative Grammar." It is assumed that any student who may use this Etymology is already provided with a suitable grammar of Latin or Greek; and, therefore, this work does not state in full the prefixes and suffixes which are given in the grammars. Neither does it aim to present in full the processes of inflection, which would require a larger treatise upon comparative grammar.

The object of this work is to present, within the limits of a school-book, the most needful etymological information that is not adequately furnished by the grammar or the lexicon. Even within these limits, some things are stated that are not intended to be learned in the early part of a student's course, *e.g.*, the Sanskrit forms. They are given because they illustrate the subject, and may be used for later reference. Great prominence has been given to the derivation of English words. Many of the cognate words here treated have descended to us through the French, or through the Teutonic family. A complete index is furnished for the Latin, the Greek, and the cognate English words.

The study of etymology, as here presented, may advantageously begin at an early stage in the study of Latin; and it should continue, in some form, throughout the course of classical education. The present work may be used for regular daily lessons in connection with the study of the classical text, and may also, with equal advantage and facility, be employed for reference on individual words.

C. S. HALSEY.

SCHENECTADY: April, 1882.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF INDO-EUROPEAN PHONETICS.



THE changes proposed by the new system have reference chiefly to the vowels. It is held that the European vowels, *ā, ē, ō*, are not, as had been previously supposed, later modifications of an original Indo-European *ā*, but are themselves original Indo-European vowels. The theory of vowel-increase has been abandoned; the consequence is roots of the form *a's*, *a'i*, *sra'u*, *bha'r*, *ma'n*, *da'ik*, *da'rk*, *bha'ndh*, (*ἔσ*, *εἰ*, *σρεν*, *φερ*, *μεν*, *δεικ*, *δερκ*, *πενθ*). Formerly the roots were inconsistently set down as *εσ*, *φερ*, *μεν*, *δερκ*, *πενθ*, but *ι*, *σρν*, and *δικ*, thus allowing the *e* a function in the one case and denying it the same in another which is perfectly parallel. These roots have in addition to the form with ablaut *a°* (Greek *ο*: *οι*, *δορκ*, *πονθ*, etc.) a weak form, which differs from the strong by the lack of this *e* (*ο*): *σ*, *ι*, *σρν*, *φρ*, *μν*, *δικ*, *δρκ*, *πνθ*. This reduced form may safely be assumed to have stood originally only in formations which had the word-tone on some non-radical syllable, — thus naturally bringing about a less distinct pronunciation of the root-syllable. The graphical representation of this weakened utterance is *root minus the e-o vowel*.

The recognition of these weak root-forms leads irresistibly to the assumption of *Indo-European lingual and nasal vowels*; Indo-European *ɾ*, (*l*), *ŋ*, *m*, represented in Greek by *αρ* or *ρα* (*αλ* or *λα*) for the lingual, and *α* and *αν*, *α* and *αμ*, for the nasal vowels.

Strange in external appearance are the Indo-European and Greek groundforms or explanatory symbols which are the result: **τη-νμαι* for *τάννμαι*; **βη-χω* for *βαίνω* = *venio*. The

Greek groundform for *ἐφθάρατο* would be **ε-φθρ-γτο*. It certainly does not seem as if one of the acquisitions of the grammatical science of to-day were simplicity of method in representing its processes. We will, however, gladly put up with a cumbrous system of symbols, if we are compensated for it by exactness—if such symbols help to convey to the reader the exact meaning of the writer. This quality the signs, which may be gleaned from the examples above, in general possess to a high degree. *ɣ* is the designation for semivocalic or semi-consonantal *y* in distinction from the full consonant (spirant) *y*; the same is true for *ɥ*. When we examine the symbol-group **ɳsma*°, there can be no doubt as to the exact value represented by it: *ɳs-* is a syllable in which the element that carries the syllable tone is in the main nasal (a nasal vowel). The vocalic color of this nasal vowel the symbol does not undertake to express, and it is indeed unknown. The representations of it in the various languages of the family diverge widely: Greek and Sanskrit *a* and *an*; but German *un*, Latin *en*, Lithuanian *in*. In the same way *r* is an element mainly of a lingual character, bearing the tone of the syllable; in the rendering of it the Sanskrit at least coincides with the symbol (Sanskrit *ṛ*); the other languages again vary greatly: Zend *ərē*; Greek *αρ* and *αλ*; Latin and German *or* (*ur*); Lithuanian *ir*. The remainder *ma*° is practically identical with Greek *με*. The symbol does not, however, profess to define the value of the Indo-European vowel, which it renders, quite so closely; *a*° expresses a vowel sound lying somewhere between *e* and *a*, but without quite reaching *a*; in the same way *o*° is a sound between *o* and *a* which does not quite reach *a*. Nevertheless it is becoming more and more common to write simply *e* and *o* for *a*° and *o*° even at the expense of perfect exactness; and in the present work the more simple forms are preferred, so that in Indo-European roots and words *e* may be found where *a*° could also be written, and *o* where *o*° could also be written.

The writers of the new school treat the vowel-phenomena in 'reihen,' 'vocalreihen,' an expression which, like many German grammatical terms, can be rendered but inadequately into English by 'vowel series.' Parallel with the three vocalic forms presented in the α^e -reihe (form with α^e , form with α^o , and form without this α^e - α^o) there appear three other series — the $\bar{e}$ -series: $\bar{e}$, $\bar{o}$, $\bar{a}$, the $\bar{a}$ -series: $\bar{a}$, $\bar{o}$, $\bar{\alpha}$, and the $\bar{o}$ -series: $\bar{o}$, $\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{o}$, justifying the following proportion for the Greek:

TABLE I.

ϵ -series:	$\epsilon : o : - =$
η -series:	$\eta : \omega : \epsilon =$
$\bar{a}$ -series:	$\bar{a} : \omega : \bar{\alpha} =$
ω -series:	$\omega : \omega : o$

An example of the η -series is presented by: $\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\mu\iota$, $\theta\omega\text{-}\mu\acute{o}\text{-}\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$; of the $\bar{a}$ -series by $\phi\eta\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, $\phi\omega\text{-}\nu\acute{\eta}$, $\phi\alpha\text{-}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$; of the ω -series by $\delta\acute{\iota}\text{-}\delta\omega\text{-}\mu\iota$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\omega\text{-}\kappa\alpha$, $\delta\omicron\text{-}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$.

In order to understand the origin of these series, i.e., the method which led to their recognition, it will be necessary to refer to the 'Theory of Sonant Coefficients.' This theory assumes that all Indo-European roots can have but one vowel, $\alpha^e(e)$ varying with $\alpha^o(o)$; all other seemingly vocalic elements are in reality semiconsonants, which assume the function of vowels only when this e - o has for some reason been lost; this semiconsonant is called 'sonant coefficient.' In cases where the root does not possess such a sonant coefficient, it remains vowelless ($\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\tau\text{-}\acute{o}\mu\eta\nu$). This agrees incontrovertibly with all the facts in the case of roots of the α^e -series; $\pi\epsilon\tau$, $\delta\epsilon\iota$, $\chi\epsilon\nu$, $\delta\epsilon\rho$, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda$, $\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\nu\theta$, $\delta\epsilon\rho\kappa$, $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta$, etc., can interchange with $\pi\omicron\tau$, $\delta\omicron\iota$, etc., but only upon the loss of this ϵ or o do the semiconsonantal elements contained in these roots assume the function of vowels: $\delta\iota$, $\chi\upsilon$, $\delta\rho$, $\sigma\tau\lambda$, $\mu\upsilon$, $\lambda\iota\pi$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\theta$, $\delta\rho\kappa$, $\pi\upsilon\theta$, etc. The possible sonant coefficients of roots of the α^e -series are accordingly: i , u , r , (l), n , m ; and if we add these to the

real vowels of the α^e -series, we obtain the following five (or six) series within the α^e -series:

TABLE II.

$\epsilon\iota : \alpha : \iota =$	$(\epsilon\lambda : \alpha\lambda : \lambda) =$
$\epsilon\nu : \alpha\nu : \nu =$	$\epsilon\nu : \alpha\nu : \nu =$
$\epsilon\rho : \alpha\rho : \rho =$	$\epsilon\mu : \alpha\mu : \mu =$

In Greek the roots made according to these models are about 250, and it is probable that more than one-half of the roots which occur in verbal formations are of this class. In the other languages also these roots are preponderatingly represented (e.g., Sanskrit and Gothic). The thought, then, that the remaining roots also may be found constructed on the same plan does not lie far removed, and the attempt has been boldly made. As in Table II., $\iota, \nu, \rho, (\lambda), \nu, \mu$ are the sonant coefficients to $\epsilon-o$; as these are forced in the reduced root-form to play the part of vowels ($\iota, \nu, \rho, (\lambda), \nu, \mu$), so in Table I. ϵ of the η -series is a sonant coefficient (ϵ), which is performing the function of a vowel, because the real root-vowel $\epsilon-o$ has been lost; i.e., η stands for $\epsilon\epsilon$; ω for $\alpha\epsilon$; in the same way the vocalism of the $\bar{a}$ -series goes back to $\epsilon\bar{a}$ for $\bar{a}$; $\alpha\bar{a}$ for ω , and $\bar{a}$ is the sonant coefficient; so also the ω -series is to be resolved into $\epsilon\omega, \alpha\omega$, and ω . We could then add to Table II. three perfectly parallel series:

TABLE III.

$\epsilon\epsilon : \alpha\epsilon : \epsilon =$
$\epsilon\alpha : \alpha\alpha : \alpha =$
$\epsilon\omega : \alpha\omega : \omega =$

From the standpoint of the phonetist it is believed that no objection can be urged; ϵ, α , and ω can be 'consonans' as well as ι and ν (Sievers, *Phonetik*, p. 123): the contractions with the root-vowels into the vowel-forms actually occurring would

also pass criticism, though it is to be noted that in the first perpendicular column of Table III. the *semiconsonantal* elements impress their vocalic color on the result ($\epsilon\epsilon$, $\epsilon\alpha$, $\epsilon\omega$: η , $\bar{\alpha}$, ω), while in the second perpendicular column the semiconsonantal element succumbs, and the result of the contraction (ω) has the *vocalic color of the real root-vowel* (ω).

From the standpoint, however, of the history of the Indo-European languages, we are not at present warranted in accepting these results (shown in immediate connection with Table III.). No one language shows even a single instance in which the elements supposed to underlie the contraction occur uncontracted. This, to be sure, is no final condemnation; we are becoming accustomed more and more to view the immediate historic background of the separate Indo-European languages, — the Indo-European parent language, as a real language devoid of unnatural regularity, presenting in many respects phenomena of a very secondary nature, — phenomena which had a long history before them; and the possibility of these contractions must not be absolutely denied. Practically, however, they cannot *as yet be recognized in that form*. This theory has, nevertheless, yielded one result that we may safely adopt, namely, the recognition of the fact that the η and $\bar{\alpha}$ of the η - and $\bar{\alpha}$ -series vary with ω under the same circumstances under which ϵ varies with ω .

It will be interesting now to see what vocalic and semi-vocalic material is furnished for the Indo-European parent speech.

The α° -series yields two real vowels: α° and α° (e and ω) and the following sounds wavering between consonantal and vocalic function: y and i ; v and u ; r and $\bar{r}$ (l and $\bar{l}$); n and $\bar{n}$, m and $\bar{m}$; perhaps also the nasals corresponding to the two Indo-European guttural series, which could be designated by $\bar{n}$ and $\bar{n}$, and $\bar{n}$ and $\bar{n}$. Its diphthongs would be ei , oi , eu , ou , (in a wider sense of the term also er , or (el , ol); en , on ; em , om , and even $e\bar{n}$, $o\bar{n}$; $e\bar{n}$, $o\bar{n}$).

The $\bar{e}$ -series yields: $\bar{e}$ and $\bar{o}^1$ (so designated to differentiate it from the $\bar{o}$'s of the two following series) and e .

The $\bar{a}$ -series yields: $\bar{a}$ and $\bar{o}^2$; and a .

The $\bar{o}$ -series yields: $\bar{o}^3$ and $\bar{o}^4$ and o . Of diphthongal material in which the first part is a long vowel there appears certainly at least: $\bar{a}u$ in the stem $n\bar{a}u-$; Ionic (not pan-hellenic) $\nu\eta\bar{u}-s$; Sanskrit $n\bar{a}u-s$; Latin $n\bar{a}v-is$.

We subjoin a provisional scheme of Indo-European vowels and semivowels, claiming neither absolute correctness nor scientific symmetry in the symbols employed. It will, however, suffice to give a fair idea of what is supposed to be the material contained by the immediate predecessor of the separate languages of the Indo-European family.

Pure short vowels: $\bar{e}$ — $\bar{o}$; $\bar{a}$

Their diphthongs: $e\bar{i}$ — $o\bar{i}$; $a\bar{i}$

eu — ou ; au

Long vowels: $\bar{e}$ — $\bar{o}^1$
 $\bar{a}$ — $\bar{o}^2$
 $\bar{o}^3$ — $(\bar{o}^4)$

Short vowels or semivowels corresponding to these: e, a, o .

One diphthong: $\bar{a}u$

Semiconsonants: $y-i$; $v-u$; $r-r$; $(l-l)$; $m-m$;
 $n-n$ ($\bar{n}-\bar{n}$; $\bar{n}-\bar{n}$).

SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO THE STUDY OF ETYMOLOGY.

As this subject, in its systematic form, has not been commonly taught in the schools, it seems appropriate to offer some suggestions, in general for the study of Etymology, and in particular for the use of the present work.

1. We must bear in mind that the most important and practical facts may be clearly ascertained without determining all their theoretical and antecedent conditions. Thus, to establish the important fact that certain words are etymologically related to each other, it is not necessary to establish the roots of the words themselves. E.g., there is an undoubted etymological connection between the verb $\phiέρω$, to bear, and the adjective $\phiρός$, bearing; and this connection remains conclusively established whether we assign for the word-group three root-forms, $\phiερ$, $\phiορ$, $\phiρ$, or two root-forms, $\phiερ$, $\phiορ$, or one root-form, $\phiερ$, or even if we say that no root-form can be assigned at all. So, also, the verb *tendo*, to stretch, is to be connected with the noun *tōnus*, a stretching, sound, tone; and this connection remains conclusively established whether we assign two root-forms, *ten*, *ton*, or only one root-form, *ten*, or even if we say that no root-form can be assigned at all.

At the present time, there is a great deal of movement of opinion in the etymological field. Various innovations are proposed, prominent among them that of bi-syllabic roots. In view of all the proposed changes, it is well to be cautious about accepting any roots without reserve. From the nature of the case, roots cannot be known by direct or positive evidence. They can be laid down only with various degrees

of probability in their favor; yet, at all events, they may serve a practical purpose as convenient labels to aid us in associating related words.

2. In accordance with this principle, it is held that the word-groups, or sets, numbered in this work 1-528 belong etymologically as thus arranged. These words furnish an orderly and practical vocabulary; and they may become fixed in the memory by the very association that binds the words themselves together, namely, their etymological relation to each other.

3. Careful discrimination is needed in adapting the different parts of this study to the wants of the student in the different stages of his progress. A younger student, in the early part of a classical course, may advantageously learn some roots, and how to form from them stems and words, and may thus acquire a useful vocabulary; but to master fully the principles involved in the theoretical views will require a mind more mature, and a higher and wider range of study. Therefore, at first and with younger pupils, the application should receive the greater attention, and the theory should be presented only in its most prominent and practical features.

4. While it is desirable that the scholar should be acquainted with the leading principles of both the older and the later system, in practice one must be preferred to the other. In general, where the later views conflict with the earlier, the author would recommend the later views, as more likely to prove correct; and especially would advise that the roots should be taken as arranged in *Part IV., Chap. IV.*

5. It is, of course, in itself undesirable to present conflicting views, even if they are only theoretical, in a work designed for school use. One system, uniform, consistent, and commanding the assent of the etymological world, would be a great desideratum. But certainly such a system cannot be presented now. No one can prophesy how far distant the day may be when theoretical views shall be harmonized; and

it is not wise to defer to that uncertain day the acquisition of practical knowledge.

In the present work, an effort is made to avoid as far as possible the confusion liable to arise from a statement of opposing theoretical views. For this purpose, in the body of the work, the principles of the older school are first clearly set forth. As these principles commanded until very recently an assent almost universal, they should be stated fully; and any part of them that may be modified or even overthrown by later investigation deserves to be stated, at least as a part of the history of the progress of the science. The principles of the new school are then given in Part I., Ch. VI., and their application in Part IV., Ch. I.-IV.

It has been thought advisable to present at the very outset of the work a brief statement of the new-school system, with an explanation of the symbols which it employs. This preliminary statement has therefore been given in the preceding pages.

6. This work can be intelligently studied by one who has no knowledge of the Greek language; but it would be advantageous for a Latin scholar to learn the Greek alphabet and the sounds of the letters, as it would require but little time, and the additional benefit would be very great.

7. A simple illustration is here presented to show one method in which the subject may be taught. Let us examine first the Latin words under set No. 142. In all these words we find a common syllable *fūg*; and in *fūgi*, the perfect of *fūgio*, we find the same syllable with a long quantity, *fūg*. Here, then, we have a root in its two forms, *fūg*, *fūg*. We observe in these Latin words one meaning that is general in its character and common to all the words. This meaning is expressed in English by the word 'flee.' The syllable *fūg*, *fūg*, is a simple, primitive form, expressing only the general meaning of these words. As such, it is called their root.

By joining to this root significant elements, we may render

its meaning more limited, and so form stems and then words. Thus, by adding *a* to the root *fūg*, we form *fūga*, the stem of the noun *fūga*, flight. By adding to this stem the various case-suffixes, we may inflect the noun through all its variations of case and number. By adding to the root *fūg* the suffix *ā*, we form *fūgā*, the stem of the verb *fūgāre*, to put to flight. By adding to this stem the various suffixes that make up the verbal endings, we may inflect the verb through all its variations of voice, mood, tense, person, and number. The root *fūg*, with the termination *ax*, forms the adjective *fūgax*, apt to flee. Strictly speaking, we should say that the suffix added to the root is only that which with the root forms the stem of the word; but it is often more simple and convenient, as well as customary in grammars, to state at once for nouns and adjectives the ending of the nominative singular, and for verbs the ending of the first person singular of the present indicative active. The other process, though accurate, may sometimes prove rather complicated. In this instance, in the termination *ax*, *x* is for *c-s*, of which the *s* is the case-suffix of the nominative singular; *c-s* is for *co-s*; and the *ā* was originally the stem-vowel of an *ā*-verb; so that the entire process might be represented by *fūg-ā-co-s*, *fūg-ā-c-s*, *fūg-āx*, *fūgāx*.

A process similar in general to that illustrated with the Latin words may be applied to the Greek words in set No. 142. We find the root in two forms, *φευγ*, *φύγ*. From this root stems may be formed, and then words. Thus, by adding the suffix *a* to the root *φύγ*, we form *φύγα*, the (original) stem of the noun *φύγη*, flight.

The various prefixes and suffixes used in word-formation, together with their significations and application, are given in the grammars; and it is not thought best to enlarge the present work by a re-statement of what is already well stated in the grammars.

The following examples illustrate by comparison the formation of words:—

stāre, to stand.
abstāre, to stand away from.
constāre, to stand together.
distāre, to stand apart.
exstāre, to stand out or forth.
instāre, to stand in or upon.
stabilis, that stands firm, steady, stable.
stabilitas, a standing firm, stability.
stābulum, a standing-place, a stable.
stātus, a standing, position, condition.
stātuerē, to cause to stand, to establish.

Comparing these words with one another, we find in them all

- 1, a common syllable, *sta*.
- 2, a common meaning, expressed in English by the word 'stand.' The syllable *sta* is called the root of the words. We observe that its vowel is long in some of the words and short in others. The root has, therefore, two forms, *stā*, *stā*. These are called respectively the strong and the weak form. The syllable *sta*, which appears as a root in the preceding examples, is found with a changed form in some other kindred words. For example, in *solstitium*, the solstice, it appears as *sti*. In this and similar cases, the form which corresponds with the root may conveniently be called the root-equivalent.

Let us now examine words for the purpose of ascertaining the form and meaning of their prefixes and suffixes.

fragilis, easily broken, fragile.
docilis, easily taught, docile.
amabilis, worthy to be loved, amiable.
stabilis, that stands firm, steady, stable.

In these examples, *frag* is a root meaning break; *doc* is a root meaning teach; *sta* is a root meaning stand; *ama* is a stem of the verb *amare*, to love. From these and other examples, we find that the suffixes *-ilis* and *-bilis* are used with roots

and verb-stems to form verbal adjectives expressing quality or capability. By a similar method of comparison widely extended and applied to the words of kindred languages, we may determine for each language the form and meaning of its roots and the form and meaning of its prefixes and suffixes.

The following plan of study is recommended in using this Etymology:—

Page xv., 7 to end of Suggestions: Sets 2, 3, 10, 12, 32. Part I., Chapters I.–IV. (pages 1–14). Sets 33, 69, 99, 104. Chapter V. (pages 14–20). Sets 112, 120, 142, 175, 225, 234, 236, 256, 344, 348, 440, 459, 493, 496, 509, 525. Sets (including the preceding sets) 1, 2, 3, 10, 12, 28, 29, 32, 33, 44, 45, 48, 54, 57, 67, 69, 80, 83, 99, 104, 112, 120, 125, 142, 175, 188, 189, 210, 213, 219, 224, 225, 234, 236, 256, 339, 344, 348, 350, 358, 369, 374, 377, 386, 387, 396, 400, 408, 410, 414, 426, 440, 459, 475, 493, 496, 500, 502, 509, 519, 525.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Principles of Etymology.

	Page
PROVINCE OF THE SCIENCE	1
CLASSIFICATION OF INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	1-3
GROWTH OF LANGUAGE	3, 4
ROOTS	4-7
ROOTS CLASSIFIED BY THEIR FORM	6
ROOTS CLASSIFIED BY THEIR SIGNIFICATION	6, 7
CLASSIFICATION OF ALPHABETIC SOUNDS	7
SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH ALPHABET	8
SOUNDS OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN ALPHABET	10
SOUNDS OF THE SANSKRIT ALPHABET	11
SOUNDS OF THE GREEK ALPHABET	11, 12
SOUNDS OF THE LATIN ALPHABET	12-14
PHONETIC CHANGE	14-20
GRIMM'S LAW	14, 15
GENERAL PRINCIPLE OF PHONETIC CHANGE	16
GENERAL RESULTS OF PHONETIC CHANGE	16-19
I. WEAK ARTICULATION	16-18
<i>Vowel Change</i>	16, 17
1. Substitution	16
2. Loss	16
3. Assimilation	17
4. Dissimilation	17

	Page
<i>Consonant Change</i>	17, 18
1. Substitution	17
2. Loss	17, 18
3. Assimilation	18
4. Dissimilation	18
II. INDISTINCT ARTICULATION	18, 19
1. Labialism	18
2. Dentalism	18
3. Parasitic Sound	18
4. Aspiration	19
VOWEL-INCREASE	19, 20
THE VIEWS OF THE NEW SCHOOL	21-40

PART II.

Regular Substitution of Sounds.

TABLE OF REGULAR SUBSTITUTION OF SOUNDS	41, 42
K	43-64
G	64-74
X	75-80
T	80-91
Δ	92-102
Θ	102-109
Π	109-123
B	124
Φ	124-131
N	131-138
M	138-146
P	146-152
Λ	152-160
Σ	161-164
Ξ	164
F	165-167

	Page
SPIRITUS ASPER FOR INITIAL <i>s</i>	167, 168
SPIRITUS ASPER FOR <i>j</i>	168
VOWELS.	168-170

PART III.

Irregular Substitution of Sounds.

LABIALISM	171-177
DENTALISM	177, 178
PHONETIC WEAKENING	178, 179
SPORADIC CHANGE OF LIQUIDS	179, 180

PART IV.

Application of the Principles of the New School.

ABLAUT I.	181-185
ABLAUT II.	186-188
ABLAUT III.	189-194
ARRANGEMENT OF THE ROOTS	194-201
GREEK INDEX	203-220
LATIN INDEX	221-238
ENGLISH INDEX OF COGNATE WORDS	239-252

EXPLANATIONS.

IN Part II. and Part III. the words are arranged in sets, numbered from 1 to 528. In general, at the beginning of each set, five things are stated in the following order: 1. The Indo-European root; 2. The Sanskrit root; 3. The Greek root; 4. The Latin root; 5. The meaning of the roots. Each of the first four particulars is separated from the following by a semicolon, and a dash is used to show that a root is wanting. If a root appears in one language under more than one form, the forms are separated from each other by a comma. In these sets the sign $\surd$ is not needed and not used; elsewhere it is used to denote a root, and Indo-European roots are printed in capitals. If any form, however placed or marked, contains more than one syllable, it may not be called strictly a root; also, if inclosed in parenthesis, it may not be a root.

At the beginning of each great division of the sets, the corresponding letters of Indo-European, Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, for that division are shown by the same method of representation. A cognate English word is printed in italics; and, if not a definition, it is also enclosed in brackets. In the separate indexes of Greek, Latin, and English, the figures refer to the number of the set of words.

* denotes a theoretical form, i.e., a form which, though not actually occurring, may be supposed to have preceded the existing form to which it is attached. A theoretical form is also sometimes denoted by being enclosed in parenthesis and following the sign =.

† denotes that a word is borrowed from Greek.

‡ denotes that a word is found only in inscriptions, or in the old grammarians or lexicographers.

Other signs and abbreviations are employed with the significations usual in grammars and lexicons.

PART I.

Principles of Etymology.



CHAPTER I.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

ETYMOLOGY treats of individual words, with reference to their origin and development. Its methods of investigation are historical, aiming to ascertain the forms which were earliest, with their corresponding meanings, and the form and meaning of each subsequent modification.

Nearly all the languages of Europe, and two at least of those of Asia, the Sanskrit and the Zend, are found by comparison to have such resemblances to one another as to prove that they are descended from a common stock. They constitute a very large and important class, and as they have been spoken by nations living throughout a region that extended from India on the east to the western boundaries of Europe, they are called the Indo-European languages. They are also known by other names, — Aryan, Indo-Germanic, Japhetic.

The common stock from which they spring is called the Indo-European original-language. The words of this original language are not known to us by the direct evidence of any records, but from an extended comparison of the later existing forms in the derived languages we infer the forms of the original language. Neither do we know where or when the people lived who spoke this original language. It seems probable that their home was somewhere in south-western Asia, and the time of their dispersion not less than three thousand years

before Christ. From their successive and continued migrations, chiefly toward the west, arose the most important nations and languages of the civilized world.

Indo-European languages may be divided into three principal groups or divisions. These are: —

I. The *Aryan* division, comprising the Indian and the Eranian (or Iranian) family of language. Of the Indian family, that of which we have the oldest record is the Old-Indian, which is the language of the oldest portion of the Vedas. At a later time, when it had become fixed in a more simple form and subject to certain grammatical rules as a written literary language, and thus distinguished from the popular dialects, it was called Sanskrit. The Eranian family includes the Zend, the Old-Persian, and the Armenian.

II. The *South-Western European* division. This includes: —

1. The Greek. The ancient Greek is represented now by the Romaic or modern Greek.

2. The Latin, akin to which were the Oscan and the Umbrian of central Italy. The chief modern representatives of Latin are Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French.

3. The Keltic, the language of the tribes found by the Romans in Spain, Gaul, Britain, and Ireland.

III. The *Northern European* division. This includes: —

1. The Slavonic family, comprising numerous languages; among them Russian, Bulgarian, Polish, Bohemian, Lithuanian, and Old-Prussian.

2. The Teutonic family. Of this family the oldest member is the Gothic, which became extinct in the ninth century. The modern Teutonic languages are divided into two distinct groups, the Scandinavian and the Germanic. The Scandinavian includes the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic. The Germanic is subdivided into two branches, the High Germanic and the Low Germanic. The Low Germanic includes: (1) The Friesic, (2) The Anglo-Saxon, (3) The Old

Saxon, (4) The Dutch, (5) The Low German. The English language is descended from the Anglo-Saxon; but it has also received large additions from other sources, especially from Latin through the French.



CHAPTER II.

GROWTH OF LANGUAGE.

THE various forms of inflected words have been constructed by joining together elements that were originally independent words. To illustrate the process, let us compare the expression *he did love* with the expression *he loved*. Of the form *loved*, let us examine the suffix *-d*. In Anglo-Saxon it is *-de*, which is derived from *dide*, the imperfect of *dōn*, 'do.' A similar form appears also in Gothic. From the Anglo-Saxon word *dide* comes the English *did*. Thus the suffix *-d* and the auxiliary verb *did* have the same origin; they have also the same effect on the meaning of the verb, so that, in regard to origin and meaning, *loved* = *did love*. The difference between the two expressions lies in the manner of applying the auxiliary. In the form *did love*, the auxiliary appears before the principal verb, not united in one word with the verb, and not abbreviated in its English form. In the word *loved*, the auxiliary appears after the principal verb, joined in one word with it, and abbreviated to *-d*, which we then call a suffix. In the word *godly*, the suffix *ly* is derived from an independent word, the same word from which we get the English *like*; *godly* = *god-like*. This suffix *ly* is the one used in forming most of our English adverbs. So also the French adverbial ending *ment* is derived from the Latin ablative *mente*; *grandement*, 'grandly,' was originally *grandi mente*, 'with great mind.' In the Latin verb *vocabam*, the suffix *bam* was originally an independent word, the imperfect from the root BHU (No. 348).

The process here illustrated is of very great importance and wide application. In the Indo-European languages, *all form-making which we can trace within the historical period is by this same method, namely, by external accretion.* We may logically conclude that this was the only method in the more ancient times, and therefore that it is sufficient to account for the whole structure of Indo-European language. Wherever we find in any word a subordinate part, indicating some modification or relation of the main radical idea, there we find what remains of a formerly independent word, which has ceased to be independent, and has become an affix. The Indo-European original-language in its earliest stage *consisted entirely of monosyllabic words.*

Entire words in a language may pass out of use, and so be lost. This may occur from various causes, as when the idea is no longer sufficiently important to the community to call for any word as its exponent, or when a given word is crowded out of use by another word coming in to take its place, or when, from no assignable cause other than mere chance, a word becomes obsolete. Still more important in the history of language is the loss of forms of grammatical inflection. Of this, the English language furnishes the most striking illustrations. Many of its suffixes have disappeared from their combination; but their place has been supplied by separate and auxiliary words.

CHAPTER III.

ROOTS.

A ROOT is a simple, primitive form, expressing only the general meaning of a word. Such a form, within the boundaries of any one of the Indo-European languages, we may

properly describe by the name of the language in which it occurs; the corresponding root in the Indo-European original-language we call the Indo-European root. Thus, the Greek *ἄκων*, a javelin, and the Latin *acus*, a needle, are kindred in etymology. The Indo-European root from which they come is *ak*, the Greek root is *ἀκ*, the Latin root *ac*. So the Greek *φεύγω* and the Latin *fugio* are kindred; their Indo-European root is *bhugh*, the Greek root is *φυγ*, the Latin root *fug*. Of an inflected word the fundamental part, to which the terminations are appended, is called the stem.

By taking from a word everything that is formative or accidental, we obtain the root. In the verb *vocābam*, the last four letters are strictly formative. The root is *vōc*, which means simply 'call.' The suffix *a* forms with the root *vōc* the stem *vōcā*; the suffix *bam* was originally a separate word, the imperfect from the root *BHU* (No. 348), containing already the personal ending *m*, which marks the first person singular in the active voice. This *m* is from the pronominal root shown in the pronoun *me* (No. 385). In the word *vocabam*, the suffix *bam* performs the office of an auxiliary; *ba* is called the sign of the imperf. ind., and *m* is called the personal ending. In the verb *ἐτίθετο*, the parts *ε*, *τι*, and *το* are formative, *ε* denoting past time, *τι* denoting duration, and *το* denoting the person, number, and voice. The root is *θε*. In the verb *ἐγίγντο*, the parts *ε*, *γι*, *ε*, and *το* are known to be formative, and when they are taken away, the remaining part *γν* might seem to be the root; but the root is really the syllable *γεν*, of which the *ε* has in some forms of the verb been dropped. The full root *γεν* is seen in other forms of the verb and in the cognate noun *γένος*.

Neither roots nor stems are to be regarded as mere abstractions obtained by any mechanical process of separating a word into its parts. In the earliest history of the Indo-European original-language, the roots were capable of independent use; they were themselves the monosyllabic words of the lan-

guage. They form, therefore, the groundwork upon which is built the structure of stems and words, — the process of building being one of composition, or joining one root to another. Of an inflected word, the root which conveys the general and principal meaning is called the root of the word, or the principal root. The roots joined to this, and serving to define, restrict, or vary its application, are called affixes. An affix placed before a principal root is called a prefix; placed after a principal root it is called a suffix.

Every root is a monosyllable, and of every unmodified root the vowel is short. A root containing a long vowel is a modified root. A root may sometimes vary in its form, and yet retain its meaning unchanged or but slightly changed. In such case we may place the forms side by side, generally giving that one first which has the widest use. Examples are *καλ, κελ; στελ, σταλ; βαλ, βελ; τρεπ, τραπ; ὀκ, ὀπ*. Whenever we have evidence that one form of the root existed before another or others, we may call that which was historically first the unmodified root, and every later form a modified root. We find a considerable number of roots existing in double forms, of which one is longer than the other by a final consonant. In such cases, the shorter form is believed to be the original one, and it is called a primary root; the longer form is called a secondary root; and the process of adding is called expansion. Example: primary root (Indo-Eur.), *bha*; secondary root, *bhan*.

Roots are divided according to their signification into two classes: I. *Verbal roots* (called also *predicative* and *notional*); II. *Pronominal roots* (called also *demonstrative* or *relational*, and sometimes called *radicals*).

I. **VERBAL ROOTS.** These express action, condition, or quality. From them are formed verbs, nouns, and adjectives. They constitute by far the more numerous class, being numbered by hundreds. They are also more complicated in their structure.

II. PRONOMINAL ROOTS. These indicate simply relation, especially the relation of place. From them are formed pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions, and all original prepositions. The pronominal roots are very few in number. They are of the simplest structure. Examples (Indo-Eur.) are *a*, *i*, *ma*, *na*, *tu*, *ka*.



CHAPTER IV.

ALPHABETIC SOUNDS.

THE sound of *a*, as heard in the word *far*, is the fundamental tone of the human voice, the tone naturally produced when the mouth is most fully open and the current of breath entirely unmodified. It is appropriately called a completely open sound, and the vowel representing it a completely open vowel. The opposite extreme is shown in the sounds of *k* as in *keel*, *t* as in *tan*, *p* as in *pan*. Here, some of the organs of speech having been entirely closed, the sounds are heard only upon the breaking of the contact; they are appropriately called completely close sounds, and are represented by the completely close mutes. Between these two extremes belong all the other alphabetic sounds, and they are properly arranged according to their relative degrees of closure. The principal mute-closures are three: one made by lip against lip, the labial closure, giving the sound represented by *p*; one made by the front of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, near the front teeth, the lingual closure, giving the sound represented by *t*; one, in the back of the mouth, made against the soft palate by the rear upper surface of the tongue, the palatal closure, giving the sound represented by *k*. The other classes of sounds may also be arranged in three corresponding lines of gradual closure, proceeding from the completely open *a* to the completely close mutes, *k*, *t*, *p*. This method of arrange-

ment has been applied (Whitney's "Life and Growth of Language," p. 62) in the following scheme to represent the alphabetic sounds of the English language : —

Sonant.	a æ A e o i e u				} VOWELS.
	y	r	l	w	
	ng	n		m	
Surd.	h				Aspiration.
Sonant.	zh	z			} Sibilants.
Surd.	sh	s			
Sonant.		dh		v	} Spirants.
Surd.		th		f	
Sonant.	g	d		b	} Mutes.
Surd.	k	t		p	
	Palatal Series.	Lingual Series.		Labial Series.	

CONSONANTS.
 Fricatives.

As it is very important to observe the exact sound represented by each character in this alphabetic scheme, illustrative words are here given. Beginning with *a*, and going downward at the left, we have *a* as in *far*; *æ*, *pan*; *e*, *fate*, *they*; *i*, *mete*, *pique*; *y*, *yet*; *ng*, *ring*; *zh*, *azure*; *sh*, *shall*; *g*, *get*; *k*, *keel*: going downward centrally, we have *a* as in *far*; *ə* (inverted *e*), *but*; *r*, *ran*; *l*, *land*; *n*, *no*; *z*, *zeal*; *s*, *so*; *dh*, *then*; *th*, *thin*; *d*, *do*; *t*, *tan*: going downward at the right, we have *a* as in *far*; *A*, *war*; *o*, *note*; *u*, *tool*, *rule*; *w*, *wall*; *m*, *may*; *v*, *vain*; *f*, *fame*; *b*, *ban*; *p*, *pan*. *H* is sounded as in *hale*.

Let us first compare *k*, *t*, *p* with *g*, *d*, *b*, their corresponding

sonants. In the former series there is no sound while the organs of speech are closed; in the latter there is, even during the continuance of the closure, a tone produced by the vibration of the vocal chords. Herein lies the fundamental distinction of 'surd' and 'sonant' sounds. The former are produced by unintonated breath; the latter by intonated breath. Surd sounds have sometimes been called by other names, as 'strong,' 'hard,' 'sharp'; and sonant sounds have been called by other corresponding names, as 'weak,' 'soft,' 'flat'; but these names should be rejected, and the terms 'surd' and 'sonant' should be employed, because they express the true distinction. In Greek and Latin the surd aspirated mutes are often, and with sufficient propriety, called simply aspirates. Next to the mutes come the fricatives, divided into two sub-classes, spirants and sibilants. Then come the nasals (sometimes called resonants).

Beginning now at the other extreme with the open vowel *a*, we form by successive degrees of approach of the tongue to the palate the series of palatal sounds represented in the scheme by *a*, *æ*, *e*, *i*. By contraction with the lips, we form the labial series represented by *a*, *A*, *o*, *u*. The semivowels stand nearly on the dividing line between vowels and consonants. The closest of the vowels are *i* and *u*. By abbreviating their sounds sufficiently before another vowel-sound, we should change them into the consonantal sounds of *y* and *w*. With them belong *r* and *l*, which are in many languages used also as vowels. The distinctions of long and short vowel, and the three compound vowel-sounds, or diphthongs, *ai* (*aisle*, *isle*), *au* (*out*, *how*), and *Ai* (*oil*, *boy*), are for the sake of simplicity omitted in the scheme. The method of arrangement thus employed for the English alphabet may with equal advantage be applied to the alphabet of any language, to exhibit its internal relations or to compare it with other alphabets. It is in this work employed to illustrate the alphabetic sounds of Indo-European, Greek, and Latin.

Sounds of the Indo-European Alphabet.

<i>Sonant.</i>	a				} VOWELS.
	i				
	u				
	y	r	l	v	<i>Semivowels.</i>
		n		m	<i>Nasals.</i>
<i>Surd.</i>	h				<i>Aspiration.</i>
<i>Surd.</i>		s			<i>Sibilant.</i>
<i>Surd.</i>	kh	th		ph	} <i>Aspirated Mutes.</i>
<i>Sonant.</i>	gh	dh		bh	
<i>Sonant.</i>	g	d		b	} <i>Mutes.</i>
<i>Surd.</i>	k	t		p	
	Palatal Series.	Lingual Series.		Labial Series.	} CONSONANTS.

The Indo-European original-language had three vowels, — *a, i, u*; three diphthongs, — *aa, ai, au*; and thirteen consonants, — *k, t, p, g, d, b, y, r, l, v, m, n, s*. *A* was sounded as in *far*, *i* as in *machine*, *u* as in *rule, tool*. Every short vowel had the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel received its own proper sound, — the sound of the second following that of the first without any interruption. The diphthongs were sounded approximately as follows: *aa* as in *far*; *ai* as in *aisle*; *au* as *ou* in *house*. The consonants, *k, t, p, d, b, r, l, m, n, h* were sounded as in English; *g* as in *get*; *y* as in *yet*; *s* as in *so*; *v* as *w* in *wait*; *kh, th, ph* were pronounced almost as in *inkhorn, hothouse, topheavy*; *gh, dh, bh* as in *loghouse, madhouse, Hobhouse*.

The aspiration *h* is found only in close combination with the mutes. All the aspirated mutes, and the letters, *y*, *l*, and *v*, were wanting in the earliest stage of the language.

Sounds of the Sanskrit Alphabet.

Short *a* as in *vocal*, *cedar*, *organ*, or *u*-short in *but*; long *ā* as in *father*; short *i* as in *pin*; long *ī* as in *pique*; short *u* as in *pull*, *push*; long *ū* as in *rule*, *rude*; the vowel *r* represents simply a smooth or untrilled *r*-sound, assuming a vocalic office in syllable-making; the vowel *l* represents an *l*-sound similarly uttered—like the English *l*-vowel in *able*, *angle*, *addle*; *e* is sounded as in *prey*; *āi* as in *aisle*; *o* as in *so*; *āu* as *au* in German *Haus* or *ou* in Eng. *house*; *n* = *ng* in *king*; *k* = *ch* in *church*; *g* = *j* in *judge*; *ñ* = *gn* in *Campagna*; *j* = *y* in *yes*; *ś* = *sh* in *shall*; *t*, *d*, *n* are commonly pronounced as *t*, *d*, *n*, but they were produced originally by the influence of a neighboring *r*, the lower surface of the tongue being brought against the palate in pronouncing them; *v* = probably the Eng. *w*; *kh*, *th*, *ph* are pronounced almost as in *inkhorn*, *hothouse*, *topheavy*; *gh*, *dh*, *bh* as in *loghouse*, *madhouse*, *Hobhouse*.

Sounds of the Greek Alphabet.

For etymological purposes the following pronunciation is to be employed: *α* as *a* in *far*; *η* as *e* in *fête*; *ι* as *i* in *machine*; *ω* as *o* in *note*; *υ* was sounded originally as *u* in *rule* or *oo* in *tool*, later as French *u*. Every short vowel has the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel has its own proper sound, the sound of the second following that of the first without any interruption. The diphthongs are sounded approximately as follows: *αι* as *ai* in *aisle*; *ει* as *ei* in *eight*; *οι* as *oi* in *oil*; *υι* as *uee* in *queen* or as *ui* in *quit*; *αυ* as *ou* in *house*; *ευ* as *eu* in *feud*; *ου* as *ou* in

group; α , η , ω like a , h , o . Of the consonants, β , δ , κ , π , τ , ρ , λ , μ , ν , ψ are sounded like their corresponding letters in English; γ before κ , γ , ξ , and χ has the sound of n in *anger* (= *ng* in *ring*), and in any other position it has the sound of g in *get*;

Sonant.	α ϵ o η ω ι ρ λ ν γ (= Eng. ng) ν			VOWELS.	CONSONANTS.
				Semivowels.	
				Nasals.	
				Aspiration.	
Surd.	σ	Sibilant (fricative).			
Surd.	χ	θ	ϕ Aspirated Mutes.		
Sonant.	γ	δ	β } Mutes.		
Surd.	κ	τ	π }		
Sonant.		ζ	} Double Consonants.		
Surd.	ξ			ψ	
	Palatal Series.	Lingual Series.	Labial Series.		

σ has the sound of s in *so*. The letters ϕ , θ , χ probably had at first the sounds of *ph*, *th*, *ch*, in Eng. *uphill*, *hothouse*, *block-head*; afterwards they were sounded as in Eng. *graphic*, *pathos*, and German *machen*. The letter ξ is sounded as x in *mix*; ζ may be sounded like *dz* in *adze* or like z in *zone*.

Sounds of the Latin Alphabet.

For etymological purposes, the Roman (or Phonetic) method of pronunciation is to be employed. According to this method, $\bar{a}$ is pronounced as in *far*; $\bar{e}$ as in *they*; $\bar{i}$ as in *machine*; $\bar{o}$ as

in *holy*; *ū* as *u* in *rule* or *oo* in *tool*. Every short vowel has the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel receives its own proper sound, the sound of the second following that of the first without any

Sonant.	a e i y o u			} VOWELS.	} CONSONANTS.	
	j r l v					Semivowels.
	n (= Eng. ng) n m					Nasals.
	Surd.	h				Aspiration.
	Surd.		s			Sibilant.
Surd.			f	Spirant.		
Surd.	ch	th	ph	{ Aspirated Mutes.		
Sonant.	g	d	b			
Surd.	c, k, q	t	p	{ Mutes.		
Sonant.		z				
Surd.	x			{ Double Con- sonants.		
	Palatal Series.	Lingual Series.	Labial Series.			

interruption. The diphthongs are (*ai*), *ae*, *ei*, (*oi*), *oe*, *ui*, *au*, *eu*, (*ou*); the forms inclosed in parenthesis being found only in early Latin. The diphthongs are sounded approximately as follows: *ai* as *ai* in *aisle*; *ae* originally sounded as (Roman) *āē'*, later as (Roman) *ē*; *ei* as *ei* in *eight*; *oi* as *oi* in *oil*; *oe* nearly as German *oe* in *Oel*, or Eng. *o* in *world*; *ui* as *uee* in *queen*; *au* as *ou* in *house*; *eu* as *eu* in *feud*; *ou* as *ou* in *group*. Of the consonants, *b*, *d*, *p*, *t*, *r*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *h* are sounded as in

English; *j* as *y* in *yes*; *s* as in *so*; *v* like *w* in *wait*; *f* as in *fute*; *g* as in *get*; *c, k, q* as *c* in *can*; *ch, th, ph*, as *c, t, p*, with the slight addition of *h*-sound, as in the words, *blockhead, hothouse, uphill*; *x* as in *mix*. The letters *y* and *z* were introduced into the Latin language after the time of Cicero, and were used only in words taken from Greek, *y* being employed to represent the Greek *υ*, and *z* to represent the Greek *ζ*. Latin *y* has the sound of French *u*, and for this reason its position in the scheme is between *u* and *i*; *z* may be sounded like *dz* in *adze* or like *z* in *zone*.

CHAPTER V.

PHONETIC CHANGE.

Throughout the history of language, changes of sound are going on. In comparing one language with any of its kindred, we must first ascertain to what sounds of the latter the sounds of the former regularly correspond. We then have a guide for the regular etymological comparison of words. An illustration of this appears in what is called (from its discoverer) "Grimm's Law of Permutation of Consonants," which exhibits, with some exceptions not necessary here to be shown, the regular interchange between (1) Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, taken as one group; (2) Gothic and Low German dialects (including English); (3) High German and its stock (including modern German). This law may be expressed by the following formula: —

(1) Sanskrit, Greek, Latin	Aspirate	Sonant	Surd
(2) Gothic and Low German (including English)	Sonant	Surd	Aspirate
(3) High German	Surd	Aspirate	Sonant

It may be illustrated by the following table:—

I.					
1. {	Greek θ . . .	θυγάτηρ	θήρ	θύρα	μέθυ
	Latin f . . .		fera	fores	
2.	English d . . .	daughter	deer	door	mead
3.	German t or th = t	tochter	thier	thor	meth
II.					
1. {	Greek δ . . .	δδούς	δαμῶν	δύο	ἐδεῖν
	Latin d . . .	dens	domare	duo	edere
2.	English t . . .	tooth	tame	two	eat
3.	German z or s . . .	zahn	zähmen	zwei	essen
					wasser
III.					
1. {	Greek τ . . .	τὸ (σὺ)	τρεῖς	τὸ	
	Latin t . . .	tu	tres	tenuis	is-tud
2.	English th . . .	thou	three	thin	that
3.	German d . . .	du	drei	dünn	das
					frater
					brother
					bruder

General Table of Grimm's Law.

ORIGINAL SOUNDS.	A			B	C	
	Sanskrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Gothic and Low Germ.	High Germ.	
<i>Aspirates</i> . . . {	KH	gh (h)	χ	h, f (g, v)	g	k
	TH	dh (h)	θ	f (d, b)	d	t
	PH	bh (h)	φ	f (b)	b	p
<i>Sonants</i> . . . {	G	g (j)	γ	g	k	ch
	D	d	δ	d	t	zz
	B	b	β	b	p	f, ph
<i>Surds</i> . . . {	K	k	κ	c, q	h, g (f)	h, g, k
	T	t	τ	t	th, d	d
	P	p	π	p	f, v	f, v

PRINCIPLE OF PHONETIC CHANGE.

The principle which underlies the greater part of phonetic change is the *tendency to ease of utterance*. In using the organs of speech, we naturally tend to economize or diminish effort, to reduce the distance between one sound and another, and so to make each necessary step in utterance as short and easy as possible. Accordingly, *the general direction of phonetic change is from the extremes toward the middle of the alphabetic scheme*, movement in the opposite direction being only exceptional or from special causes.

RESULTS OF PHONETIC CHANGE.

The results of phonetic change appear chiefly under two forms: I. *Weak Articulation*; II. *Indistinct Articulation*.

I. WEAK ARTICULATION.

Weak Articulation appears under four forms: I. *Substitution*; II. *Loss*; III. *Assimilation*; IV. *Dissimilation*. These four forms are applied to vowels and to consonants.

Vowel-Change.

I. SUBSTITUTION. By substitution the following changes may be made. Original *a* may be changed, —

1. In Greek and Latin to *ε*, *e*: $\sqrt{\text{SAD}}$, ἔδος, *sedes*. This change was very extensive even in the Graeco-Italic period.
2. In Greek and Latin, to *ο*, *o*: $\sqrt{\text{DAM}}$, δόμος, *dōmus*.
3. In Greek, to *ι*: Indo-Eur., *dā-dhā-mi*; Greek, τί-θη-μι.
4. In Latin, to *i*, — a very frequent change, especially in the second member of a compound word: $\sqrt{\text{KAP}}$, *capiō*, *accipio*.

II. LOSS. In the following examples, the vowel lost is enclosed in parenthesis. Greek: γίγ(ε)νομαι, ἔσ(ε)χον, πατ(ε)ρός. Latin: (e)*sum*, gig(e)*no*, discip(u)*lina*.

III. ASSIMILATION. When a vowel closely connected with a consonant has its utterance thereby made difficult, it may be changed to a vowel, having for that position an easier utterance. This is one form of assimilation. The resulting vowel is *u* in *flagro*, *fulgor*; *pello*, *pulsus*: *e* in *genosis*, *genoris*, *generis* (from *genus*). Two vowels in contact may approximate each other: **(e)syam*, **siam*, **siec*. Two vowels separated from each other only by a consonant sometimes assimilate: *bone*, *bene*.

IV. DISSIMILATION. The object of dissimilation is to prevent repetition of the same vowel. Thus, *sequontur* was a form retained instead of *sequuntur*; *alinius* became *alienus*.

Consonant-Change.

I. SUBSTITUTION.

1. In Greek and Latin we have a change from original surd to sonant; e.g., orig. *k* to *γ*, *g*: $\sqrt{\text{PAK}}$, *πῆγνυμι*, *pagus*.

2. Greek shows an aversion to the original letters, *y*, *s*, and *v*; orig. *y* disappears, or is seen only in its effects; *v* appears as *F*; *s* is retained at the end of roots and words, but initial *s* before a vowel is generally changed to the rough breathing.

3. In Latin, the original letters *y*, *s*, *v* are generally retained, but often *s* passes into *r*, and *y* and *v* are interchanged with *i* and *u*.

II. Loss. This may be initial, medial, or final. In Greek and Latin an original initial *s* or *v* is sometimes lost: $\sqrt{\text{SMI}}$, *μειδῶ*, *mīror*; $\sqrt{\text{VARK}}$, *VALK*, *VΛAK*, *ῥάκος*, *lacer*. Medial loss is not so frequent, very rare in Greek: *φέρε(τ)ι*, *μείζο(ν)α*, *μείζω*. In Latin, it occurs most frequently before *y*, *s*, and *v*: *di(c)sco*, *ma(g)ior*, *sua(d)vis*. It occurs also before nasals: *lu(c)na*, *lu(c)men*; and before *t* and *d*: *tor(c)tus*, *i(s)dem*. Loss at the end of a word affects single consonants or combinations of consonants. In Greek, when several consonants end a word, they are sometimes all dropped, as in *γάλα(κτ)*; but generally the last only is retained, and the preceding vowel is

then lengthened; as, *τιθέ(ντ)s*, *τιθείς*. In Latin, a combination of several consonants may end a word, as in *ferunt*, *urbs*; but in the older Latin, final consonants, especially *s*, *m*, *t*, were frequently dropped.

III. ASSIMILATION. The most important rules for assimilation of consonants in Greek and Latin are given in the grammars.

IV. DISSIMILATION. The rules are given in the grammars. Examples are *ἀδτέον*, *ἀστέον*; *ἐθύ-θην*, *ἐτύθην*; *θί-θη-μι*, *τίθημι*; *claudtrum*, *claustrum*.

II. INDISTINCT ARTICULATION.

In general, the immediate cause of indistinct articulation is an excessive tendency to ease of utterance. A part of the needful sound of a word is slurred or omitted; then some indistinct or indefinite sound is added on; and this, afterwards becoming more definite, may lead to the utterance of a sound even more difficult than the original one which had thus suffered. Indistinct articulation appears under the following forms: I. *Labialism*; II. *Dentalism*; III. *Parasitic Sound*; IV. *Aspiration*.

I. LABIALISM. This is a change from *k* to *π* and *p*, or from *g* to *β* and *b*. If the *k* is pronounced lazily, a slight *w*-sound is apt to be produced immediately after it; and then, if the lips be nearly closed, an indistinct labial sound is produced. For examples, see Nos. 496–515.

II. DENTALISM. This is a change from *k* to *τ*, or from *gh* to *θ*. For examples, see Nos. 516–520.

III. PARASITIC SOUND. In Greek, *δγ* may regularly become *ζ*. Initial *γ*, if uttered lazily, may have a slight sound of *δ* (here called parasitic) uttered before it, and then the *δγ* may become *ζ*. Thus, for original *γ* in *√YUG*, we find *ζ* in *√ζυγ*, *ζύγον*.

IV. ASPIRATION. Examples are *φρουρός*, for *προρός*; *ἐπίβαθρον*, for *ἐπίβατρον*; *ῥῶρ* from *√UD*.

VOWEL-INCREASE.

An important kind of phonetic change is what is called *vowel-increase* ('intensification,' 'strengthening,' 'raising'). The vowels, arranged in the order of their strength, and beginning with the weakest, are in Greek, *ι, υ, ε, α*; in Latin, *i, u, e, o, a*. Change of any vowel into one farther to the right, or into a long vowel or diphthong, is *vowel-increase*. Change in the opposite direction is *vowel-decrease* ('weakening,' 'lowering'). Vowel-increase is extensively employed in forming stems from roots. The following arrangement of the different vowel-scales will illustrate the successive steps of vowel-increase. Reckoning from the fundamental-vowel toward the right, we have vowel-increase shown in two successive steps. The change from the fundamental-vowel as shown toward the left is vowel-decrease, which appears as either 'weakening' or 'loss.'

Vowels of the Indo-European Language.

	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale	<i>ā</i>	<i>a + a = aa = ā</i>	<i>a + aa = āa = ā</i>
i-scale	<i>i</i>	<i>a + i = ai</i>	<i>a + ai = āi</i>
u-scale	<i>ū</i>	<i>a + u = au</i>	<i>a + au = āu</i>

Vowels of Sanskrit.

		<i>Weakening.</i>	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale .	loss	<i>i, u; ī, ū</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ā</i>
i-scale .			<i>i</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>āi</i>
u-scale .			<i>ū</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>āu</i>

Vowels of Greek.

		<i>Weakening.</i>	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale .	loss	ι, υ	ε, ο, ᾱ	ο, ᾱ, η	ω
i-scale .			ι	ει (αι)	οι
u-scale .			υ	ευ (αυ)	ου (ᾱυ)

Vowels of Latin.

(Old-Latin in heavy type.)

		<i>Weakening.</i>	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale .	loss	ι, υ	ε, ο, ᾱ	ο, ε, ᾱ	ο
i-scale .			ι	οι , ι , ε , αι , ae	οι , oe , ū
u-scale .			υ	ου , au , ō	ou , ū

The following rules and examples illustrate some applications of vowel-increase :

In Greek,—

1. Radical ε is raised to ο: √φερ, φόρος; √γεν, γέγονα.
2. " α " ᾱ, η: √λᾶκ, λέ-ληκ-α, λε-λᾶκ-α.
3. " ι " ει: √ῖ, εἶ-μι; √πίθ, πείθω.
4. " ι " οι: √ῖ, οἶ-μος; √πίθ, πέποιθα.
5. " υ " ευ: √φύγ, φεύγ-ω.

In Latin,—

1. Radical α is raised to ā, ē: √ᾱg, amb-āg-es, ēg-i.
2. " e " o: √mēn, mōn-eo.
3. " e " ē: √tēg, tēg-ula.
4. " i " ī, oe: √fid, fid-us, foed-us.
5. " u " ū: √dūc, dūc-o.

CHAPTER VI.

THE VIEWS OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

THE researches of comparative philologists have for the past few years been directed very largely to a closer study of the vocalism of the Indo-European languages. The final opinions on vocalism of Schleicher, as laid down in the third edition of his "Compendium," 1870 (p. 10, ff.), and of Curtius in the fifth edition of his "Grundzüge der Etymologie," 1879 (Bk. I. § 7), may be regarded as the ripest expressions of the views of the old school.

The treatises of Verner, Brugman, Fick, Collitz, De Saussure, Johannes Schmidt, etc., contain more or less directly and explicitly the opinions of the new school, and these opinions are now generally accepted in Germany.

1. The brilliant discovery of Verner, in which he successfully explained almost the last remaining exception to the first "rotation of mutes" of Grimm's law, was not of merely local importance. In explaining the exception, he proved indirectly that *the accent of the Rig Veda, in its broad outlines, was once the accent of every Indo-European language*; that, therefore, it is a correct method to search for the effects of this accent where tradition has failed to bring it down to historical times (as in the German languages), or where it has been driven out by a new system (as in Greek).

2. The accentuation of the Veda is wedded to a phenomenon which penetrates the entire language. The syllable upon which the tone rests has a fuller vocalization than the others, especially those immediately preceding the tone. This causes the so-called strong and weak forms *é-mi* and *i-más*, *ta-nó-mi* and *ta-nu-más*, *pád-am* and *pad-á*, etc. Tracing these weak forms,

and distinguishing them from the strong ones, not only on Indian ground but also in the European languages (a process rendered safe by Verner), led Brugman to the discovery of *lingual and nasal vowels* on a level with Indian *r* and *l*, occurring in every language of the family in parallel and identical formations, and manifesting, therefore, a phenomenon of the original Indo-European language. Excepting *r* and *l*, in India the lingual and nasal vowels lack separate alphabetic signs, and are expressed by certain fixed groups of letters. So Greek *ap* and *pa* represent Indian *r*, Gr. *al* and *la* = Ind. *l*; so Sk. *a* and *an*, Gr. *a* and *av*, are the expedients by which nasal vowels (*n*, *v*) are rendered.

3. The time-honored opinion, which explained the European vowels *ä*, *ê*, *ö* (*a*, *e*, *o*) as later modifications of an original Indo-European *ä* which had been preserved intact in the Indo-Iranian languages, thus received its first shock; for it appeared that Sanskrit *ä*, when in connection with nasals it represented a nasal vowel, was a sound historically different from *ä* in other connections; while Greek *a*, in connection with linguals as well as nasals, was not the residue of the assumed original Indo-European *ä*. This led Brugman to characterize *European ä*, *ê*, *ö* as *Indo-European*, an assumption which was destined to be verified from a totally different direction.

4. *This proof came from the Indo-Iranian palatal series*: Sk. *c*, *j*, *jh*; Zd. *c* (*sh*), *j* (*zh*), which is a modification of the first Indo-European guttural series *k*¹, *g*¹, *gh*¹. The close study of these, inaugurated by Ascoli, Fick, and Hübschmann, led at last to a recognition (simultaneous, as it seems, in various quarters) of the fact that they owe their origin, not as had been previously assumed, to parasitic palatal vowels sounded after them, but simply to the fact that a palatal vowel actually following the guttural changed it to a palatal, and that this palatal vowel was often in Indo-Iranian written *ä*, corresponding to European *e*; that therefore *this Indo-Iranian ä had, at the period in which the palatals originated, still a physiological*

value, which is best expressed by a°. So Brugman's assumption, that the European triad α , ϵ , δ was more original than the Indo-Iranian α , became an assured fact of science.

I.

The vowel variation of the couplets $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi$ - $\lambda\omicron\iota\pi$, $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta$ - $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\theta$, $\gamma\epsilon\upsilon$ - $\gamma\omicron\upsilon$, etc., reaches back to the earliest period of our family of languages, as far as the deepest investigation of scholars has pierced. It is the key-note, the starting-point from which the vocalism of every Indo-European language must be investigated. Whenever the question of priority arises between a root-form $\lambda\iota\pi$ on the one hand, and $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi$ - $\lambda\omicron\iota\pi$ on the other, the weak form must be regarded as a reduction. $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi$ as well as $\lambda\omicron\iota\pi$, if occasion for reduction or weakening should present itself, would both naturally reduce to $\lambda\iota\pi$, while there is no reason to assume that $\lambda\iota\pi$ can be heightened by the effect of accent into both $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi$ and $\lambda\omicron\iota\pi$. It is, therefore, the converse of *vowel-increase* which grammar must see in verbal formations when strong and weak root-forms alternate with one another.

If, then, the root is to be looked for in the strong forms, the result is a double root where there exist two strong forms, a single root where there is but one. We should arrive then at such roots for the Greek: $\pi\epsilon\tau$ - $\pi\omicron\tau$, $\delta\epsilon\iota$ - $\delta\omicron\iota$ [in $\delta\epsilon(y)\omicron\varsigma$ and $\delta\epsilon$ - $\delta\omicron\iota$ - $\kappa\alpha$]; $\chi\epsilon\upsilon$, $\chi\omicron\upsilon$ [in $\chi\acute{\epsilon}(F)\omega$ and $\chi\omicron(F)\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$]; $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi$ - $\lambda\omicron\iota\pi$; $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta$ - $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\theta$; $\mu\epsilon\nu$ - $\mu\omicron\nu$; $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda$ - $\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda$, $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta$ - $\pi\omicron\nu\theta$, etc.; single roots $\lambda\bar{\alpha}\theta$, $\lambda\bar{\alpha}\beta$, $\phi\bar{\alpha}$, $\sigma\bar{\alpha}$, etc. The *weakest* form $\pi\tau$, $\delta\iota$, $\kappa\lambda\iota$, $\lambda\iota\pi$, $\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\theta$, $\mu\nu$, $\sigma\tau\lambda$, $\pi\nu\theta$, $\lambda\check{\alpha}\theta$, $\phi\check{\alpha}$, $\sigma\check{\alpha}$, etc., has provisionally been termed a *reduced* form. It will not require very keen perception or close scrutiny to perceive that the term '*reduced*' is false. We must here watch lest grammatical method and terminology obscure the facts of language. In $\tilde{\iota}$ - $\mu\epsilon\nu$: $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$ - $\mu\iota$, ι is no more a reduction from $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$ than $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$ the *vowel-increase* of ι ; they are forms as perfectly independent of one another as $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\omega$ and $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\iota\pi\alpha$, as $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ and $\beta\omicron\lambda\acute{\eta}$. When the form $\tilde{\iota}$ - $\mu\epsilon\nu$ (originally ι - $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$) came into existence, it did not start from an accented base $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$, which

lost its accent, with it an ϵ , and became ι ; all that can be said is, that words of this group, when they have the accent on formative elements, appear with the radical or significant element ι ; when they have the accent on the root, with one of the two radical elements $\epsilon\iota$ or $\alpha\iota$.

If what we have stated is in accordance with the facts, the idea of a single root falls to the ground. We have in word-groups which show the variation between ϵ and α a root-system consisting of three forms, two strong ones and one weak one; in all other word-groups a root-system of two forms, a weak one and a strong one. Designating the first class by AA, the second by BB, we have:—

CLASS AA.		CLASS BB.	
<i>Strong Forms.</i>	<i>Weak Forms.</i>	<i>Strong Forms.</i>	<i>Weak Forms.</i>
I. $\mu\epsilon\nu$ II. $\mu\omicron\nu$	III. $\mu\nu$	I. and II. $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}$	III. $\sigma\tau\grave{\alpha}$
I. $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta$ II. $\pi\omicron\iota\theta$	III. $\pi\iota\theta$	I. and II. $\theta\eta$	III. $\theta\epsilon$
I. $\pi\epsilon\tau$ II. $\pi\omicron\tau$ etc.	III. $\pi\tau$ etc.	I. and II. $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\theta$ etc.	III. $\lambda\grave{\alpha}\theta$ etc.

All other root-forms are modifications of these ground-forms; e.g., $\mu\alpha$ in $\mu\epsilon\text{-}\mu\alpha\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$ and $\mu\alpha\nu$ in $\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (= $\mu\alpha\nu\text{-}\gamma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$) are but modifications of $\mu\nu$, having their cause in the character of the inflectional elements which appear in connection with the root; in the same way $\tau\omicron\alpha\phi$ and $\tau\alpha\rho\phi$, in $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\omicron\alpha\phi\text{-}\omicron\nu$ and $\tau\alpha\rho\phi\text{-}\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, are but graphical expedients for rendering the sound-group $\tau\rho\phi$ ($\tau\rho\phi$) in the root-system $\tau\rho\epsilon\phi$, $\tau\rho\omicron\phi$, $\tau\rho\phi$, etc. Hereafter we will designate a root-form like $\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\chi\epsilon\nu$ or $\chi\epsilon(F)$, $\pi\epsilon\iota$, $\pi\epsilon\tau$, etc., as ablaut I.; $\mu\omicron\nu$, $\chi\omicron(F)$, $\pi\omicron\iota\theta$, $\pi\omicron\tau$, etc., as ablaut II.; $\mu\nu$ ($\mu\alpha$, $\mu\alpha\nu$), $\chi\nu$, $\pi\iota\theta$, $\pi\tau$, etc., as ablaut III.

II.

From the first days of the comparative study of the Indo-European family of languages, up to the year 1876, it was held almost without a dissenting voice that the body of short vowels which the so-called original Indo-European language possessed consisted of *a*, *i*, *u*. Of these *a* was supposed to have remained unchanged in the Asiatic division of the family, the Indian and Iranian languages; while in the European languages it had in a large proportion of cases been weakened into *e* and *o*, the sounds holding physiologically a middle position respectively between *a* and *i*, and *a* and *u*. An exhaustive investigation of this supposed breaking up of Indo-European *a* on European ground was made by Curtius in 1864. It resulted in establishing the fact that the deviation of *a* into *e* occurred on the whole in the same words and formations in all of the European languages; that it could not have taken place in each one of them independently of the others; that, therefore, a common European language must be assumed; from this the several European languages had separated, as the Iranian and Indian languages had done from a common Indo-Iranian language. On the other hand, the coloring of *a* into *o* had taken place later and separately in the several European branches, because the *o* of one branch does not accord with the *o* of another.

Fick, in his book "Die Spracheinheit der Indo-Germanen Europas," makes use of Curtius' results in the same direction; he also holds to an Indo-European *a* which in Europe divided itself into *a* and *e*; of these two, *a* again was resolved, in the separate European branches, into *a* and *o*. The vowel system of Schleicher, which on the whole is artificial, does not deviate in any material respects from those above mentioned, as far as the short vowels are concerned.

Two points, which are the result of this system of short vowels, are to be carefully noted:—

1. In Sanskrit *a* is throughout the language one and the same vowel, being everywhere the direct descendant of the original Indo-European *a*.

2. Greek *ā* represents throughout the language what has been left undisturbed of the original Indo-European *a*, a large part of this latter having been changed to *ε* and *ο*.

The first serious attack upon this system of short vowels struck at the two rules which have been deduced. In vol. ix. of Curtius' "Studien" there appeared the famous article by Karl Brugman, entitled "Nasalis Sonans," etc., which for the first time definitely proved the negative of these two rules. It will not be necessary to go through Brugman's proofs. Though his article furnished the key to the understanding of the Indo-European linguals and nasals, and more or less directly has formed the basis for most of the successful investigations on vocalism since that day, principles which are laid down there can now be presented in a more comprehensive fashion, owing to further investigations by Brugman himself and by others.

Brugman starts with the discussion of an interesting fact which Sievers teaches in his "Lautphysiologie," p. 26 ff. He observes that in the usual pronunciation of words containing nasals (*n*, *m*) and liquids (*r*, *l*), these are pronounced both as vowels and as consonants. As vowels, they form in connection with one or more consonants a distinct syllable, just as any other vowel. So in 'sieben mal acht' (*sie-bŋ*), 'wir ritten nach hause' (*rit-tŋ*), 'tändeln' (*tän-dŋ*), 'wandern' (*wan-dŋ*). English examples would be: 'the father is' (*fa-thŋ*), 'ankle' (*an-kŋ*), 'heaven' (*hea-vŋ*), 'handsome' (*han-smŋ*), etc. On the other hand, the consonantal pronunciation of linguals and nasals is seen in 'beritt-ne': 'beritten' (*berit-tŋ*); 'ath-me': 'a-them' (*a-thmŋ*); Eng. 'ank-let': 'ankle' (*an-kŋ*), etc. The alphabets of these languages fail to furnish separate characters for these two classes of sounds,—a fact which of course in nowise throws a doubt on their existence.

The Vedic and Sanskrit, as is well known, do possess distinct characters for lingual vowels, which are transcribed in the manner in which we have differentiated them in German and English from their corresponding consonants; viz.: *r* and *l*.

The change between the lingual consonants and lingual vowels is quite analogous to that between *y* and *i*, and *v* and *u*; before vowels there always appears the consonantal pronunciation *r* and *l*, *y* and *v*; before consonants the treatment of the linguals, though in principle the same as that of the dental and labial vowels, is characterized by a smaller degree of sensitiveness than these. While the latter always appear as *i* and *u* before consonants, *r* and *l* are changed to their corresponding vowels only when preceded as well as followed by consonants, or in the beginning of a word when followed by a consonant. A few examples will suffice. As the weak forms of the perfect of the verb *nī*, 'to lead,' appear as *ni-ny-* before endings beginning with a vowel, so do the weak forms of the verb *kar* appear as *ca-kr-* in the same connections: *ni-ny-á*, *ni-ny-ús*, *ni-ny-é*, — *ca-kr-á*, *ca-kr-ús*, *ca-kr-é*. But between consonants the semi-consonantal elements of these roots appear as vowels: *nī-tá-s*, *kr-tá-s*, *gru-tá-s*. So also the same change is seen in *i-más* : *y-anti*; in *ca-kṛ-má* : *ca-kr-ús*; in *tu-ṣṭu-má* : *tu-ṣṭuv-ús* (for *tu-ṣṭv-ús*); cf. *cā-kṛp-ré*.

The Sanskrit does not possess distinct characters to express nasals between two consonants (nasal vowels); these, however, indicate their presence by very distinct and peculiar phenomena. As we have *y* : *i*, *v* : *u*, *r* : *ṛ*, and *l* : *ḷ*, we have also *n* : *ṇ* and *m* : *ṁ*. *ṇ* and *ṁ* appear almost always as simple *ā*, sometimes as *ān* (*ām*); this *ān*, which is the phonetic equivalent of *ṇ*, can be differentiated from *an* = *a* + *n* by the aid of the Greek. While the latter *an* corresponds to Gr. *αν* or *ον*, the former appears in Greek also as *αυ*, occurring there, as well as in Sanskrit, only in formations which require the weak form of the root (ablaut III.). So *mán-as* (*an* = *a* + *n*) = *μέν-ος*;

ma-mán-tha ($an = a + n$) = Gr. μέ-μον-*a*; but *mán-ye* for *mñ-ye* corresponds to Gr. μαίνομαι for μαν-γομαι for μγ-γομαι.

There appear, then, in Sanskrit, instead of merely the sounds *y-i*, *v-u*, as mediators between vowels and consonants, the very considerable body which is made up by these and the linguals and nasals in addition. The Sanskrit system of semi-consonants is as follows:—

Consonants:	<i>y</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>
Vowels:	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>ṛ</i>	<i>ḷ</i>	<i>a, an</i>	<i>a, am</i>

This proves that *Sanskrit a* is not everywhere the same sound, and not everywhere the direct representative of Indo-European *a*. The Indo-European *a* will suffer further infringements in the course of our discussion, until it will have shrunk into comparative insignificance.

This variable function of semi-consonants is by no means restricted to Sanskrit. In every language of the family these sounds occur, but with still less perfect systems of expression. In Sanskrit there are at least distinct characters for lingual vowels; in the other languages these, as well as the nasal vowels, lack single characters, and are everywhere expressed by combinations similar to those which are found for nasal vowels even in Sanskrit. The following is the system for the Greek:—

Consonants:	(<i>y</i>)	(<i>F</i>)	<i>ρ</i>	<i>λ</i>	<i>ν</i>	<i>μ</i>
Vowels:	<i>ι</i>	<i>υ</i>	<i>αρ, ρα</i>	<i>αλ, λα</i>	<i>α, αν</i>	<i>α, αμ</i>

Consonant *y* is shown in δέ(*y*)ος; cf. δέ-δοι-κα : κέ(*y*)-ομαι; cf. κέ-μαι. *F* is shown in χέ(*F*)-ω; cf. χεύ-ω : κλέ(*F*)-ος = Sk. *grāv-as*. The consonants *ρ*, *λ*, *ν*, and *μ* are occasionally split into *αρ*, *αλ*, *αν*, and *αμ*; a phenomenon quite parallel with the breaking up of *y* and *v* in Sanskrit into *iy* and *uv*.

The following is the system for Gothic and High German:—

Consonants:	<i>j</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>
Vowels:	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	Goth. <i>air</i>	Goth. <i>ul</i>	<i>un</i>	<i>um</i>
			H. G. <i>or</i>	H. G. <i>ol</i>		

The following is the system for Latin :—

Consonants:	j	v	r	l	n	m
Vowels:	i	u	or (ur)	ul (ol)	en	em

The extent to which Greek α and Sanskrit a do not represent Indo-European a is very considerable. In Greek the great mass of a's that appear in the vicinity of liquids and nasals are but defective (or rather excessive) graphic representations of the weakest imaginable vocalic element (sh'va).

The discovery of the preceding facts was soon employed as the entering wedge for a series of attacks upon Indo-European α, which have by this time resulted in a very serious curtailment of it, and by consequence in an almost totally changed system of Indo-European vowels. The first step was here again taken by Brugman (Curtius' Studien, ix. 367, ff.; Kuhn's Zeitschrift, xxiv. 1, ff.), successful at least in that it pointed the right way for further examination. He there assumes for Greek ε, α, α, three different Indo-European sounds, which he indicates by α¹, α², and α³; α³ he regards as an original short α, which appears in Europe as α; in Sanskrit sometimes as α, sometimes as i (examples: Gr. στα-τό-ς, Lat. sta-tu-s, Sk. sthi-tá-s); α¹ corresponds to European and Armenian e and Sk. Zend a; α² corresponds to Greek, Italic, Celtic, and Slavic o, German and Lithuanian α, also to Sk. α in a closed syllable; but in an open syllable, in cases represented by bhār-ā-mas (φέρ-ο-μεν), pād-am (πόδ-α), dātār-am (δώτορ-α), ushās-am (ῥό-α), jānu (γόνυ), dāpυ (δόρυ), α² is, according to Brugman, represented by Sk. ā. That, however, the lengthening of the ā in these cases is accidental or owing to special Sanskrit laws, was shown (in the main successfully) by Collitz and J. Schmidt. Aside from this, Brugman had intuitively seen the truth, though the more concrete proofs of his system came from a totally different direction, as will be shown in the next section. It will be seen that European and Armenian e's were e from all time; that the Sanskrit and Iranian α, which correspond to it, are

either special deviations dating from a comparatively late period in the co-existence of these languages; or, what is even more probable, that this *a* in these languages is but an insufficient sign for a sound which would be best indicated by *ae* (*a°*); as yet there has been no proof that the Sanskrit *a* which corresponds to Greek *o* is a sound which is colored by *o* (*a°*); it is enough to know that the Greek ablaut *ε : o* exists in every language of the family.

III.

The fact that the Indo-European languages have two series of guttural consonants was discovered and settled by Ascoli, and has become one of the best-known laws of Indo-European phonetics. They are generally differentiated by the designations *k*¹, *g*¹, *gh*¹, and *k*², *g*², *gh*², for the common Indo-European period. In Sanskrit the first series is left in part as *k*, *g*, *gh* (Zend *k*, *g*); it also appears palatalized as *c*, *j*, *h* (Zend *c* and *sh*, *j* and *zh*). In Greek this series appears partly as *κ*, *γ*, *χ*, partly as *π*, *β*, *φ*; these latter interchange in a few instances with *τ*, *δ*, *θ*, under circumstances which are in principle the same as those in which Sk. *k*, *g*, *gh*, interchange with *c*, *j*, and *h*. The second Indo-European series *k*², *g*², *gh*², shows in Sanskrit a sign devoted solely to itself only for *k*², namely *ç*; while the sounds *g*² and *gh*² share the signs *j* and *h* with the palatals of the series *k*, *g*, *gh*. In Zend *k*² is *ç*; *g*² and *gh*² are *z*. In Greek *k*², *g*², and *gh*² appear regularly as gutturals: *κ*, *γ*, *χ*.

The following scheme will illustrate the subject:—

INDO-EUROPEAN.	SANSKRIT.			ZEND.		
<i>k</i> ¹ <i>g</i> ¹ <i>gh</i> ¹	<i>k</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>gh</i>	<i>k</i> (<i>kh</i>)	<i>g</i> (<i>gh</i>)	
<i>k</i> ² <i>g</i> ² <i>gh</i> ²	<i>c</i> } <i>ç</i> }	<i>j</i>	<i>jh</i>	<i>c</i> (<i>sh</i>)	<i>j</i> (<i>zh</i>)	
INDO-EUROPEAN.	GREEK.					
<i>k</i> ¹ <i>g</i> ¹ <i>gh</i> ¹	<i>κ</i>	<i>γ</i>	<i>χ</i>	<i>π</i>	<i>β</i>	<i>φ</i>
<i>k</i> ² <i>g</i> ² <i>gh</i> ²				<i>τ</i>	<i>δ</i>	<i>θ</i>
		<i>κ</i>	<i>γ</i>	<i>χ</i>		

It is the palatal series which has branched off from the first guttural series — Sk. *c, j, h*; Zd. *c, j*; Gr. *τ, δ, θ* — which concerns the subject here treated. The true cause of this division remained unrecognized up to the time of Ascoli; he was the first to get some inkling of the way to a legitimate explanation. He states that in Zend the change from a guttural to a palatal in the three degrees of the adjective, *aka-*, *ashyó*, and *acista-* [*k : c (sh)*], is due to the change of the vowel following the guttural, and also notes that there is no root of the form *gi* either in Sanskrit or Zend, but that they show *ji*. This is really a recognition, fragmentary as it may be, of the principle that palatalization is due to the influence of palatal vowels actually occurring after gutturals. According to J. Schmidt, Dr. Vilhelm Thomsen was the first to hint that the *European* languages, with their supposed secondary vocalization, might be drawn in as auxiliaries in such a way that Sanskrit and Zend syllables *ca* and *ka* should be explained from *κε* and *κα* as European equivalents, and that thus the palatals before a written *a* owe their origin to the fact that this *a* was in such connections originally sounded as *ae* (*a^e*). The full principle was recognized, as it seems, nearly simultaneously by Collitz, Karl Verner, Saussure, and J. Schmidt.

If we formulate the principles which are laid down by these writers, there result the following rules: —

1. The Indo-Iranian palatals — Sk. *c, j, h*; Zend *c (sh), j (zh)* — are a modification of the first guttural series (*k¹, g¹, gh¹*) before palatal vowels, — *i (y)*, *a^e (a^ei, a^eu)*, — and can originally have stood only before these vowels.

2. The vowel signs *a, ai, and au*, in the Indo-Iranian languages, actually represent two series of vowels at least (more if more can be proved); namely: *a^e, a^ei, a^eu*, and *a, ai, au*, — the former corresponding to *e, ei, eu* (Gr. *ε, ει, ευ*) in the European languages.

The last rule bears upon the correct understanding of Greek ablaut in three vital points.

(a) In the ablaut series the ϵ which appears in the row marked I. (ablaut I.) is not the result of the weakening of Indo-European a , but represents an original sound, which is clearly expressed in the European branches of the family, and

I.	κετ	στέλ	περθ	πενθ	ρευ (ρεF)	πειθ, etc.
II.	κωτ	στολ	πορθ	πονθ	ρου (ροF)	ποιθ, etc.
III.	κτ	σταλ	πραθ	παθ	ρυ	πιθ, etc.

which is not expressed by a distinct sign in the Indo-Aryan languages, but there manifests itself in the palatals of the Indo-European series k^1 , g^1 , gh^1 ; namely, c , j , h .

(b) Again looking at the series of roots laid down under (a), it will appear that all the forms under I. are on the same level as far as the root vowel is concerned; so also the forms under II. From necessity, the forms under III. are also on a level; one of these holds the same grammatical position as the other; one is used in the same kinds of formations, verbal and nominal, as the other.

(c) The sound a appears in III. only in connection with linguals and nasals; it is something special.

The following examples illustrate the origin of palatalization, and the Sanskrit sound a^* :—

Variation between k and c : Sk. *cuk-rá-s* : *çóc-iṣṭa-s*; *çak-rá-s* : *çac-iṣṭa-s*; Zend *aka-* : *acista-*; Sk. *ark-á-s* : *arc-á-s*.

Variation between g and j : *tig-má-s* : *téj-iṣṭa-s*; *tyag-á-s* : *tyáj-as*, etc.

The facts and principles illustrated by these examples for the Indo-Iranian languages are represented in Greek also. The variation takes place here between *labials* (which represent original gutturals) and the *dentals* of Curtius' dentalism, which take the place of palatals. Not indeed in so widely diffused a manner has the original difference between the labials (= gutturals) and dentals (= palatals) been held fast; it has

been wiped out very largely at the expense of the palatals ; but there are still enough data left to show that the Greek started with the same differences, and that these differences were based upon the same cause, the character of the following sound. As in Sk. a palatal before *i* (*y*), *a^e* (*a^ei*, *a^eu*) corresponds to a guttural before other sounds, so in Greek there is still a respectable body of forms which show dentals before *ι* and *ε* (*ει*, *ευ*) which vary with labials according to the proportion :—

$\tau, \delta, \theta : \pi, \beta, \phi = \text{Sk. } c, j, h : k, g, gh.$

Greek palatalization appears in the following cases :—

1. *τίς*, gen. *τε(σ)ο*, *τε* : *πό-τερος* = Zend *cis*, *cahyā*, *ca* : Sk. *ka-tarās*.
2. *πέντ-ε* : *πέμπ-τος* = Sk. *pāñc-a* : *pank-ti-s*.
3. *τρι-οττίς*, *ὄσσε*, *ὄσσομαι* : *ὄψομαι*.
4. *ὀδελός* : *ὀβολός*.

The vocalism of the Greek has the largest claim to being a correct, undisturbed reflex of that of the corresponding roots in all the languages of the family. Sanskrit and Zend in reality possess the root-triad (*πेत*, *ποτ*, *πτ* ; *λειπ*, *λοιπ*, *λιπ*) to even a larger extent than the Greek ; but the first two ablauts have fallen together, at least graphically.

Surprising is the non-sensitiveness of the Latin to variations of root-vowels, especially if its otherwise close kinship with Greek is kept in view. It everywhere evinces the tendency to urge some one of the root-vowels through the entire group of formations belonging to the root. To a large extent this is the vowel of the root-form (ablaut I.). So the vowel of *lego*, *clepo*, *tremo*, *pe(r)do*, *serpo*, etc., fails to vary with ablaut II. (*o*) in the perfect. On the other hand, the Indo-European perfect vowel (ablaut II.) is contained in *to-tond-i*, *spo-pond-i*, and *mo-mord-i* ; but the radical vowels of these words have spread over their entire respective word-groups, either assimilating the vowel, or suppressing forms which show another root-vowel, and placing such as had *o* in their place. Such are

the presents of these words: *tondeo*, *spondeo*, *mordeo*, which legitimately show *o*, but are in reality causative formations, such as Gr. *φop-έω* to *φέρω*. The weakest root-form (ablaut III.) is retained to the exclusion of the other two in the groups of which *sci-n-d-o*, *fi-n-d-o*, *ju-n-g-o* are presents, e.g., *jungo*, *junxi*, *junctus*, *jugum*, *conjux*, etc. Still enough has been left of a Latin ablaut to show that it once coincided with the Greek, though there is no one case in which all three forms have been preserved. Examples of roots which show the first and second forms of the root are: *nex* : *noc-eo*; *teg-o* : *tog-a*; *sequi* : *socius*. Of groups which show ablauts I. and III., examples are *fer-o* : *for-(ti)s* = Sk. *bhr-t-is*; *dic-o* (= *deic-o*) : *causi-dic-us*; *dūc-o* (= *deuc-o*) : *duc-em*; *ūr-o* (= *eus-o*) : *ūs-tus*. Of groups which show ablauts II. and III., an example is *mon-eo* : *men-(ti)-s* = Sk. *ma-ti-s*.

The triple form of the root is not an accidental modification on European ground of a *simplex* primitive form, but it belongs to our family of languages as a whole; it is Indo-European. It is a fact which has until lately not been sufficiently emphasized that *each one of the three root-forms is restricted to a certain number of formations, nominal and verbal*; this fact alone, if reflected on consistently, is enough to establish the root-triad as Indo-European.

IV.

A closer look at the physiological construction of the roots which show the variation between *ε* and *o* (Class AA) yields the following results: These roots have in their strong forms, as purely vocalic element, this *ε* varying with *o* and nothing else. The remaining elements have never the character of pure vowels, but are either full consonants or semi-consonants, or both. Of the first category there is but one type, that exhibited in roots like *πeτ*, *ές*, etc.; the root-vowel is preceded and followed by a consonant (*spiritus lenis* in *ές*, *έδ*, etc.).

This we name type A. The rest arrange themselves best according to the following scheme: Type B, those which end in a semi-consonant; type C, those which contain a semi-consonant preceded and followed by other consonants:—

A.	B.	C.
πετ, ποτ ἐδ, (ὀδ) in the Goth. perf. αί, etc.	δε(γ), δοι χευ, χο(F) δερ, δορ στελ, στολ μεν, μον τεμ, τομ etc.	λειπ, λοιπ ἐλευθ, ἐλουθ δερκ, δορκ κλεπ, κλοπ πενθ, πονθ ῥεμφ, ῥομφ etc.

This classification has especial value for understanding ablaut III.,—the weakest, the accentless form of the root. This differs from the two strong ones in no particular, except that it does not possess the purely vocalic element (ε or ο) which appears in the strong forms. The root-forms which lie at the base of ablaut III. are, therefore:—

A.	B.	C.
πτ σ etc.	δι χυ δρ στλ μυ τμ, etc.	λιπ ἐλυθ δρκ κλπ πνθ ῥμφ, etc.

It is evident that some of these last groups are unpronounceable in certain connections; *e.g.*, according to type A we have *ἐσχ-ον*, the second aorist, which legitimately shows the weakest form; so also *ἐκ-τός* for *σχ-τός*, the verbal adjective, is made

from the same degree of the root (cf. *ἔ-πιθ-ον* and *πισ-τός*); but the difficult group of consonants *σχη-* necessitated the insertion of a short vowel. It is not to be supposed, however, that the *ε* in *ἐκ-τός* possessed in speaking the same value as that of *ἔχ-ω*, as long as the position of the accent was not disregarded in pronunciation. In weak forms of the types *στυλ*, *δρυκ*, *πυθ*, *ρύφ*, etc., the lingual and nasal consonants were changed to lingual and nasal vowels; *λ*, when vocalized, appears as *αλ*, *λα*; *ρ* as *αρ*, *ρα*; *ν* and *μ* appear as *α*, *αν*, and *α* (*αμ*).

It has appeared sufficiently that the assumption of a root *λιπ* or *φνυ* by the side of *πετ* is inconsistent, because the two root-forms have totally different functions in their respective groups of words; the above schemes will furnish a purely physiological reason. Roots which contain an *ι* or *υ* are never followed by another semi-consonant (*ρ*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*); there are no roots of a type *μν*, *δρ*, *πυθ*, *δρυκ*, etc., as there are *μεν*, *δερ*, *πενθ*, *δερκ*, etc. Nasals do, indeed, occur after *ι* and *υ* in certain formations, generally the present, as *πυ-ν-θ-άνομαι*, Lat. *sci-n-d-o*, etc.; but a look at some other formation from the same root will quickly teach that the nasal does not belong to the root [*πεύ(θ)σομαι*, Sk. *chi-chéd-a*]. On the other hand, when a nasal or lingual is preceded by *ε*, it belongs to the root, and appears, or must be accounted for, in all formations; so *πένθ-ος*, *πέ-πονθ-α*, *πέισο-μαι* (= *πένθ-σομαι*), Sk. *ta-sthāmb-a*, *ba-bāndh-a*, etc. The morphological function of nasals and linguals, which belong to the root, is therefore precisely the same as that of *ι* (*y*), *υ* (*F*) belonging to the root. Both waver between a vocalic and a consonantal condition, according to their surroundings; both are totally different from the *ε* and *ο* which appear in the root. These are the root-vowels proper, and about these the semi-consonantal and consonantal elements of the root are grouped.

The triple root (Class AA) runs through nearly 250 groups of Greek words, is preponderant in Teutonic and Sanskrit,

and is really the phenomenon from a discussion of which any treatise on ablaut must start. It is not, however, the only kind of root which appears either in Greek or in the kindred languages; there are considerable numbers of roots which show but two forms, differing from one another merely in the quantity of the root-vowel, Class BB, and that in such a way that the form with the long vowel occurs in precisely those formations in which Class AA shows the forms with *ε* and *ο*. The form with the short vowel occurs in those formations in which Class AA shows the weak form (ablaut III.) as the following scheme will show:—

	I.	II.	III.
AA	<i>πείθ-ω, τεῖχ-ος</i> <i>φεύγ-ω, ζεύγ-ος</i> <i>μέν-ω, μέν-ος</i>	<i>πέ-ποιθ-α</i> <i>ἐλ-ήλουθ-α</i> <i>μέ-ρον-α</i>	<i>ἐ-πέ-πιθ-μεν, πισ-τός</i> <i>ἐλ-ήλυθ-μεν, φυκ-τός</i> <i>μέ-μα-μεν, -μά-τος</i>
BB	<i>λάβ-ω, λάθ-ος</i> <i>ἵστη-μι, στή-μων</i> <i>τί-θη-μι, θή-μας</i> <i>δί-δω-μι, δώ-τωρ</i>	<i>λέ-λάβ-α</i> <i>ἔ-στη-κα</i> <i>ἔ-θη-κα</i> <i>δέ-δω-κα</i>	<i>λέ-λασ-μαι, -λασ-τος</i> <i>ἔ-στά-μεν, στά-τός</i> <i>τέ-θε-μαι, θε-τός</i> <i>δέ-δο-μαι, δο-τός</i>

The Latin exhibits ablaut consisting in variation between long and short vowels in *scāb-i : scāb-o*; *fōd-i : fōd-io*; *ōd-i : ōd-ium*, etc. Sanskrit has not often kept this kind of formation undisturbed; it appears in *ṣa-ṣād-a : ṣā-ṣād-ús*; *á-sthā-t : sthi-tā-s*, etc.

The question now fairly presents itself: What are the causes of these phenomena which penetrate the vocalism of our languages with such far-reaching regularity; what is the cause that sets *δέ-δο-μαι* against *δέ-δω-κα*; *φυκ-τός* against *φεύγ-ω*; *πείθ-ω* against *πέ-ποιθ-α*, and both against *πισ-τός*? The question naturally falls into two distinct parts: (1) What is the relation, in both AA and BB of the scheme above, of

the forms in column III. to those in columns I. and II. ?
 (2) In Class AA what causes the difference in the root-vowels of columns I. and II. ?

Surprising as it may seem, this *latter* question remains as yet unanswered. In spite of the large extent of the material which is accessible, there has not been found anything upon which an explanation of the ablaut $\epsilon : o$ can be rested with safety. That it is not accidental and inorganic, as it was formerly regarded, is clear from the regularity of its distribution, and not the less clear because the reason of it has not been as yet discovered. It is to be noted that it is not restricted to the *root* of words; it occurs as well in formative elements.

Very different is the state of our knowledge with regard to the *former* question. The cause whose workings we see in the difference between $\pi\iota\sigma\text{-}\tau\acute{o}s$, and $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\text{-}\omega$ and $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\alpha$, is perfectly well known. It is the varying position of the accent which creates the difference between strong and weak forms. The languages which have preserved this ablaut best, have fortunately also with it preserved a sufficient amount of data for its explanation.

The Vedic texts which are accented show that, as a rule, the strong form of the root occurs when the tone rests on the root; the weak form, when the tone rests on inflectional elements; so $\acute{e}\text{-}mi$ ($a^*i\text{-}mi$) : $i\text{-}m\acute{a}s$; $da\text{-}d\acute{a}r\varsigma\text{-}\alpha$: $da\text{-}d\acute{r}\varsigma\text{-}\acute{u}s$; $v\acute{a}c\text{-}\alpha s$: $uk\text{-}\acute{t}\acute{a}s$, etc.

The Greek originally possessed the law of accentuation indicated by these examples to much the same extent as the old Aryan language of India. But in the historical period of the language a new principle, the recessive accentuation, has usurped its place, leaving but a few fossilized remnants of the old method. In $\theta\rho\alpha\sigma\text{-}\acute{u}s$, $\pi\iota\sigma\text{-}\tau\acute{o}s$, $\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\alpha\sigma\text{-}\acute{\mu}\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{o}s$, $\lambda\iota\pi\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, etc., we have survivals of the older accentuation, accompanied by the weak form of the root. Generally the accent has been subjected to the new law; usually, however, without disturbing the form of the root which had accompanied the old accent.

So ἴ-μεν, πέ-φα-ται, ἔ-φθαρ-μαι, κάρ-σις, were once oxytone, for they contain the weakest form of their roots: ι, φα (φν), φθαρ (φθρ), καρ (κρ).

The German shows the traces of the old tone system in two ways:—

(1) In the ablaut. This coincides in its leading traits with the ablaut of the Greek and Vedic. The two strong forms (ablauts I. and II.), as *steig* and *staig*, *bind* and *band*, occur in those formations in which Vedic words present the strong form of the root accompanied by the accent; the weak forms of the root, as *stig*, *bund* (= *bnd*), in those in which the Vedic shows weak forms, and the accent on a formative element.

(2) An exception to the first German rotation of mutes (*Grimm's Law*) is due to this method of accentuation. In a considerable number of cases Indo-European surd mutes do not, as the law demands, appear in the Germanic languages as *surd spirants*, but as *sonant spirants*; this irregularity takes place only in the middle of a word between two sonants. The irregular Teutonic sound to a considerable extent alternates with the regular one in inflected words belonging to the same root. In the inflection of verbs the Germanic languages, with the exception of Gothic, show this alternation in such a way that the irregular sound appears in precisely those forms which contain the weakest form of the root (ablaut III.); while the regular consonant appears in the two strong forms of the root (ablaut I. and II.). The entire phenomenon lives to-day in High German in such changes as *ziehe*: *gezogen*; *kiese*: *erkoren*; Eng. *lose*: *forlorn*. The cause of it was discovered by Karl Verner. He saw that there was a living remnant of Vedic and Indo-European accentuation preserved in this alternation of consonants. *The forms with irregular consonant and weakest root-form (ablaut III.) originally had the tone on their inflectional elements (zig-úm and zig-a-ná) in Indo-European times, and have it in the accented Vedic texts which have come down to us (e.g., bi-bhid-imá and bhin-ná); the forms with regular*

consonant were accented on the root (zi'h-a and zé'h); Ved. bhár-ā-mi and ja-bhár-a. Verner's law formed one of the most important factors in establishing the truth that the broad facts of Vedic accentuation once ruled in all Indo-European languages; it is the strongest justification of the method of accounting for variations of root-vowels which is now universally practised; in fact, it has been seen that, so far, ablaut, wherever it is explainable, is so on the basis of this law of accent. Wherever this fails, there is as yet no other known fact or principle which furnishes additional light. Explanation must be held in abeyance until further investigation or new material shows the way.

PART II.

Regular Substitution of Sounds.



<i>Indo-European.</i>	<i>Sanskrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
a	a	ǎ ε o	a e o i u
ā	ā	ā η ω	ā ē ō
i	i	ĩ	i e
ī ?	ī	ī	i
u	u	ũ	u o
û ?	û	ũ	u
ai	ê	αι ει οι	ai ê oi ae oe î û
âi	âi	α η φ	
au	ô	av ev ov	au o u
âu	âu	av ηv	au
k	k kh k' ç	κ	c q
g	g g'	γ	g

<i>Indo-European.</i>	<i>Sanskrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
gh	gh h	χ	<i>init. h, med. g</i>
t	t th	τ	t
d	d	δ	d
dh	dh	θ	<i>init. f, med. d, b</i>
p	p ph	π	p
b	b	β	b
bh	bh	φ	<i>init. f, med. b</i>
ñ	ñ ñ	γ <i>before gutt.</i>	n
n	n ṇ	ν	n
m	m	μ	m
r	r	ρ	r
l	l	λ	l
j	j	<i>init. spir. asp.</i>	j
s	s sh	σ, <i>spir. asp.</i>	s (r)
v	v	Ϝ	v

K

k; k, kh, k', ç; κ; c, k, q, (seldom g).

1. **ak, ank; ak'; άγκ; anc, unc;** bend, curve.

άγκ-ών, a bend; **άγκ-ος**, a bend, hollow, valley; **όγκ-ος**, a bend, hook, barb; **άγκ-ύλος**, crooked; **άγκ-ύρα**, an *anchor*.

anc-ίλε, a small, oval shield; **anc-ύlus** (dim.), a man-servant; **anc-ύλα** (dim.), a maid-servant; **anc-illa** (dim.), a maid-servant, female slave; **anc-illāris**, relating to maid-servants, [*ancillary*]; **ang-ύlus**, an *angle*, a corner; **unc-us**, a hook; **unc-us** (adj.), hooked, curved; **ad-unc-us**, bent in, hooked, curved; **ung-ύlus**, a ring; †**anc-όρα**, an *anchor*.

2. **ak; aç; ακ; ac;** sharp, pointed, swift.

άκ-ων, a javelin; **άκ-ανος**, **άκ-αινα**, a thorn; **άκ-πος**, at the point or end, highest, outermost; **άκ-ρις**, **όκ-ρις**, a mountain-peak; **ώκ-ύς**, swift; **όξ-ύς**, sharp, keen, swift, [*oxide, oxygen, oxytone*].

āc-er, sharp, acute, [*acrid, crabbed, eager*]; **āc-rimōnia**, sharpness, *acrimony*; **āc-erbus**, harsh; **āc-erbitas**, harshness, *acerbity*; **āc-ervus**, a heap; **āc-eo**, to be sour; **āc-esco** (inch.), to become sour; **āc-ētum**, sour wine, vinegar, [*acetic*]; **āc-idus**, sour, *acid*; **āc-ies**, *edge*, keen look, sight, army in battle-array; **āc-uo**, to sharpen; **āc-ūtus** (part.), sharpened; **āc-ūtus** (adj.), sharp, pointed, *acute*; **āc-ūmen**, a point, acuteness, *acumen*; **āc-us**, a needle, [to *egg*, to *edge* = to urge on or incite]; **ōc-ior**, swifter; **ōc-ίter**, swiftly.

3. **ark; —; άλκ, άρκ; arc;** keep off, hold good. In the root **άρκ** the more prominent meaning is the positive one, to hold good; in **άλκ**, the negative meaning, to keep off.

ἀλ-αλκ-εῖν, to keep off; ἀλκ-ή, strength, courage, defence; ἀρκ-έω, to keep off, to suffice; ἄρκ-ιος, certain, sufficient.

arc-eo, to shut up, to keep off; co-erc-eo, to enclose something on all sides or wholly, to restrain, confine, *coerce*; ex-erc-eo (lit. to thrust or drive out of an inclosure), to drive on, keep at work, to *exercise*; ex-erc-itium, *exercise*; ex-erc-itus, a trained or disciplined body of men, an army; *arx*, a citadel, height, defence; *arc-a*, a chest, [*ark*]; *arc-ānus*, trusty, secret; *arc-ānum*, a secret, a mystery.

4. ἄρκτος, a bear.

Arctos, the Great and the Lesser Bear (*Ursa Major et Minor*); *ursus* (for *urcsus*), a bear; *ursa*, a she-bear.

5. —; δαξ; δακ; —; bite.

δάκ-νω, to bite; δάκ-ος, an animal of which the bite is dangerous; δῆγ-μα, a bite.

6. δάκρυ, δάκρυον, a tear; δακρύω, to weep.

lacrima, *lacrūma* (old form *dacrima*, *dacruma*), a tear, [*lachry-mal*]; *lacrimo*, *lacrūmo*, to weep. The root is perhaps the same as of No. 5.

7. δάκτυλος, finger, [*dactyl*]. The root is probably δεκ (δεχ) in δέκομαι (δέχομαι), to take. By some authorities the root is referred to No. 10.

digitus, finger, [*digit*]. The root of this word is by some authorities referred to No. 10.

8. δέκα, ten.

dēcem, *ten*; *Dēcember* (*decem* and *-ber* = *fer*, Sanskrit *bhar*, to carry, bear), *December*, the tenth month of the Roman year (reckoned from March); *dēcīmus*, *dēcūmus*, the tenth, [*decimal*].

9. —; δαξ; δερκ, δρακ; —; see.

δέρκ-ομαι, to look, to see; δέργ-μα, a look; δράκ-ων, a dragon; δορκ-άς, a gazelle.

10. **dak**; **dic**; **δικ**, **δεκ**; **dic**; show.

δείκ-νυμι, to show, to point out; **δείξ-ις**, a pointing out; **δείγ-μα**, something pointed out; **δίκ-η**, right, justice (orig. sense, custom, usage).

dic-o (vb. conj. 1), to proclaim, to devote; **ab-dic-o** (to proclaim one's self removed from a thing), to disown, renounce, *abdicate*; **dē-dic-o** (to adjudge a thing from one's self to a deity), to *dedicate*; **in-dic-o**, to point out, to *indicate*; **prae-dic-o**, to cry in public, to proclaim, declare, [*predicate*]; **dic-o** (vb. 3), to say, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, contra, e, in, inter, prae), [*contradict, edict, interdict, predict, verdict*]; **dic-tio**, a saying, *diction*, [*dictionary*]; **dic-to** (freq.), to say often, prescribe, *dictate*; **dic-tātor**, a *dictator*; **dic-tīto** (intens.), to say often or emphatically.

11. **dak**; (**dac-as**, fame); **δοκ**; **dic**; be esteemed, esteem.

δοκ-έω, to think, seem; **δόξ-α**, opinion.

dēc-et, it is proper, it is fitting, (compd. w. ad, com, de); **dēc-ens**, becoming, fit, *decent*; **dēc-or** (**ōris**), what is seemly or becoming, elegance, grace; **dēc-ōrus**, becoming, suitable, *decorous*; **dēc-ōrum**, propriety, *decorum*; **dēc-us** (**ōris**), ornament, honor, glory; **dēc-ōro**, to *decorate*, adorn, (compd. w. com, de); **dig-nus** (= **dic-nus**), worthy; **dig-nitas**, worthiness, *dignity*; **dig-nor**, to deem worthy, to regard as worthy of one's self, to *deign*; **de-dig-nor**, to *disdain*; **in-dig-nor**, to consider unworthy, to be *indignant*.

12. **du**, **du-k**; **duh**; **δυσ**; **dūc**; draw, lead.

δα-δύσσει-σθαι, to draw.

dūc-o, to lead, conduct, draw, (compd. w. ab, ad, circum, com, de, di, e, in, intro, ob, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, retro, se, sub, subter, super, trans), [*abduce, abduction, adduce, adduction, circumduct, circumduction, conduce, conduct, conduction, cōduct, deduce, deduction, diduction, educe, education, induce, induct, induction, introduce, introduction, produce, prōduce, prōduct, production, reduce, reduction, retroduction,*

seduce, seduction, subduce, subduct, subduction, superinduce, superinduction, traduce, traduction]; **δ-δύο-ο** (conj. 1), to bring up a child physically or mentally, to rear, to *educate*; **dux**, a leader; **duc-to** (freq.), to lead, conduct; **duc-tilis**, that may be led or drawn, *ductile*.

13. **είκοσι**, Bæot. **ΐκατι**, twenty.

vīginti, twenty; **vicesimus, vicensimus, vigesimus**, the twentieth.

14. **vlk; vlk'; Fικ, ικ; vic**; yield, give way.

είκ-ω, to yield.

vī-to (= **vic-i-to**), to shun, avoid, (compd. w. **de, e**); **vīc-is**, change, alternation, *vicissitude*; **vīc-issim**, in turn.

15. **ἐκατόν**, a hundred. Sk. **çata-m**.

centum, a hundred, [*cent*]; **centesimus**, the hundredth; **centūria**, an assemblage or a division consisting of a hundred, a *century*; **centūrio**, a commander of a hundred men, a *centurion*.

16. **vak; vaç; Fεκ, έκ; vic**; will, desire.

ἐκ-ών, willing; **ἐκ-ητι**, by means of, for the sake of; **ἐκ-ηλος**, at rest, at one's ease.

in-vī-tus (= **in-vic-i-tus**), unwilling.

17. **ἐκυρός**, a father-in-law; **ἐκυρά**, a mother-in-law.

sōcer, a father-in-law; **socrus**, a mother-in-law.

18. **vark, vrak, valk, vlak, lak; —; Fελκ; lac**; draw, drag, allure.

ἐλκ-ω, to draw; **ὀλκ-ή**, a drawing; **ὀλκ-ός**, that which draws, that which is made by drawing, a furrow.

‡ **lāc-io**, to entice, allure, (compd. w. **ad, e, in, per, pro**), [*elicit*]; **de-lec-to** (intens.), to allure, delight, [*delectable*]; **delicātus**, alluring, *delicate*; **deliciōsus**, *delicious*; **lāqu-eus**, a snare; **il-lēc-ēbra**, enticement.

19. ἔλκος, a wound, an ulcer.

ulcus, a sore, an *ulcer*; *ulcĕro*, to make sore, to cause to *ulcerate*; *ulcerātio*, *ulceration*.

20. Sk. rt. ark', beam.

ἡλέκτωρ, the beaming sun; ἤλεκτρον, amber, a shining metal [*electricity*]; Ἠλέκτρα, Electra.

21. Greek rt. ικ.

ικ-μάς, moisture; ικ-μαίνω, to moisten.

22. Greek rt. Φικ, ικ, come.

ικ-ω, ικ-νέομαι, ικ-άνω, to come, reach; ικ-έτης, ικ-τήρ, a suppliant; ικ-ᾄνός, coming far enough, sufficient; ικ-μενος, following, favorable.

23. κάδος, a jar or vessel for water or wine.

cădus, a large vessel for containing liquids.

24. καθ-ᾄρός, clean, clear, pure; καθ-αίρω, to purify; καθ-αρσις, purification, [*cathartic*].

cas-tus (= cad-tus), pure, *chaste*; in-ces-tus, impure, unchaste; in-ces-tum, in-ces-tus, unchastity, *incest*; cas-tigo (castum-ago), to set right, to correct, *chastise*, *chasten*, *castigate*.

25. Pronominal stems, ka, ki; —; ka, ko; —.

καί, and. From the same stem comes τε with τ for κ.
que, and.

26. Greek rt. κακ.

κακ-ός, bad; κακ-όω, to maltreat; κακ-ύνω, to damage; κάκ-η, wickedness.

27. κάλαμος, a reed, a fishing-rod; καλάμη, a stalk; καλα-μεύς, a reaper, an angler.

călămus, a reed; culmus, a stalk, *culm*.

28. kar, kal, kia, kla-m; —; καλ; kal, cal, cla; call.

κάλ-έω, to call; κλη-τήρ, κλή-τωρ, one who calls or summons; κλη-σις, a calling, call; κλη-τεύω, to cite, to summon.

cāl-o, kāl-o, to call, call together, summon; **inter-cālo**, to *intercalate*; **Oāl-endae, Kāl-endae**, (the day when the order of days was proclaimed), the first day of the Roman month, the Calends; **Oāl-endārius, Kāl-endārius**, of or pertaining to the Calends; **Oāl-endārium, Kāl-endārium**, the interest-book of a money-lender, [*calendar*]; **inter-cāl-āris**, *intercalar, intercalary*; **con-cil-ium**, an assembly, a *council*; **nomen-clā-tor**, one who calls by name; **nomen-clā-tūra**, a calling by name, *nomenclature*; **clas-sis** (= **cla-t-ti-s**, or = **κλᾶ-σις** = **κλῆ-σις**), (a mustering, a summons), a *class*, an army, a fleet; **classicus**, (of or belonging to a classis), belonging to a class of the Roman people, belonging to the first class, of the highest rank, *classical*; **clā-mo**, to call, cry out, shout, [*claim*], (compd. w. *ad, com, de, ex, in, pro, re, sub*), [*acclaim, acclamation, declaim, declamation, exclaim, exclamation, proclaim, proclamation, reclaim, reclamation*]; **clā-mīto** (freq.), to cry out violently, to vociferate; **clā-mor**, a loud call, a shout, a cry, *clamor*.

29. kal; (stem-form **kala**); **καλ**; **cal, cel**; cover.

καλ-ία, a wooden dwelling, hut, barn, granary; **καλ-ίος, καλ-ιάς**, a hut, a cabin. An expansion of the root **καλ** is found in the stem **καλυβ** of **καλύβ-η**, hut, and **καλύπ-τω**, to cover. Another expansion is probably the root **κλεπ**, No. 55.

† **cāl-ix**, a cup; † **cāl-yx**, the bud, cup, or *calyx* of a flower; **cāl-igo**, a thick atmosphere, mist, fog; **cel-la** (prob. a dim. form for **cel-ula**), a store-room, granary, chamber, [*cell*]; **cel-larium**, a receptacle for food, a pantry, [*cellar*]; **cel-lūla** (dim.), a small store-room or apartment, [*cellule, cellular, cellulose*]; **cēl-o**, to conceal; **con-cēl-o**, to *conceal* carefully; **oc-cūl-o**, to cover, cover up, hide, [*occult, occultation*]; **cū-cul-lus**, a covering, a cap, a hood; **cōl-or, color**; **cōl-ōro**, to color; **de-cōl-ōro**, to discolor; **clam** (old access. form **cal-lim**), secretly; **clan-destinus**, (for **clam-dies-tinus**), secret, *clandestine*; **gal-ea**, a helmet; **gal-ērum, gal-ērus, gal-ēra**, a covering for the head, a cap; **clip-eus, clypeus, clupeus, clipeum**, a shield. From the root **cel** come the O. H. Ger. **helan**, to conceal, and **hella**, hell; A.-S. **hell**; Eng. **hell**.

30. *καλός*, beautiful; *καλλίων*, more beautiful; *κάλλος*, *καλλονή*, beauty; *καλλύνω*, to beautify. The *λλ* of these words is produced by assimilation from *lj*. Kindred with these words are the following: Sk. *kal-jas*, healthy, pleasant; Goth. *hail-s*, sound, healthy; Ger. *heil*, sound, whole; A.-S. *hal*, sound, whole; O. Eng. *hale*, *hole*; Eng. *hale* (written also *hail*), *whole*, *heal*, *health*.

31. Sk. rt. *kmar*, be crooked.

καμάρα, anything with an arched cover, a vault, a covered wagon.

cāmur, *cāmūrus*, crooked, turned inwards; †*camēra*, †*camāra*, a vault, an arched roof, an arch, [*chamber*].

32. *kan*; —; *kan*; *can*; sound.

καν-άσσω, *καν-άζω*, to sound; *καν-αχή*, a sharp sound; *κόν-αβος*, a ringing, clashing; *κύ-κν-ος*, a swan.

cān-o, to sing (compd. w. *com*, *in*, *ob*, *prae*, *re*, *sub*); *cān-ōrus*, melodious; *can-to* (freq.), to sing, (compd. w. *de*, *ex*, *in*, *re*), [*chant*, *cant*, *chanticleer*, *enchant*, *incantation*, *recant*]; *can-tor*, a singer; *can-trix*, a songstress; *prae-cen-tor* (fr. *prae-cīn-o*), a leader in music, a *precentor*; *in-cen-tor* (fr. *in-cīn-o*), a precentor, an inciter; *in-cen-tīvus* (adj.), that strikes up or sets the tune, that provokes or incites; *in-cen-tīvum*, an *incentive*; *can-tus*, song, music; *can-tillo* (dim. fr. *can-to*), to sing low, to hum, [*cantillate*]; *can-ticum*, a song, a solo; *can-ticūlum* (dim.), a little song, a *canticle*; *ac-cen-tus* (fr. *accīno*), a blast, signal, *accent*, tone; *con-cen-tus*, harmony, *concert*.

33. *kap*; —; *kap*; *cap*; take hold of, seize.

κῶπ-η, any handle, the handle of an oar, handle of a sword.

cāp-io, to take hold of, (compd. w. *ad*, *ante*, *com*, *de*, *ex*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *per*, *prae*, *re*, *sub*), [*conceive*, *conception*, *conceit*, *deceive*, *deception*, *deceit*, *except*, *incipient*, *inceptive*, *inception*, *intercept*, *interception*, *perceive*, *perception*, *receive*, *receipt*, *reception*, *susceptible*]; *cap-to* (freq.), to strive to seize, (comp. w. *com*, *dis*, *ex*, *in*, *ob*, *re*); *cap-esso* (desid.), to take or catch at

eagerly; **anti-cīp-o**, to take before, to *anticipate*; **oc-cīp-o**, to take possession of, to *occupy*, [*occupation*]; **prae-oc-cīp-o**, to *preoccupy*; **cāp-ax**, *capacious*; **cāp-acitas**, *capacity*; **cāp-istrum**, a halter; **cap-tor**, a hunter, a *captor*; **captīvus**, a *captive*; **cāp-ūlus**, **cāp-ūlum**, a tomb, a handle, a hilt; **manceps** (**mānus**, **cāpio**), a purchaser, contractor; **man-cīp-o**, **man-cūp-o**, to make over as property, to transfer; **eman-cīp-o**, to *emancipate*; **muni-cīp-ium** (**munia**, **cāpio**), a free town; **municipālis**, *municipal*; **princeps** (**primus**, **cāpio**), first, chief; **principālis**, first, *principal*; **prae-ceptor**, one who takes beforehand, a ruler, *preceptor*; **re-ceptācūlum**, a *receptacle*.

34. **κάπ-ηλος**, a peddler; **καπ-ηλείω**, to be a **κάπ-ηλος**, or retail dealer; **κάπ-ηλεία**, retail trade, tavern-keeping.

caupo, a petty tradesman, an innkeeper; **caupōna**, a landlady, an inn.

35. **kvap**; (**kap-is**, **kap-īlas**, incense); **καπ**; **vap** (for **cvap**); breathe forth.

κάπ-ύω, to breathe forth; **κε-καφ-ηώς**, gasping; **καπ-νός**, smoke.

vāp-or (for **cvapor**), exhalation, *vapor*; **vāp-ōro**, to emit steam or vapor; **e-vāp-ōro**, to *evaporate*; **vap-īdus**, that has emitted steam or vapor, *i.e.* that has lost its life and spirit, spoiled, *vapid*; **vap-pa**, wine that has lost its spirit and flavor, *vapid* wine.

36. **κάπ-ρος**, a boar.

cāp-er, a he-goat, [*caper*, *caprice*, *capricious*]; **cap-ra**, a she-goat; **Cap-ricornus** (**caper**, **cornu**), *Capricorn*.

37. **κάρα**, **κάρηνον**, the head; **κρᾶνίον**, the skull, [*cranial*, N. Lat. *cranium*]; **κάρᾶνος**, a head, chief; **καρᾶνώω**, to achieve; **κορυφή**, the head; **κρήνη**, a spring.

cēřēbrum, the brain, [*cerebral*].

38. **κῆρ**, **κέαρ**, **καρδ-ία**, **κραδ-ίη**, *heart*.

cor (st. *cord*), heart, [*cordial*]; **cordātus**, wise; **vēcors**, senseless.

39. *καρκίνος*, a crab.

cancer, a crab [*cancer*].

40. Greek rt. *καρπ*, *κραπ*.

καρπ-άλῃμος, swift; *κραπ-νός*, swift; *κραπ-άλη*, a drunken headache; *κάλη*, a gallop.

41. *καρπός*, fruit, [*harvest*]; *κάρπιμος*, fruitful; *καρπόω*, to bear fruit, (mid.) to get fruit for one's self; *κρώπιον*, a sickle.

Latin rt. *carp*.

carp-o, to pick, pluck, gather, to *carp* at, (compd. w. *com*, *de*, *dis*, *ex*, *prae*); *carptim*, by detached parts, separately.

42. Indo-Eur. rt. *kar*, hard.

κάρ-νον, a nut, the stone in stone-fruit; *κάρνα*, the walnut-tree.

car-ina, the keel of a ship, a nut-shell, (cf. Eng. naut. terms, hull, shell); *calx*, a small stone, limestone; *cal-cūlus* (dim. fr. *calx*), a small stone (used in playing draughts, in reckoning or in voting), [*calculus*]; *cal-cūlo*, to *calculate*.

43. Greek rt. *καυ*, *καF*.

κα-ί-ω, to burn; *καυ-μα*, burning heat; *καυ-στός*, burnt, capable of being burnt; *καυ-στικός*, capable of burning, *caustic*.

44. *ki*; *ʒi*; *ka* (stem); *qui*, *ci*; lie (recline).

κει-μαι, to be laid, to lie; *κοί-τη*, a bed, a couch; *κοι-μάω*, to put to sleep; *κῶ-μος*, a jovial festivity, a revel; *κώ-μη*, a village, [*home*]; *κω-μωδός* (*κῶμος*, *αἰῶδω*), a comedian; *κω-μωδία*, a comedy.

qui-es, rest, *quiet*; *re-qui-es* (*re*, *quies*), after-rest, *i.e.* rest from labor, suffering, care, *etc.*, [*requiem*]; *qui-esco*, to rest, to keep quiet, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *re*), [*quiescent*, *acquiesce*]; *ci-vis*, a citizen; *ci-vilis*, of citizens, *civil*; *ci-vicus*, of citizens, *civic*; *ci-vitas*, citizenship, the state, a *city*.

45. *sak*, *ska*, *ski*; *k'hâ*; *σκε*, *σκα*; *sci*, *sec*, *sac*; split, cleave, sever, distinguish, decide.

κε-ί-ω, *κε-άζω*, to split; *κέ-αρρον*, a carpenter's axe.

sci-o, (prop. to distinguish, discern), to know, (compd. w.

com, ne); **sci-entia**, knowledge, *science*; **con-sci-entia**, joint knowledge, consciousness, *conscience*; **con-sci-us**, knowing with others or by one's self, *conscious*; **sci-sco** (inch.), to seek to know, to inquire, to decree; **a-sci-sco**, **ad-sci-sco**, to receive as true, to receive in some capacity; **con-sci-sco**, to approve, to decree a thing together or in common; **de-sci-sco**, to set one's self loose, to free one's self from (this compound brings out most clearly the meaning of the root); **prae-sci-sco**, to find out beforehand; **re-sci-sco**, to find out, ascertain a thing (bringing it again to light from concealment); **sci-tus**, knowing, wise; **sci-tum**, a decree; **sēc-o**, to cut, to cut off, (compd. w. circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, inter, per, prae, pro, re, sub), [*seccant, dissect, intersect*]; **sec-ta**, a path, way, *sect*; **sec-tio**, a cutting, cutting off, *section*; **sec-ūris**, an axe; **serra** (?) (perhaps = **sec-ra**), a saw; **serrātus** (?), *serrated*; **seg-mentum**, a piece cut off, a *segment*; **sic-a** (?), a dagger; **sax-um**, any large, rough stone, a detached fragment of rock; **sex-us**, (prop. a division), a *sex*.

46. Indo-Eur. rt. **skal**, be rough, be harsh.

καλ-αινός, black; **καλαι-νεφής**, black with clouds, cloud-wrapt, black.

squāl-eo, to be stiff or rough, to be filthy or squalid; **squāl-or**, stiffness, roughness, filthiness, *squalor*; **squāl-īdus**, stiff with dirt, filthy, *squalid*.

47. **κέλ-ευ-θος**, a way; **ἀκόλου-θος**, following; **ἀκόλου-θος** (subst.), a follower; **ἀκολου-θέω**, to follow, [*anacoluthon*].

cal-lis, a path.

48. **kal**; **kal**; **καλ**; **cel**; urge on, drive.

κέλ-λω, to drive on; **κελ-εύω**, **κέλ-ομαι**, to urge or drive on, exhort, command; **κέλ-ης**, a courser; **βου-κόλ-os**, a herdsman, [*bucolic*].

cel-lo (found only in compounds); **per-cel-lo** (lit. to impel greatly), to beat, strike, beat down, urge on; **prō-cel-lo**, to drive or urge forward; **prō-cul**, afar off; **cēl-er**, swift; **cēl-ērītas**, swiftness, *celerity*; **cēl-ēro**, to quicken, hasten, be quick; **ac-cēl-**

θρο, to hasten, *accelerate*, make haste; **cel-ox**, swift; **cel-ox**, a swift-sailing ship, a yacht; **prō-cel-la**, a violent wind, a storm.

49. **κέρας**, horn; **κεράος**, horned, of horn; **κρίός** (?), a ram; **ῥινόκερος** (**ρίς, κέρας**), the *rhinoceros*.

cornu, horn, [**corn** (on the foot), *corner, cornet, cornucopia, unicorn*].

50. **κερ-ᾶσός**, the cherry-tree (**κερασός** is to **κέρας** as **cornu** to **cornu**); **κρά-νον, κρά-νεια**, the cornel-tree.

cornus, a cornel-cherry tree, a javelin made of cornel-wood.

51. **skar; çar; κερ; —**; cut off, damage.

κείρ-ω, to cut short, cut off, ravage, destroy; **κορ-μός**, the trunk of a tree; **κέρ-μα**, anything cut small, small coin; **κουρ-ά**, a shearing; **κουρ-εύς**, a barber; **κερ-αίζω**, to destroy, to plunder; **κηρ-αίνω**, to destroy; **Κήρ**, the goddess of death or doom; **κήρ**, death, doom; **κόρ-ος, κοῦρ-ος**, a boy, a youth (from the custom of cutting the hair at the time of puberty); **κόρ-η, κούρ-η**, a maiden, a bride; **κουρ-ίδιος**, wedded.

cur-tus, shortened, short, [*curt, curtail*].

52. Indo-Eur. rt. **kap**, grasp, have. (This No. is probably connected with No. 33.)

κεφαλή, the head; **κεφάλαιος**, of the head; **ἄκέφαλος**, without head, *acephalous*.

căp-ut, the head, [*cap, cape, captain*]; **căp-îtălis**, relating to or belonging to the head, relating to life, *capital*; **Căp-îtôlium**, the Capitol (at Rome), [*a capitol*]; **căp-îtulum**, (dim.), a small head, (in architecture) the capital of a column, (in late Latin) a *chapter*, section, [*capitulate*]; **căp-illus**, the hair of the head, the hair; **căp-illăris**, of or pertaining to the hair, [*capillary*]; **cnceps**, [**an, caput**], (lit. two-headed), double, that extends on two opposite sides, wavering, doubtful; **biceps** (**bis, caput**), two-headed, divided into two parts; **praeceps** (**prae, căput**), headlong, (of places) steep, *precipitous*; **praeceps** (subst.), a steep place, a *precipice*; **praecipito**, to throw down headlong, to *precipitate*.

53. **skap**; —; **σκαπ**; —; dig.

κῆπ-ος, a garden.

camp-us, a plain, a field, [*camp*, n. and v., *encamp*].

54. **ki**; **ci**; **κi**; **ci**; rouse, excite, go.

κί-ω, to go; **κί-νυμαι**, to move one's self, to go; **κί-νέω**, to move, to set in motion.

ci-ō (fr. the primitive form **ciō** prevailing in the compounds, **accio**, **excio**, etc.), to put in motion, to move, disturb; **ac-ci-o**, to summon; **ex-ci-o**, to call out; **ci-tus**, put in motion, swift; **ci-to**, quickly; **ci-to** (freq.), to put into quick motion, rouse, summon, *cite*; **ex-ci-to**, to call out or forth, to *excite*; **in-ci-to**, to urge forward, to *incite*; **solli-ci-tus**, **solī-ci-tus** (**sollus**, [old word meaning 'entire'] **cio**), wholly, *i.e.* violently moved, disturbed, *solicitous*; **sollī-ci-to**, **solī-ci-to**, to disturb, urge, *solicit*.

55. **klap**; —; **κλεπ**; **clep**; steal. (This No. is probably connected with No. 29.)

κλέπ-τω, to steal; **κλώψ**, **κλοπ-εύς**, **κλέπ-της**, a thief; **κλοπ-ή**, theft, [*klopomania*, *kleptomania*].

clōp-o, to steal.

56. **sklu**; —; **κλει**, **κλειδ**; **clu**; shut, close, fasten.

κλη-ί-s, **κλείς**, a key; **κλεί-ω**, to shut.

clān-i-s, a key; **clān-icūla** (dim.), a small key, [*clavicle*]; **clān-us**, a nail; **clau-d-o** (in compounds **cludo**), to shut, *close*, (compd. w. *circum*, *com*, *dis*, *ex*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *prae*, *re*, *se*), [*conclude*, *disclose*, *exclude*, *include*, *inclose*, *interclude*, *preclude*, *recluse*, *seclude*]; **claus-tra** (in sing. **claustrum**, rare), a lock, door, defence; **claudus**, lame.

57. **kli**; —; **κλι**; **cli**; lean (incline).

κλί-ν-ω, to make to bend, to lean, to incline, [*enclitic*]; **κλί-νη**, that on which one lies, a couch; **κλί-μα**, inclination (of ground), region, *clime*, *climate*; **κλί-μαξ**, a ladder, a *climax*; **κλί-σία**, a place for lying down, or reclining, a hut, a couch; **κλί-νός**, a slope, hill-side.

cli-vus, a gently-sloping height, a hill; **cli-no** (found only in

participle **clinatus**, inclined), [*lean*]; **ac-clī-no**, to lean on or against; **dē-clī-no**, to turn aside or away, to *decline*, [*declination, declension*]; **in-clī-no**, to bend in any direction, to *incline*, [*inclination*]; **re-clī-no**, to bend or lean back, to *recline*.

58. **kru, klu; ɣru; κλυ; κλυ;** hear.

κλύ-ω, to hear; **κλύ-τός**, heard of, renowned, [*loud*]; **κλέ-ος**, report, fame; **κλε-ίω** (poet. for **κλέ-ω**), to make famous, celebrate; **κλει-νός, κλει-τός**, renowned.

clu-ōo, clū-o, to hear one's self called in some way, to be called; **clī-ens, clū-ens**, (one who hears), a *client*, dependant, retainer; **in-clū-tus, in-clī-tus**, celebrated, famous; **glō-ria, glory**, fame; **glo-rior**, to glory, to boast; **glo-riōsus, glorious**, famous; **clā-rus**, (prop. well audible), *clear*, loud, brilliant, illustrious; **clā-ro**, to make clear; **de-clā-ro**, to make clear, to manifest, *declare*; **clā-rifico (clarus, facio)**, to make illustrious, [*clarify*]; **laus** (for **claus**), praise, glory, [*loud*]; **lau-do**, to praise; **lau-dā-bilis**, praiseworthy, *laudable*.

59. **klu; —; κλυ; —;** wash, cleanse.

κλύ-ζω, to wash; **κλύ-δων**, a wave.

† **clu-o (= purgo)**, to cleanse; **clū-āca**, a sewer, a drain.

60. **sku, skav; kav; κοF; cav;** look, observe.

κο-έ-ω, to perceive, to hear; **θυο-σκόος**, one who looks on at a sacrifice, a sacrificing priest; **ἀκού-ω**, to hear, [*acoustic*]; **ἀκου-ή, ἀκο-ή**, hearing, a sound.

cāv-ōo, to be on one's guard, to take care; **cau-tus**, careful, wary, *cautious*; **cau-tio, caution**; **cu-ra**, care, [*cure*]; **cū-ro**, to care for, [*curate, curator*]; **se-cū-rus (se = sine, cura)**, free from care, free from danger, *secure*, [*sure*]; **cū-riōsus**, careful, inquiring eagerly or anxiously about a thing, *curious*; **cū-riōsitas**, curiosity; **cau-sa, caussa**, a *cause*, [*causal, because*]; **ac-cū-so** (orig. = **ad causam provocare**), to call one to account, to *accuse*; **ex-cū-so** (prop. to release from a charge), to *excuse*; **in-cū-so**, to accuse, to complain of; **rē-cū-so**, to make an objection against, to refuse, [*recusant*].

61. *κόγχη, κόγχος*, a bivalve shell-fish, mussel (muscle).

concha, a bivalve shell-fish, mussel (muscle), mussel-shell, snail-shell, trumpet, [*conch, conchology*].

62. *ku; kû; —; —; scream.*

κόκκυξ, a *cuckoo*; *κόκκυ*, the cuckoo's cry; *κυκκύζω*, to cry like a cuckoo, to crow.

cŭcŭlus, a cuckoo.

63. *κολ-ωνός, κολ-ωνή*, a hill; *κολ-οφών*, a summit.

cel-sus, high, lofty; *ante-cel-lo*, to surpass; *ex-cel-lo*, to raise, to rise, to *excel*; *prae-cel-lo*, to distinguish one's self, to excel; *cŭl-ŭmen*, *cul-men*, the summit, [*culminate*]; *cŭl-umna*, a *column*, a pillar; *col-lis*, a hill.

64. *skap; —; κοπ; —; cut, strike.*

κόπ-τω, to strike, to cut, [*apocope, syncope*]; *κόμ-μα*, that which is struck, that which is knocked off, a piece, a short clause of a sentence, [*comma*]; *κοπ-ή*, a striking, a cutting in pieces; *κοπ-εύς*, a chisel; *κοπ-ίς*, a broad, curved knife; *κόπ-ις*, a prater, a wrangler; *κόπ-ος*, a striking, suffering, weariness; *κοπ-ιάω*, to be tired; *κοπ-άζω*, to grow tired or weary; *κωφ-ός*, blunt, dumb, deaf.

65. *kar; —; —; —; croak.*

κόρ-αξ, a raven; *κορ-ώνη*, a crow.

These words are probably akin to the onomatop. words *κράζω* [rt. *κραγ*], to *croak* [like the raven]; *κρώζω*, to cry like a crow, to caw.

cor-vus, a raven; *cor-nix*, a crow.

66. *skar, skar-d, skra-d; (kûrd, a spring, a leap); κραδ; card; swing.*

κράδ-η, the quivering twig at the end of a branch, a branch; *κραδ-άω, κραδ-αίνω*, to swing.

card-o, a hinge; *card-inālis*, of a door-hinge, on which something turns or depends, principal, *cardinal*.

67. **kar**; **kar**; **κρα, κρην**; **cer, cre**; do, make.

κραίν-ω, to accomplish, fulfil; **κράν-τωρ, κρεί-ων, κρέ-ων**, a ruler; **Κρόνος**, Cronos (identified with the Latin Saturnus), son of Uranus and Gaia; **κρᾶ-τύς**, strong; **κρᾶ-τύνω**, to strengthen; **κρά-τος, κάρ-τος**, strength; **κρα-τέω**, to be strong, to rule; **κάρ-τερος, κρα-ταιός**, strong, mighty; **ἀριστοκρατία** (**ἄριστος**, best), the rule of the best-born, an *aristocracy*; **αὐτο-κράτης**, (**αὐτός**, self), ruling by one's self, having full power, [*autocrat*]; **δημοκρατία** (**δῆμος**, the people), *democracy*, popular government.

Θέρ-ēs, Ceres (prob. the goddess of creation), the goddess of agriculture; **Θέρ-εᾶlis**, pertaining to Ceres, pertaining to grain or agriculture, *cereal*; **prō-ōēr-us**, high; **crē-o** (old form **cer-eo**), to bring forth, produce, make, *create*, beget, [*creator, creature*]; **prō-cre-o**, to bring forth, beget, *procreate*; **re-cre-o**, to make or create anew, to restore to a good condition, *rē-create, rēcreate*, [*rē-creation, rēcreation*]; **cre-sco** (inch.), to come forth, appear, grow up, increase, [*crescent*], (compd. w. **ad, com, de, in, pro, re, sub**), [*accretion, concrete, concretion, decrease, decrement, increase, increment*]; **crē-ber** (lit. made to increase), frequent, numerous; **cor-pus**, a body (whether living or lifeless), a *corpse*, [*corps, corporal, corporeal, corpulent*]; **cor-pŕo**, to make or fashion into a body, (compd. w. **ad, com, in**), [*corporate, incorporate, corporation, incorporation*]; **caer-ŷmōnĭa, cēr-ŷmōnĭa** (sacred work, divine rite), sanctity, veneration, a religious *ceremony*.

68. **kru, krav, karv**; —; —; —; be hard, curdle.

κρέ-ας, flesh; **κρεῖ-ον**, a meat-tray.

crŭ-or, blood; **cru-entus**, bloody; **cār-o**, flesh; **car-nālis**, fleshly, *carnal*.

69. **skar**; **kar**; **κρ**; **cer, car** (for **skar**); separate.

κρῖ-νω, to separate, judge, decide; **κρί-μνον**, coarse ground barley; **κρί-της**, a judge; **κρί-σις**, decision, trial, *crisis*; **κρί-τῖ-κός**, critical, [*critic, criticise*]; **κρί-τήριον**, a test, a *criterion*.

cer-n-o, to separate, distinguish, perceive, decide, (compd. w. **com, de, dis, ex, in, se, sub, super**), [*concern, decree, discern*,

discreet, discern, secrete, secret, secretary]; **cer-tus** (part.), determined; **cer-tus** (adj.), established, *certain*; **cer-tō, cer-tē, cer-tainly**; **cer-to** (freq.), to decide something by a contest, to fight; **con-cer-to**, to contend zealously, [*concert, concert*]; **de-cer-to**, to fight earnestly, to fight it out; **cri-brum**, a sieve; **cri-men** [contr. from *cernimen*, (lit. a judicial decision)], a charge, a *crime*; **criminālis, criminal**; **crimino**, to accuse, to *criminate*; **dis-cri-men**, separation, distinction; **dis-cri-mīno**, to separate, distinguish, *discriminate*.

70. **kru**; (**krû-ras**, sore); **κρυ**; **cru**; be hard. (This root is probably connected with Nos. 42 and 68.)

κρύ-ος, κρυ-μός, icy-cold, frost; **κρύ-ομαι**, to be icy-cold; **κρύ-εις**, chilling; **κρυ-σταίνομαι**, to be congealed; **κρύ-σταλλος**, ice, *crystal*.

cru-sta, the hard surface of a body, shell, *crust*; **cru-sto**, to cover with a rind, shell, etc.; **in-cru-sto**, to *incrust*; **cru-dus**, bloody, raw, unripe, *crude*; **cru-dōlis, cruel**, fierce.

71. Greek rt. **κτα, κταν, κτεν**.

κτείν-ω, to kill; **κτόν-ος**, murder; **καίν-ω**, to kill.

72. Greek rt. **κτι**.

ἐϋ-κτί-μενος, well-built; **περι-κτί-ονες, ἀμφι-κτί-ονες**, the dwellers around, neighbors; **κτί-ζω**, to settle, found, build; **κτί-σις**, a founding, a settling.

73. **ku**; **çvī**; **ku, koi**; —; swell, be hollow.

κυ-έω, to be pregnant; **κύ-ος, κύ-ημα, κῦ-μα**, a foetus; **κῦ-μα**, the swell of the sea, wave; **κύ-αρ, κύ-τος**, a hollow; **κοί-λος**, hollow; **κοι-λία**, a belly; **καυ-λός**, a stalk.

in-cī-ens, pregnant; **cāv-us**, hollow, [*cave, cavity*]; **cāv-erna**, a hollow, a *cavern*; **cau-lis**, a stalk; **cau-lae**, an opening, a hollow; **cae-lum, coe-lum** (for *cav-ilum*), the sky; **cae-lestis, celestial**.

74. *kar, kvar, kur*; (*k'a-kr-a-s* for *ka-kra-s*, wheel); *κυρ, κυλ*; —; curved.

κυρ-τός, curved, [*crook*]; *κίρ-κος*, a circle, a kind of hawk which flies in a circle; *κυλ-λός*, crooked; *κύ-κλος*, a circle, [*cycle, cycloid, cyclone, cyclopedia, or cyclopaedia* (*παιδεία*, education)]; *κυλ-ίω* (*κυλ-ίνδω*), to roll along; *κορ-ώνη*, anything curved, e.g., the curved stem of a ship; *κορ-ωνός, κορ-ωνίς*, curved.

cir-cus, a circular line, a circle; *cir-cūlus* (contr. *circulus*), a circular figure, a circle; *cir-cūlor*, to form a circle, [*circulate, circulation*]; *cir-cum, cir-cā*, around; *οἶρ-ῥνα*, a garland, a crown, a circle of men, a *corona*, [*coronal, coronation, coronel, colonel* (prob.), *coroner, coronet*]; *cir-vus*, curved.

75. *κύ-ων*, a dog, [*cynic, cynosure*].

cān-is (for *cvan-is*), a dog, [*hound*]; *cān-inus*, canine. These words are by some considered to be akin to those under No. 73.

76. *κῶ-νος*, a pine-cone, a cone, [*conic, conical, hone*].

cūneus, a wedge, [*cunéiform, cūniform*]; *cos*, a whetstone, a hone; *cau-tes*, a rough, pointed rock; *cā-tus*, sharp to the hearing, clear-sighted, intelligent. Of these words the meaning of the root is "pointed, sharp." Cf. No. 2.

77. *ra, rak, lak*; *lap*; *λακ*; *loqu, loc*; sound, speak.

ἐ-λακ-ον, λέ-λāk-α, λά-σκω, to sound, shriek, shout; *λακ-ερός*, talkative.

lōqu-or, to speak, (compd. w. *ad, com, e, inter, ob, prae, pro, re*), [*allocution, colloquy, colloquial, eloquent, interlocution, obloquy, prolocutor*]; *lōqu-ax*, loquacious; *loqu-ēla*, speech.

78. *vark, valk, vlak, lak*; (*vraçk'*, scindere); *Φρακ, Φлак, λακ*; *lac*; tear.

ῥά-κ-ος, a ragged garment, a rag?; *λάκ-ος, λακ-ίς*, a rent; *λακ-ερός*, torn; *λάκ-κος*, a hole.

lāc-er, mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces; *lāc-ēro*, to tear to pieces, *lacerate*; *lac-inia*, the lappet, edge or corner of a gar-

ment, a small piece; **lāc-us** (anything hollow), a tank, a reservoir, a lake; **lāc-ūna**, a cavity, a gap, a defect.

79. **λέωσ-ω**, to look. (Connected, though not directly, with No. 80.)

80. **ruk, luk**; (**ruk'**, appear, shine); **λυκ; luc**; light, shine.

ἀμφι-λύκ-η, morning twilight; **λύχ-νος**, a lamp; **λευκ-ός** (adj.), light, white.

lūc-eo, to be light or clear, to shine, (compd. w. di, e, inter, re, sub, trans), [*look, translucent*]; **lūc-esco** (inch.), to begin to shine, to grow light, (compd. w. in, re); **lūc-erna**, a lamp; **lux, lū-men** (for *luc-men*), light; **lū-mī-no**, to light up; **il-lū-mīno**, to light up, to illuminate; **lū-mīnōsus**, full of light, luminous; **lūc-īdus**, shining, clear, lucid; **lū-na** (for *luc-na*), the moon, [*lune, lunar, lunatic*]; **il-lus-tris**, lighted up, clear, illustrious; **il-lus-tro**, to light up, make clear, illustrate, render famous.

81. **λύκος**, a wolf.

lupus, a wolf.

82. **mak; makara-s; μακ; mac**; extend, make large.

μάκ-αρ, blessed; **μακ-ρός**, long; **μηκος**, length.

mac-to (lit. to make large), to worship, honor, (*macto* is best referred to No. 320, when it means to kill, slaughter, destroy); **mac-tus**, venerated, honored. It is probable that there were three related roots existing side by side, *mak* (No. 82), *mag*, and *magh*, all three perhaps to be traced back to the root *ma*, and all with the meaning of extension.

83. **nak; naç; νεκ; nec, noc**; perish, destroy, injure.

νέκ-υς, corpse; **νεκ-ρός** (noun), corpse; **νεκ-ρός** (adj.), dead.

nēc-o, to kill; **per-nēc-o**, to kill utterly or completely; **nex**, a violent death, murder; slaughter; **inter-nēc-io, inter-nīc-io**, a massacre, a general slaughter, a destruction; **inter-nēc-īnus, inter-nēc-īvus**, deadly, destructive, *internecine*; **per-nīc-ies**, destruction, calamity; **per-nīc-iōsus**, destructive, *pernicious*; **nēc-eo**, to do harm, to injure; **noxa** (= *noc-sa*), harm, injury; **nox-ius**, injurious, *noxious*, guilty.

84. nak; nak; (st. **νυκτ**); (st. **nocti**); perish, destroy, injure.

The root is the same as of No. 83, since night is said to be "no man's friend."

νύξ, night; **νύκ-τωρ** (adv.), by night, nightly; **νύκ-τερος**, **νυκ-τερινός** (adj.), by night, nightly; **νυκ-τερίς**, a bat.

nox, *night*, [*fortnight*]; **noctu**, **nocte**, **nox** (adv'ly), in the night; **noc-turnus**, *nocturnal*; **noc-tua**, a night-owl; an owl.

85. vik; vís; Fik; vic; come, enter, settle.

οἶκος (*Foikos*), **οικία**, house; **οικέτης**, an inmate of one's house; **οικέ-ω**, to inhabit, dwell.

vic-us, a village, [*-wick, -wich*, as in *Berwick, Norwich*]; **vic-inus** (adj.), near, neighboring; **vic-inus** (subst.), a neighbor; **vic-initas**, neighborhood, *vicinity*; **villa** (most probably for *vicula*, from *vicus*), a country-house, country-seat, farm, *villa*, [*vill, village, villain*].

86. ὀκτώ, eight; **ὄγδοος**, eighth.

octo, *eight*; **octāvus**, eighth, [*octave*].

87. pak; —; πεκ; pec; comb.

πέκ-ω, **πείκ-ω**, **πεκ-τέ-ω**, to comb, to shear; **πέκ-ος**, **πόκ-ος**, wool, fleece.

pec-to, to comb; **pec-ten**, a comb.

88. πεύκ-η, the fir; **πευκ-ών**, a fir-wood; **πεύκ-ῥνος**, of or made of fir.

89. Greek rt. πικ.

πικ-ρός, **πευκ-εδανός**, bitter, sharp; **ἔχε-πευκ-ές** (*βέλος*), sharp. Connection of this root with No. 88 is probable.

90. pik, pig; píς; πικ; pic, pig, pí-n-g; prick, prick with a needle, embroider, color, paint. (Connection of this root with Nos. 89 and 88 is probable).

ποικ-ίλος, many-colored.

ping-o, to *paint*, embroider, (compd. w. *ad, de, ex, sub*), [*depict*]; **pic-tor**, a painter; **pic-tūra**, painting, a painting, a picture; **pig-mentum**, paint, *pigment*.

91. **plak, pla-n-k**; —; (st. **πλακ**); **plac**; spread out.

πλάξ, anything flat and broad; **πλάκ-ινος**, made of boards; **πλακ-οῦς**, a flat cake.

planc-a, a board, a *plank*; **plā-nus** (for *plac-nus*), even, level, flat, *plane*.

92. **park, plak, plag; park'**; **πλεκ**; **plag, plec, plic**; braid, plait, entwine.

πλέκ-ω, to plait, weave; **πλέγ-μα**, anything twined or plaited; **πλοκ-ή**, a twining, plaiting, anything plaited or woven; **πλόκ-ἄμος**, a lock of hair.

plec-to, to plait, interweave; **am-plec-tor**, to wind or twine around, to encircle, embrace; **com-plec-tor**, to entwine around, [*complex, complexion*]; **plic-o**, to fold, to wind together, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, ex, in, re), [*applicant, application, complicate, complication, explication, explicit, implicate, implication, implicit, replication*]; **sup-plic-o**, to kneel down or humble one's self, to *supplicate*; **sup-plic-atio**, a public prayer or *supplication*; **plāg-a**, a hunting-net; **plāg-ium**, man-stealing, kidnapping, [*plagiarist, plagiarism, plagiarize*].

93. **πόρκος**, a swine, hog, pig.

porcus, a swine, hog, pig, [*pork, porcupine*, (fr. *porcus*, swine, and *spina*, thorn)].

94. **σκαίος**, left, on the left hand or side, [*skew, askew*]; **σκαιότης**, left-handedness, awkwardness.

scaevus, left, toward the left side, awkward; **scaevitas**, awkwardness, misfortune.

95. —; —; (st. **σκαλπ**); **scalp**; cut, scratch.

σκάλοψ, σπάλαξ, ἀσπάλαξ, the mole.

scalp-o, to cut, scratch, engrave, [*scalp*]; **scalp-rum**, a sharp, cutting instrument, a knife; **scalp-ellum** (dim.), a small surgical knife, a *scalpel*; **talp-a** (= *stalp-a* = *scalp-a*), a mole.

96. **skand**; **skand**; **σκαδ**; **scad**; move swiftly.

σκάνδ-αλον, σκανδ-άληθρον, a trap-spring, a snare, stumbling-block, *scandal*; σκανδ-αλίζω, to make to stumble, to give offence or scandal to any one, to *scandalize*.

scand-o, to climb, to ascend, (compd. w. ad, com, de, e, in, super, trans), [*ascend, descend, transcend*]; **scā-la** (for *scand-la*) (mostly in pl. *scālae*), a flight of steps, a staircase, a ladder, [*scale*, a series of steps, a graduated instrument for measuring; *scale*, to climb].

97. **skap**; —; **σκαπ**, **σκιπ**, **σκιμπ**; **scap**; support.

σκήπ-τω, to support, to press against, to let fall upon; Dor. σκάπ-ος, σκήπ-τρον, σκήπ-ων, a staff; σκηπ-τός, a gust of wind, a thunderbolt; σκίμπ-τω, collateral form of σκήπτω; σκίπ-ων, collateral form of σκήπ-ων.

† **scāp-us**, a *shaft*?; **scip-io**, a staff; **scōp-ae**, twigs; **scōp-io**, a stalk; **scam-num** (for *scap-num*), a bench.

98. Greek rt. **σκαπ**.

σκάπ-τω, to dig; σκαπ-άνη, a spade; σκάπ-ετος, κάπ-ετος, a ditch.

99. **spak**; **spaz**; **σκεπ**; **spec**; **spy**.

σκέπ-τομαι, to look carefully, spy, examine, consider; **σκεπ-τικός**, thoughtful, reflective, [*skeptic*]; σκοπ-έω, to look at; σκοπ-ή, σκοπ-ιά, a lookout-place; σκόπ-ελος, a lookout-place, a high rock; σκοπ-ός, a watchman, a mark, [*scope*].

spēo-io, to look, to look at, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, di, in, intro, per, pro, re, sub), [*aspect* (noun), *circumspect* (adj.), *conspicuous* (adj.), *inspect, introspect, perspective, perspicuous, prōspect, prospectus, respect, respite, suspect*]; **spec-to** (freq.), to look at, (compd. w. ad, circum, de, ex, in, per, pro, re, sub); **ex-spec-to**, **expecto**, to look out for, to *expect*; **spēc-ūla**, a watch-tower; **spēc-ūlum**, a mirror; **spec-trum**, an appearance, image, *spectre*, [*spectrum*]; **spēc-ies**, a seeing, sight, appearance, kind, *species*; **spēc-ymen**, that by which a thing is seen or recognized, an example, a *specimen*; **spēc-ūlor**, to spy out, to watch, [*speculate*].

100. **ska, skad**; —; —; —; cover.

σκι-ά, a shadow, shade; **σκια-ρός, σκιε-ρός**, shady; **σκιά-ω**, to overshadow; **σκη-νή**, a tent or booth; **σκότ-ος**, darkness.

cas-cus (= *sca-i-cus*), blind; **că-sa** (= *scad-ta*), a cottage or cabin; **cas-sis**, a helmet; **cas-trum**, a castle, fortress, (**cas-tra**, pl., a camp); **scaena, scena**, the stage, a *scene*.

101. **sku; sku; σκυ; scu**; cover.

σκευ-ή, equipment, dress; **σκεῦ-ος** (mostly in pl. **σκεύ-η**), furniture; **σκευ-άζω**, to prepare; **σκῦ-τος, κύ-τος**, a skin, hide; **ἐπι-σκού-νιον**, the skin of the brows; **σκῦ-λον** (mostly in pl. **σκῦ-λα**), the arms stripped off from a slain enemy, spoils.

ob-scu-rus, dark, *obscure*; **scū-tum**, an oblong shield; **cū-tis**, the skin, the *hide*; **spō-lium**, the skin or hide of an animal; **spō-lium** (usu. in pl. **spolia**), the arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy, booty, *spoil*.

102. Greek rt. **σκυλ**.

σκύλ-ω, to skin, flay, mangle.

103. **φάλκ-ης**, a crooked piece of ship-timber, rib of a ship.

falx, a sickle, [*falcon*]; **flec-t-o**, to bend, curve, turn, (compd. w. circum, de, in, re), [*deflect, inflect, reflect, flexible*].

Γ

g; g, g'; γ; g.

104. **ag; ag; άγ; ag**; drive, move, convey, lead, weigh, consider.

άγ-ω, άγ-ινέω, to lead, drive, hold, account; **άγ-ός, άκ-τωρ**, a leader; **άγ-ών**, an assembly, a contest; **άγ-υιά**, a street; **όγ-μος**, a straight line, a furrow; **άγ-ρα**, the chase, the prey; **άγ-ρεύω, άγ-ρέω**, to hunt, to catch; **ήγ-έομαι**, to go before, to lead, believe, suppose, hold; **άξ-ιος**, weighing as much, worth as much, worthy; **άξ-ιόω**, to think or deem worthy of, to demand; **άγα-ν** (lit. drawing), very; **άγ-ήνωρ (άγαν, άνήρ)**, manly, proud, stately.

άg-o, to put in motion, lead, drive, (compd. w. ab, ad, amb, circum, com, de, ex, in, per, praeter, pro, re, retro, sub, subter,

trans), [*agent, act, cogent, re-act, transact*]; **ag-men**, a course, line, troop, army; **äg-ilis**, easily moved or moving, *agile*, [*agility*]; **ac-tor**, a doer, agent, *actor*; **ac-tus**, the moving, driving, doing, *act* (subst.); **ac-tio**, a doing, an *action*; **äg-ito** (freq.), to put in motion, *agitate*; **amb-ig-uus**, drifting or moving to both sides, uncertain, *ambiguous*.

105. Greek rt. **äg**.

äg-omai, to stand in awe of, to dread, to reverence; **äg-vós**, pure; **äg-ios**, devoted to the gods, sacred, accursed; **äg-ízω**, to hallow, make sacred; **én-äg-ízω**, to offer sacrifice to the dead; **äg-os**, consecration, sacrifice.

106. **äg-pó-s** (stem **äg-po**), a field; **ägrios**, living in the fields, wild; **ägriów**, to make wild.

äger (stem *agro*), a territory, a field, [*acre*]; **agricultūra** (better separately **agri cultūra**), *agriculture*; **agrārius**, pertaining to land, *agrarian*; **perāgro** (*per, ager*), to travel through or over, to traverse; **pērēgrinor**, to live in foreign parts, to travel about, *peregrinate*. These words are perhaps all to be traced to the same root as under No. 104, **äg-pós** and **ager** being so named "a pecore agendo," like the German *trift*, pasturage, from *treiben*, to drive.

107. **arg**; **arg'**, **rag'**; **äpy**; **arg**; shine, be light or bright.

äpy-ós, **äpy-ής**, **äpy-ενός**, **äpy-ινóεις**, bright, white, shining; **äpy-upos** (subst.), silver; **äpy-λλος**, **äpy-ίλος**, white clay.

arg-entum, silver, [*argent*]; †**arg-illa**, white clay, [*argil, argillaceous*]; **arg-uo**, to make clear, prove, assert, accuse, [*argue*]; **arg-ütus**, clear, bright, clear-sounding; **arg-umentum**, proof, *argument*.

108. **gau**; —; **γau**, **γαF**; **gau**; be glad.

γαῦ-πος, exulting, haughty; **γα-ί-ω**, to exult; **γη-θέω**, to rejoice; **γη-θος**, **γη-θοσύνη**, joy; **γη-θóσυνος**, glad; **γά-νυμαι**, to be glad; **γά-vos**, brightness, gladness.

gau-deo, to rejoice (inwardly); **gau-dium**, (inward) joy.

109. St. γαλακτ (nom. γᾶλᾱ), milk.

Latin stem, lact (nom. lac), milk, [*lactcal*, *lactation*].

110. γαστήρ (St. γαστερ), belly, [*gastric*].

venter (perh. for *gventer*), belly, [*ventricle*, *ventriloquist*].

Original initial *g* became *gv*, of which Latin retained *v*. Cf. No. 509 and 514.

111. gam; —; γεμ; gem; be full.

γέμ-ω, to be full; γεμ-ίζω, to fill; γόμ-os, freight; γομ-όω, to load.

gēm-o, to sigh, to groan; gēm-itus, a sighing, sigh, groan; in-gēm-o, in-gem-isco, to groan or sigh over a thing.

112. ga, gan, gna; g'an; γεν, γα; gen, gna; beget, bring forth, produce, come into being, become.

γί-γν-ομαι (for γι-γέν-ομαι), to come into a new state of being, to come into being, to be born, to become; γείν-ομαι, to beget, bring forth, be born; γέν-os, race; γεν-εά, race, family, [*genealogy*]; γεν-έτηρ, γεν-έτης, father, son; γεν-έτειρα, mother, daughter; γέν-εσις, origin, [*genesis*]; γυν-ή, woman; γνή-σιος, legitimate, genuine.

gi-gn-o (for *gi-gen-o*), to beget, bring forth, (compd. w. e, in, pro, re); gen-itor, father; pro-gen-itor, ancestor, *progenitor*; gēn-etrix (less freq. gen-itrix) mother; gen-s, a clan, house, race, nation; in-gens (*in*, *gens*, that goes beyond its kind), vast, great; gen-tilis, of or belonging to the same clan or race, national, foreign, [*gentile*, *genteel*, *gentle*, *gentleman*, *gentry*]; gēn-us, birth, race, *genus*, [*generic*]; in-gēn-ium, innate quality, natural disposition; in-gēn-iōsus, of good natural abilities, *ingenious*; in-gēn-uus, native, free-born, worthy of a freeman, frank, *ingenuous*; prō-gēn-ies, descent, descendants, offspring, *progeny*; gēn-er, son-in-law; gēn-ius (the innate superior nature, the spirit), the tutelar deity of a person, place, etc., *genius*; indi-gēn-a, native, *indigenous*; gēn-ūinus, innate, *genuine*; gēn-erōsus, of noble birth, noble-minded, *generous*; gēn-ēro, to beget, produce, *generate*, (compd. w. de, in, pro, re),

[*degenerate, regenerate*]: *gēn-ētivus*, of or belonging to *gēn-ētus* *etivus* twins; *gēn-ētivus*, of or belonging to *gēn-ētus* *etivus* the *genitive* case: *gēn-itālis*, of or belonging to *gēn-itālis* birth, *genital*; *na-scor* (for *gna-scor*), to be born, to be begotten (compd. w. circum. e, in. inter. re. sū. [to be born, to be begotten, innate]); *prae-gna-us*, *pregnant*; *na-tiō*, *nation*; *nā-tiō*, *nation*, a race, a *nation*.

113. γέρ-ανος, a crane.

gr-us, a crane.

The Indo-Eur. rt. is perhaps *gar*, be old.

114. γέρ-ων, an old man; γραι-ς, an old woman; γήρ-ας, old age. The Ind-Eur. rt. is *gar*, be old, become infirm.

115. gus; gush; γυν; gus; taste, try.

γεί-ω, to give a taste of; γεί-ομαι, to taste; γεί-σις, a tasting, taste; γεί-μα, a taste, food.

gus-tus, a tasting, taste, [*gust*]; gus-to, to taste, [*gustatory, disgust*].

116. γῆ (contr. from γέα), γα-ῖ-α, Earth, land, the earth, [*geode, geodesy, geography, geology, geometry*]; γεί-των, a neighbor. The Indo-Eur. rt. is probably *ga*, go (No. 509) or No. 112.

117. gar; gar; γαρ; gar; sound, call.

γῆρ-υ, speech, voice; γῆρ-ύω, to speak, [*care*].

gar-rio (for *gar-sio*), to chatter, prate, chat, [*call*]; gar-rūlus, talkative, *garrulous*; gal-lus (for *gar-lus*), a cock; gal-lina, a hen; gal-lināceus, of or belonging to domestic fowls, *gallina-ceous*.

118. Greek rt. γλαφ.

γλάφ-ω, to hew, dig, hollow out; γλάφ-ῦ, a hollow; γλαφ-υρός, hollow, smooth.

glāb-er, smooth, bald.

119. Greek rt. γλϕ.

. γλϕ-ω, to carve, engrave, [*glyphic, hieroglyphic*]; γλϕ-ανος, a carving-tool; γλϕ-της, a carver, a sculptor.

† glüb-o, to deprive of the bark, to peel; glū-ma, a hull or husk.

120. gan, gna; ḡñá; γνο, γνω; gna, gno; perceive, know.

γι-γνώ-σκω, to learn to know, to perceive, to know, to ken, [*can, con*]; γνῶ-σις, a seeking to know, knowledge; γνῶ-μη, a means of knowing, mind, opinion; γνω-στός, γνω-τός, known; γνω-ρίζω, to make known; νόος, mind; νοέω, to perceive, to think.

gnā-rus, gna-ruris, †na-rus, knowing, skilful; i-gnā-rus (*in, gnarus*), ignorant; i-gnō-ro, not to know, [*ignore, ignorant*]; nar-ro, to make known, tell, narrate, (compd. w. e, prae, re); nā-vus (*gnā-vus*), diligent, active; i-gnā-vus, inactive, slothful; no-sco (= *gno-sco*), to get a knowledge of, to come to know; i-gno-sco, not know, to pardon, overlook; a-gno-sco, to know, to recognize (an object already known); co-gno-sco, to become acquainted with, to learn, [*cognition, cognizant, connoisseur*]; re-co-gno-sco, to know again, to recognize, [*recognition*]; no-tio, an examination, an idea, a notion; no-bilis (= *gno-bilis*), that can be known or is known, famous, noble; nō-ta, a mark, sign, note; nō-to, to mark, to note, (compd. w. ad, de, e, prae, sub), [*notation, annotation, denote*]; nor-ma (= *gnor-ima*), a square, a rule; nor-mālis, made according to the square, [*normal*]; ē-nor-mis (out of rule), irregular, immoderate, enormous; ē-nor-mitas, irregularity, vastness, enormity.

There is a relationship between the root γνο, perceive, and the root γεν, produce. The connecting link is probably the idea of coming contained in the root γα, gam.

121. γόνυ, knee; γουν-όμαι, γουν-άζομαι, to clasp another's knees, to implore; γνύξ, with bent knee; πρό-χυνῖ, with the knees forward, on one's knees.

gēnu, the knee, [*genuflexion*].

122. skrahb; —; γραφ; scrib, scrob, scrof; dig. grave.

γράφ-ω, to *grave*, scratch, write, [-*graph*]; γραφ-ή, writing; γραφ-ίς, a style for writing; γραφ-ικός, of or for writing, *graphic*; γραμ-μή, a line; γράμ-μα, a letter, [*grammar*].

scrōf-a, a sow, [*scrofula*]; scrōb-is, a ditch; scrib-o, to write, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, ex, in, inter, per, post, prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*ascribe, circumscribe, conscript, describe, inscribe, postscript, prescribe, proscribe, rescript, subscribe, superscribe, transcribe*]; scrib-a, a public writer, a secretary, *scribe*.

123. Greek rt. Fery.

ἐρδ-ω, ῥέζω, to do; ἔργ-ον, *work*; ἐργ-άζομαι, to work; ὄργ-ανον, an instrument, an *organ*; ὄργ-ια, secret rites, *orgies*.

124. varg; varg'; Fery, Fery; urg; press, turn, urge.

ἐργ-ω, εἶργ-ω, εἴργ-ω, to shut in, to shut out, to hinder; εἴργ-μος, a shutting in or up, a prison; εἰρκ-τή, an inclosure, a prison. urg-eo, to press, to *urge*, (compd. w. ex, per, sub).

125. ju, yu, yu-g, yu-dh; jug'; juγ; jug; bind, join.

ζεύ-νυμι, to join, yoke; ζεύ-μα, a band, bond, *zeugma*; ζεύ-ος, a team; ὁμό-ζυγ-ος, yoked together; ζυγ-όν, ζυγ-ός, a yoke.

jus (that which joins together, that which is binding in its tendency or character), right, law, justice, [*jurist*]; jus-tus, *just*; jus-titia, *justice*; jū-dex, a *judge*; ju-dico, to judge, (compd. w. ab, ad, di, prae), [*adjudge, adjudicate, prejudge, prejudicate*]; jū-dicium, a judgment; ju-diciālis, *judicial*; prae-jū-dicium, a preceding judgment, a *prejudice*; jū-ro, to swear, to take an oath, (compd. w. ab, e, com, de, ex), [*abjure, conjure*]; per-jū-ro, per-jē-ro, pē-jē-ro, (*per, juro*), to swear falsely, to *perjure* one's self; per-jū-rium, *perjury*; jur-go (*jus, ago*), to quarrel, to proceed at law; in-ju-ria, anything that is done contrary to justice, *injury*; ju-n-go, to *join*, yoke, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, dis, in, inter, se, sub), [*adjoin, adjunct, conjoin, conjunctive, conjunction, disjoin, disjunct, disjunctive, subjoin, subjunctive*];

jūg-um, a *yoke*; **jū-mentum** (for *jugimentum*), a draught-animal; **con-junx**, **con-jux**, husband, wife; **con-jūg-ālis**, relating to marriage, *conjugal*; **jūg-o**, to bind, join, marry; **con-jūgo**, to join together, unite, *conjugate*; **sub-jūg-o**, to bring under the yoke, to *subjugate*; **bī-gae**, **bī-ga**, (for *bijugae*), a pair of horses yoked together, a car or chariot drawn by two horses; **jūg-ŕum**, an acre (or, rather, a *juger*) of land; **jux-ta** (superlative form from *jugis*), near to, nigh, [*juxtaposition*]; **cunctus** (contr. from *conjunctus*) [more freq. in pl. **cuncti**], all together, all; **jūg-ūlum**, (the joining thing), the collar-bone, the throat, [*jugular*]; **jūg-ūlo**, to cut the throat, to kill; **jū-beo**, (perhaps from *jus*, *habeo*), to order, to command.

126. dhig; dīh; θιγ; fig, fi-n-g; touch, feel, knead.

θιγ-γάν-ω, to touch; **ἔ-θιγ-ον**, I touched; **θιγ-ημα**, a torch.

fi-n-g-o, to shape, form, contrive, *feign*, [*feint*]; **fio-tio**, a forming, *fiction*; **fig-men**, **fig-mentum**, formation, figure, production, fiction, *figment*; **fig-ūlus**, a potter; **fig-ūra**, form, *figure*; **fig-ūro**, to form, to shape; **trans-fig-ūro**, to transform, *transfigure*; **ef-fig-ies**, an imitation, image, *effigy*.

127. lang, lag; —; λαγ; lag; be slack, lax.

λαγ-αρός, slack, thin; **λάγ-vos**, lewd.

langu-eo, to be weak or languid; **langu-esco** (inch.), to become weak or languid; **langu-īdus**, faint, weak, *languid*; **langu-or**, weakness, *languor*; **lax-us**, wide, loose, *lax*; **lax-o**, to make wide or roomy, to unloose, slacken; **rē-lax-o**, to stretch out or widen again, to unloose, *relax*; **prō-lix-us** (*pro*, *laxus*), stretched far out, long, *prolix*.

128. Connection of this number with 127 is probable.

λαγγάζω, λογγάζω, to slacken, to give up, *linger*, [*lag, lag-gard*].

longu-s, *long*; **longi-tūdo**, length, [*longitude*]; **longinquus**, long, distant, prolonged.

129. rug; rug'; λυγ; lug; be grieved.

λυγ-ρός, sad, baneful; λευγ-αλέο-s, wretched; λοιγός, ruin; λοιγ-ιο-s, ruinous, deadly.

lūg-eo, to lament, mourn; lūg-ūbris, of or belonging to mourning, *lugubrious*; luo-tus, sorrow, mourning.

130. lig; —; (st. λυγ); Hg; join closely, bind.

λύγ-os, a pliant twig; λυγ-όω, to bend; λυγ-ισμός, a bending.

lig-o, to bind, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, ob, prae, re, sub), [*alligation, oblige, obligate, obligation, liable, league*]; lig-āmen, lig-āmentum, a band, [*ligament*]; lic-tor, (he who binds or ties the rods or culprits), a licitor; lex (perh. fr. rt. λεχ, [No. 150], denoting something laid down; perh. fr. rt. leg, of lego, to read [No. 440], denoting that which is read, i.e., a proposition or motion reduced to writing and read to the people with a view of their passing it into a law), a law, [*legal, legislate, legitimate*].

131. mark, marg; marg'; μελγ; mulg; come into contact with, rub away, strip off.

ἀ-μέλγ-ω, to milk; ἀ-μελξ-ις, a milking; ἀ-μολγ-εύς, a milk-pail; ἀ-μολγ-αῖος, of milk.

mulg-eo, to milk; mulc-tus, a milking; mulc-tra, mulc-trum, a milking-pail.

132. mark, marg; marg'; μργ; merg; come into contact with, rub away, strip off.

ἀ-μέργ-ω, to pluck off; ἀ-μργ-ός, a squeezing out; ὀ-μόργ-νυμι, to wipe away; ὀ-μργ-μα, that which is wiped off, a spot.

merg-ae, a two-pronged pitchfork; merg-es, a sheaf, a two-pronged pitchfork.

133. varg; ūrg'; ὄργ; virg; swell.

ὀργ-άω, to swell, to be eager or excited; ὀργ-ή, impulse, passion, anger; ὀργ-άς, a fertile spot of land; ὀργ-άς (fem. adj.), marriageable.

virg-a, a green branch, rod, wand; virg-o, a maiden, a *virgin*.

134. **arg, rag; arg; ὀργ, ὀρεγ; reg;** stretch, extend.

ὀρέγ-ω, ὀρέγνυμι, to stretch out; **ὀριγ-νάομαι,** to stretch one's self, reach after, reach; **ὀρεγ-μα,** a stretching out; **ὀρεξ-ις,** a longing after; **ὀρεχ-θέω,** to stretch one's self; **ὀργ-υιά, ὀργ-υιά,** the length of the outstretched arms, a fathom.

rĕg-o, to keep straight or from going wrong, to lead straight, direct, rule, (compd. w. ad, com, di, e, per, pro, sub), [*regent, correct, direct, erect*]; **por-rĭg-o** (*por = pro, rego*), to stretch or spread out before one's self, to extend; **pergo** (*per, rego*), to go on, proceed, pursue with energy, arouse; **surgo, surrigo** (*sub, rego*), to raise, to rise, (compd. w. ad, com, ex, re), [*surge*]; **resurrectio** (in eccl. Latin), a rising again from the dead, *resurrection*; **rec-tus** (led straight along), straight, correct, *right*; **rex,** a ruler, a king; **reg-ālis,** royal, *regal*; **reg-num,** kingly government, kingdom, dominion; **reg-ŭla,** a *rule*, [*regular*]; **rĕg-io,** a direction, line, boundary-line, portion (of the earth or the heavens), *region*; **erga** (syncop. for *e-rega*, from *ex* and the root *reg*, to reach upward, be upright), over against, opposite, toward; **ergo** (for *e-rego*, from *ex* and the root *reg*, to extend upward), proceeding from or out of, in consequence of, because of, consequently, therefore.

135. **stag; sthag; στεγ; steg, teg;** cover.

στέγ-ω, to cover; **στέγ-η, τέγ-η, στέγ-ος, τέγ-ος,** a roof, a house; **στεγ-ανός, στεγ-νός,** closely covered.

steg-a, the deck of a ship; **tĕg-o,** to cover, (compd. w. circum, com, de, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, super), [*thatch, deck, protect*]; **tĕg-ŭ-men, tĕg-ŭ-men, teg-men,** a covering, [*integu-ment*]; **tĕg-ŭ-lae,** tiles, roof-tiles; **tec-tum,** a roof; **tĕg-a,** a garment, the toga; **tŭg-urium** (*teg-urium, tig-urium*), a hut, a cottage.

136. **σφίγγ-ω,** bind tight or fast; **σφιγκ-τός,** tight-bound; **σφίξ-ις, σφιγ-μός,** a binding tight; **φῖ-μός,** a muzzle.

fig-o, to *fix*, fasten, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, ob,

prae, re, sub, trans), [*affix, infix, prefix, suffix, transfix*]; *fibŭla* (contr. fr. *figibŭla*), that which serves to fasten two things together, a clasp.

137. ὑγ-ρός, wet, moist, [*hygrometer*]; ὑγρό-της, moisture; ὑγρ-αίνω, to wet.

ῡν-esco, to become moist; ῡν-ορ, moisture; ῡ-mor (not *humor*), a liquid, moisture, *humor*; ῡν-ιδus, ῡ-μιδus (less correctly *hūmidus*), moist, wet, *humid*; ῡ-meo (less correctly *hūmeo*), to be moist or wet; ῡ-mecto (less correctly *humecto*), to moisten, to wet; ῡ-λιγο, moisture.

138. vag, ug, aug; vag, ug; ὑγ; veg, vig, aug; be active, awake, strong.

ὑγι-ής, sound, healthy; ὑγι-ηρός, ὑγι-εινός, healthy, [*hygienic*]; ὑγ-ίεια, health; ὑγι-αίνω, to be sound or in health; ὑγι-άζω, to make sound or healthy.

ῡḡg-eo, to move, excite; ῡḡg-ἔτο, to arouse, enliven, quicken, [*vegetate, vegetable, vegetation*]; ῡḡg-eo, to be lively or vigorous, to flourish; ῡḡg-esco, to become lively or vigorous; ῡḡg-or, liveliness, *vigor*; ῡḡg-il, awake, alert, [*vigil*]; ῡḡg-il, a watchman; ῡḡg-ίλο, to watch, [*vigilant*]; aug-eo, to increase; aug-mentum, an increase, [*augment, augmentation*]; auc-tio, an increase, a sale by increase of bids, an *auction*; auc-tor (incorrectly written *autor* or *author*), a maker, producer, *author*; auc-toritas, a producing, *authority*; aug-ustus, majestic, *august*; Aug-ustus, *Augustus*, [*August*]; aux-ilium, aid; aux-iliāris, aiding, *auxiliary*.

139. φηγό-s, oak; φηγ-ών, an oak-grove; φήγ-ῡνος, φηγ-ινέος, oaken.

†fāg-us, a beech tree; fāg-ῡnus, beechen. These words may perhaps be traced to the root φay (No. 340), thus referring originally to a tree with edible fruit.

140. bhrag, bharg; bhrāg'; φλεγ; flag, fulg; burn, shine.

φλέγ-ω, φλεγ-έθω, to burn, blaze, [*blink, bright*]; φλέγ-μα, a flame, inflammation; φλεγ-υρός, burning; φλόξ, a flame.

flāg-ro, to blaze, burn, (compd. w. com, de), [*flagrant*]; **flam-ma** (= *flag-ma*), a blazing fire, *flame*; **flam-mo**, to flame, blaze; **in-flam-mo**, to set on fire, light up, *inflamm*; **in-flam-matio**, a setting on fire, conflagration, *inflammation*; **flā-men** (= *flag-men*), (lit. he who burns, sc. offerings), a priest; **flag-ito**, to demand anything fiercely or violently, to press earnestly, importune; **flāg-itiūm**, an eager or furious demand, a disgraceful act done in the heat of passion, a disgraceful act; **flāg-itiōsus**, infamous, *flagitious*; **fulg-eo**, to flash, to shine, (compd. w. ad, circum, ex, ob, prae, re, trans), [*effulgent*, *refulgent*]; **fulg-or**, lightning, brightness; **fulg-ur**, lightning, a thunderbolt; **ful-men**, a thunderbolt; **ful-mīno**, to hurl lightning, [*fulminate*]; **ful-vus**, deep yellow, tawny.

141. bhrag, bharg; bharg'; φρυγ; frig; burn.

φρύγ-ω, to roast; **φρύγ-αρον**, dry wood; **φρύγ-ετρον**, a vessel for roasting barley; **φρυκ-τός**, roasted; **φρυκ-τός**, a fire-brand, signal-fire.

frig-o, to roast. The words under No. 141 probably have some connection with those under No. 140.

142. bhugh, bhug; bhug'; φυγ; fug; bend out, bend around, turn one's self, flee.

φεύγ-ω, to flee, [*bow*]; **φύγ-ή**, flight; **φύζα**, flight, fright; **φύγ-άς**, a fugitive, an exile; **φύξ-ις** (**φεύξ-ις**), flight, refuge; **φύξ-ιμος** (**φεύξ-ιμος**), adj., whither one can flee.

fūg-io, to flee, (compd. w. ab, com, de, di, ex, per, pro, re, sub, subter, trans); **fūg-o**, to cause to flee, to put to flight; **fūg-ito** (freq.), to flee eagerly or in haste, to shun; **fūg-a**, flight, [*fugue*]; **per-fūg-a**, **trans-fūg-a**, a deserter; **fūg-itiuus** (adj.), fleeing away, *fugitive*; **fūg-itiuus** (subst.), a fugitive; **rē-fūg-ium**, a fleeing back, a place of refuge, a *refuge*; **subter-fūg-ium**, a *subterfuge*; **fūg-ax**, apt to flee, fleet, *fugacious*.

X

gh; gh, h; x; h, (in the middle of a word) **g.**

143. —; arh; ἀρχ; —; worth.

ἀρχ-ω, to be first, begin, lead, rule; ἀρχ-ός, a leader; ἀρχ-ή, beginning, the first place or power, sovereignty; ἀρχ-ων, a ruler; ὄρχ-αμος, the first, a leader; ἀν-αρχ-ία, want of government, *anarchy*; μόν-αρχ-ος, μόν-ἀρχ-ης, ruling alone, *monarch*; ἱερ-ἀρχ-ης, a high-priest, *hierarch*.

144. agh, angh; ah; ἄχ, ἄγχ; ang; squeeze, press tight, cause pain or anguish.

ἄγχ-ω, to press tight, to strangle; ἀγχ-όνη, a strangling; ἄγχ-ι, ἀγχ-οῦ, near; ἄχ-νυμι, ἄχ-ομαι, ἄχ-εύω, ἄχ-έω, to be in grief, be troubled; ἄχ-ος, pain, distress; ἄχ-θος, a burden; ἄχ-θομαι, to be loaded, weighed down, grieved.

ang-o, to press tight, to cause pain; ang-or, a compression of the throat, strangling, *anguish*, [*anger*]; ang-ustus, narrow, close; ang-ina, the quinsy; anx-ius, distressed, troubled, *anxious*.

145. vragh; —; βρεχ, βροχ; rig; wet.

βρέχ-ω, to wet; βροχ-ετός, a wetting.

rig-o, to wet; ir-rig-o, to lead or conduct water or other liquids to a place, to *irrigate*; ir-rig-uus, well-watered, watering.

146. ragh, lagh; rah; λαχ; lev for legv; flow, run, hasten.

ἐ-λαχ-ύς, small.

lěv-is, *light* (in weight), light (in motion), swift; lěv-itas, lightness, easiness or rapidity of motion, *levity*; lěv-o, to lift up, lighten, relieve, (comp. w. ad, e, re, sub), [*alleviate, relieve*]; lěv-āmentum, an *alleviation*.

147. vagh; vah; ἔχ, Fεχ; veh; move (trans.)

ὄχ-ος, a carriage; ὄχ-έομαι, to be borne; ὄχ-ημα, a vehicle; ὄχ-λος, a crowd; ὄχ-λέω, to move, disturb; ὄχ-ετός, a water-pipe.

vĕh-o, to bear, carry [*wag* (vb. and noun), *weigh*, *wave* (vb. and noun)], (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, e, in, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, sub, super, trans); **vĕh-es**, a carriage loaded, a wagon-load; **vĕh-icŭlum**, a carriage, a *vehicle*, a *wagon*, a *wain*; **vec-to** (freq.), to bear, (compd. w. ad, com, sub, trans); **vec-tor**, a bearer, a rider, passenger; **vec-tŭra**, a bearing; **vec-tigal**, a payment for carrying, impost, revenue; **vĕ-lum** (= *veh-lum* or *veg-lum*), a sail, a cloth, covering; **vĕ-lo**, to cover, (comp. w. ad, de, re); **vexillum** (dim. of *vĕlum*), a military ensign, a standard, a flag; **vex-o** (freq.), to move violently, to trouble, *vex*; **via** (= *veh-ia*), a *way*; **vĭo**, to go, travel; **dĕ-vĭo**, to turn from the straight road, to *deviate*; **ob-vĭo**, to meet, prevent, *obviate*; **dĕ-vĭus**, lying off the high-road, out of the way, *devious*; **ob-vĭus**, in the way so as to meet, [*obvious*]; **ob-vĭam** (*ob*, *viam*) (adv.), in the way, towards, to meet.

148. sagh; sah; σιχ, ἴχ, ἔχ; —; hold on, be strong.

ἔχ-ω, to have, to hold; **ἔχ-ομαι**, to hold one's self fast, to cling closely; **σχέ-σις**, a state, condition; **σχῆ-μα**, a form; **σχ-ολή**, leisure (holding up); **ἐξῆς, ἐξείης**, holding on to each other, one after another; **σχ-εδόν**, near; **ἴχ-ω** (= *σι-σεχ-ω*), to hold on, restrain; **ἰσχάν-ω, ἰσχανάω**, to hold back, to check; **ἔχ-υρός**, **ὄχ-υρός**, firm.

† **schōla**, (spare time, leisure; hence in partic.) leisure given to learning, a place of learning, a *school*, [*scholar*].

149. Greek rt. ὄχ, ὄγχ, same as No. 144.

ἔχι-s, ἔχι-δνα, an adder; **ἔγχελυ-s**, an eel.

angui-s, a serpent.

150. lagh; —; λειχ; lec; lie (recline).

λέχ-os, a bed; **λέκ-τρον**, a couch, bed; **ἄ-λοχ-os**, the partner of one's bed; **λοχ-εύω**, to bring forth; **λοχ-εία**, birth; **λόχ-os**, an ambush; **λόχ-μη**, a thicket.

lec-tus, a couch, bed; **lec-tīca**, a litter, a sedan.

151. **ri**gh; **li**gh; **li**h, **ri**h; **li**χ; **li**g, **li**-n-g; lick.

λείχ-ω, λιχ-μάω, λιχ-μάζω, to lick, lick over; λιχ-ανό-s, the forefinger; λίχ-νος, greedy.

li-n-g-o, to *lick*, lick up; li-g-urio, to lick, to be dainty, fond of good things.

152. **stigh**; **stigh**; **στιχ**; **stig**?; stride, step, stalk.

στείχ-ω, to walk, march, [*stīle*, *stīrrup*]; στιχο-s, στοῖχο-s, a row, rank, line; στιχά-ομαι, to march in rank.

ve-stig-o? [etym. dub.; perh. Sk. *vahis* (*bahis*) out, and rt. *stigh*], to track, trace out; ve-stig-ium? a footstep, trace, *vestige*.

153. Greek rt. **τρέχ**.

τρέχ-ω, to run; τρόχ-os, a running, a course; τροχ-ός, a wheel; τρόχ-is, a runner, footman.

154. **gha**, **ghi**; —; **χα**, **χαν**; **hi**; yawn, gape, separate.

χαίν-ω, χά-σκ-ω, to *yawn*, gape; χά-σμα, a yawning, hollow, *chasm*; χά-os, *chaos*, space, a vast gulf or chasm; χαῦ-νος, gaping, loose; χε-ιά, a hole; χή-μη, a gaping.

hi-o, to open, open the mouth, be eager; hi-sc-o (inch.), to open, open the mouth, speak; hi-ātus, an opening, eager desire, *hiatus*.

155. **gadh**, **ghad**; —; **χαδ**; **hend**; seize, take.

χα-ν-δ-άνω, to take in, hold, be able, [*get*].

pre-hend-o, prae-hend-o, prend-o, to seize, grasp, (compd. w. ad, com, de, re) [*apprehend*, *comprehend*, *reprehend*, *apprehension*, *comprehension*, *reprehension*]; praed-a (= *prae-hend-a* = *prae-hid-a*), booty, *prey*; praed-atorius, plundering, *predatory*; praed-o, a robber; praed-or, to plunder; depraedatio (late Lat.), a plundering, *depredation*; praed-ium, a farm, estate.

156. **ghar**, **ghar-d**, **ghra-d**; **hrád**, **ghrad**; **χλαδ**; **grad**, **gra-n-d**; sound, rattle.

χάλαζᾱ, a hail-storm; χαλαζ-άω, to hail.

grand-o, hail, a hail-storm; grand-inat, it hails; sug-grund-a (*sub-grund-a*), the eaves.

157. *χαμα-ί*, on the ground; *χᾶμα-ζε*, *χαμά-δης*; to the ground; *χᾶμα-θεν*, from the ground; *χαμ-ηλό-ς*, *χθαμ-αλός*, near the ground, low.

hūm-us, the earth, the ground; *hūm-i*, on the ground or to the ground; *hūm-o*, to cover with earth; *in-hūm-o*, to bury in the ground, *inhume*, *inhumate*, [*exhume*]; *hūm-ilis*, low, *humble*; *hūm-ilitas*, lowness, *humility*; *hōm-o* (ancient form *hemo*), a human being, a man, [*homicide*]; *nē-mo* (= *ne-hemo* = *ne-homo*), no person, no one; *hūm-ānus*, of or belonging to man, *human*, *humane*; *hūm-anitas*, *humanity*.

158. *ghar*, *ghra*; *har*; *χαρ*; *gra*; shine, be glad, glow, desire enthusiastically.

χαίρ-ω, to rejoice, [*yearn*]; *χαρ-ά*, joy; *χάρ-μα*, a source of joy, a joy; *χάρ-ις*, grace, favor; *χαρ-ίζομαι*, to favor; *χαρ-ίεις*, graceful.

grā-tus, beloved, grateful, *agreeable*, [*agree*]; *grā-tia*, favor, gratitude, *grace*; *grā-tiis*, *grā-tis*, out of favor, for nothing, *gratis*; *grā-tuitus*, that is done without pay, *gratuitous*; *grā-tūlor*, to rejoice, to congratulate; *con-grā-tūlor*, to wish joy, to congratulate; *ardeo*, to be on fire, burn, glow, [*ardent*, *arson*].

159. *ghar*; *har*; *χερ*; *hir*, *her*; take, grasp.

χείρ, hand, [*chirography*]; *εύ-χερ-ής*, easy to handle; *δυσ-χερ-ής*, difficult to handle or manage; *χέρ-ης* (adj.), subject, in hand; *χείρ-ων* (= *χερ-ίων*), worse, inferior; *χόρ-τος*, an inclosed place, a feeding-place, fodder, a *yard*, [*garden*].

hir, *ir* (old Latin), hand; *ērus*, *hērus*, a master; *ēra*, *hēra*, mistress; *hēr-es*, an *heir*; *hēr-ēditas*, heirship, *inheritance*, [*hereditary*]; *hor-tus* (an enclosure for plants), a *garden*; *co-hors*, a place enclosed, an enclosure, the multitude enclosed, a company of soldiers, a *cohort*, [*court*].

160. *ghjas*, —, —, —, yesterday.

χθές, *ἐχθές*, *yesterday*; *χθιζό-ς*, *χθιζ-ινός*, *χθες-ινός*, of yesterday.

hēri or *hēre* (for *hesi*, orig. *hes*), yesterday; *hes-ternus*, cf yesterday.

161. **ghi**; (**hi-ma-s**, snow); **χι**; **hi**; winter.

χι-ών, snow; **χει-μα**, winter-weather, storm; **χει-μάζω**, to expose to the winter-cold, to raise a storm; **χει-μαίνω**, to raise a storm; **χι-μετλον**, a chilblain; **χει-μὼν**, winter; **χει-μερῖνος**, of or in winter.

hi-ems, winter; **hi-ἔμο**, to pass the winter, to be stormy; **hi-bernus**, of winter, wintry, stormy; **hi-berna**, winter-quarters; **hi-berno**, to pass the winter, [*hibernate*].

162. **χόλο-s**, **χολή**, *gall*, anger; **χολ-ικό-s**, bilious; **χολ-άω**, to be full of black bile, to be angry; **χολ-όω**, to make bilious, to enrage; **μελαγ-χολ-ία**, a depraved state of the bile in which it grows very black, a melancholic temperament, [*melancholy*].

fel, the gall-bladder, gall, poison.

163. Greek rt. **χρεμ**.

χρεμ-ίζω, **χρεμ-ετίζω** (onomatop.), to neigh, whinny, [*grim, grum*]; **χρόμ-η**, **χρόμ-os**, a crashing sound, a neighing; **χρόμ-αδος**, a crashing sound, a creaking.

164. **ghar**; **ghar**; **χρ**; **fri**, **fric**; grate, rub.

χρί-ω, to touch the surface of a body lightly, to graze, rub, anoint; **χρί-σις**, an anointing; **χρί-μα**, **χρί-σ-μα**, unguent, oil; **χρί-στός**, used as ointment, (of persons) anointed; **Χριστός**, the Anointed One, the *Christ*.

fri-o, to rub, break into small pieces; **fri-ābilis**, easily broken or crumbled to pieces, *friable*; **fri-o-o**, to rub, [*fricative*]; **fric-tio**, a rubbing, *friction*; **denti-fric-ium**, a tooth-powder, *dentifrice*.

165. **ghu**; —; **χv**, **χεF**, **χεv**; **fu**, **fud**; pour.

χέ(F)ω, (fut. **χεύ-σω**), to pour, [*gush, gutter*]; **χύ-μα**, **χευ-μα**, a liquid; **χύ-σις**, **χο-ή**, a pouring, a stream; **χοῦς** (**χό-os**), a liquid measure, a heap of earth; **χυ-μός**, juice, liquid; **χυ-λός**, juice, moisture.

fo-n-s, a spring, *fountain, fount* [*font*]; **† fu-tis**, a water-vessel; **ef-fū-tio**, to babble forth, to chatter; **con-fū-to**, to cool anything by pouring water into it or upon it, to repress, to *confute*;

rě-fū-to, to check, repel, *refute*, [*refuse*]; **fu-n-d-o**, to pour, (compd. w. circum, com, di, ex, in, inter, ob, per, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*fuse*, *confuse*, *diffuse*, *effuse*, *infuse*, *interfused*, *suffuse*, *transfuse*]; **prě-fū-sus** (part.), poured forth; **prě-fū-sus** (adj.), lavish, *profuse*; **fu-sio**, a pouring forth, a melting [*fusion*]; **fut-tilis** (= *fud-tilis*), (less correctly **fū-tilis**), that easily pours out, untrustworthy, worthless, *futile*.

T

t; t, th; τ; t.

166. **ἀντ-ί**, over against, instead of, [*answer*, fr. A.-S. *and* (against) and *swaran* (to swear); *anti*-, a prefix signifying against, opposed to, contrary to, in place of]; **ἀντ-α**, **ἀντη-ν**, **ἀντι-κρύ**, (advbs.), over against; **ἀντι-ος**, **ἐν-αντι-ος**, opposite, contrary to; **ἀντ-ομαι**, **ἀντ-άω**, **ἀντ-ιάω**, to meet.

ante (for *anted*, old form *anti*. The form *ante-d* is preserved in *antid-ea*, *anteid-ea*, and is to be regarded as an ablative, while **ἀντι** and *anti* are locative in form, and **ἀντα** is instrumental), before, [used as a prefix in forming many English words (e.g., *antedate*), *ancient*]; **antěā** (old form **antid-ěā**, **anteid-ěā**; **antea** = *ante*, *ea*; cf. *antehac*, *postea*, *posthac*), adv., before, formerly; **an-těrior**, adj. comp., that is before, former, *anterior*; **ant-iquus**, ancient, [*antique*]; **ant-iquo**, to leave in its ancient state, (of a bill) to reject; **ant-iquitas**, age, *antiquity*.

167. **star**; **star**; **ἀστρο**; **astr**, **ster**; strew (cf. No. 185).

ἀστήρ, a *star* (the stars may have been so called from their being "strewn over the vault of heaven"); **ἀστροπέδεις**, *starry*; **ἀστρον**, a *star*.

stella (for *ster-ula*), a *star*, [*stellar*, *stellated*, *constellation*]; **astru-m**, a *star*, a *constellation*, [*astral*].

168. **ἔτι**, still, longer, further, moreover; **πρὸς-εἰ**, over and above.

et, and; **et-iam**, and also, and even; **at**, **ast**, but, moreover;

atqui, but, and yet; **atque**, **ac**, and also, and even, and; **ἀτ-ἄνυς**, a great-great-great-grandfather, an ancestor.

169. **ἔτος**, a year; **ἐτήσιος**, lasting a year; **ἐτησίαι**, periodical winds; **τῆτες** (**σῆτες**), of this year; **νέωτα**, next year.

vētus, old; **vētērānus**, old, *veteran*; **veterasco** (inch.), to grow old; **vetustus**, old, ancient; **vetulus** (dim.), little old.

170. **ἵταλός**, a bull [from **ἵταλός** is derived *Italia*].

vitūlus, **vitūla**, a calf.

171. **μετά**, in the middle, in the midst of, among, with, after, (**μετά** in form is instrumental and has perhaps no direct relationship to **μέσος**, though both words may possibly be derived from the root *ma*, No. 386); **μέταξε**, (adv.) afterwards; **μετα-ξύ**, (adv.) between.

172. **ὀστέον**, a bone; **ὀστέϊνος**, **ὄστινος**, of bone, bony.

os, a bone, [*ossify*]; **oss-ῥus**, of or like bone, *osseous*.

173. **pat**; **pat**; **πετ**; **pet**; move quickly, (in Sk. and Gr.) fly, fall.

πέτ-ομαι, to fly; **ὤκυ-πέτ-ης**, swift-flying; **ποτ-όομαι** (poet. freq. of **πέτομαι**), to fly about; **πτέ-ρον**, a feather, a wing; **πί-πτ-ω** (Dor. aor. **ἔ-πετ-ον**), to fall; **πτῶ-σις**, a falling, fall; **πότ-μος**, that which befalls one, one's lot, destiny.

pēt-o, to fall upon, attack, seek, (compd. w: ad, com, ex, in, ob, re, sub), [*appetence*, *appetite*, *compete*, *competent*, *competence*, *repeat*]; **im-pēt-us**, an attack, impulse, [*impetuous*]; **per-pes** (gen. *per-pēt-is*), **per-pēt-uns**, continuous, *perpetual*; **prae-pes** (gen. *prae-pēt-is*), flying forwards, swift of flight; **acci-pit-er** (from root *ac* and root *pet*; cf. **ὠκύπτερος**, swift-winged), a bird of prey, the hawk; **penna** (= *pet-na*, *pes-na*), **pinna**, a feather, a wing, [*pen*]; **pin-nātus**, feathered, *pinnate*, *pinnated*; **pin-naculum**, a peak, *pinnacle* (being in appearance like a feather).

174. St. **πετα**. **πετά-ννυ-μι**, **πλίτ-ννυ-μι**, to spread out; **πέτ-ασμα**, anything spread out, (pl.) hangings, carpets; **πέτ-ασος**, a broad-

brimmed hat; *πέταλον*, a leaf, a plate (of metal), [*petal*]; *πέταλος*, outspread, flat; *πατάνη*, a kind of flat dish.

păt-eo, to lie open, to be open, [*patent, fathom*]; *pat-esco* (inch.), to be laid open, to become visible; *pătě-făcio* (*pateo, facio*), to make or lay open; *păt-ŭlus*, open, spread out, wide; *păt-ěra*, a broad, flat dish, a libation-saucer or bowl; *pat-ĭna*, a broad, shallow dish, a *pan* (fr. L. Lat. *panna*); *pat-ella* (dim.), a small pan or dish, the knee-pan, patella.

175. sta; stha; στα; στα; stand.

ἔστη-ν, I placed myself, I stood; *ἵστη-μι*, to make to stand, to place, to weigh; *στά-σις*, a placing, a standing, a party, sedition; *στα-μίν*, anything that stands up, (pl.) the ribs of a ship standing up from the keel; *στά-μνος*, an earthen jar or bottle; *ιστός*, anything set upright, a ship's mast, the beam of a loom, the loom; *στή-μων*, the warp; *στά-τήρ*, a weight.

sto, to stand, [*stay*], (compd. w. ab, ante, anti, circum, com, di, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub, super), [*circumstance, constant, distant, extant, instant, obstacle, obstetrical*]; *stă-tus*, a standing, a position; *stă-tim*, steadily, immediately; *stă-bĭlis*, that stands firm, *stable*, [*stability*]; *stă-tĭo*, a standing, a station, [*stead, steady, steadfast, bedstead, homestead*]; *stă-tor* (fr. *sto*), a magistrate's attendant; *Stator* (an epithet of Jupiter), the stayer, the supporter; *stă-tuo*, to cause to stand, to set up, establish, (compd. w. ad, com, de, in, prae, pro, re, sub), [*statute, constitute, destitute, institute, prostitute, restitution, substitute*]; *stă-bŭlum*, a standing-place, a dwelling, a *stable*; *si-st-o*, to cause to stand, to place, to stand, to be placed, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, ex, in, inter, ob, per, re, sub, super), [*assist, consist, desist, insist, persist, resist, subsist*]; *inter-sti-tium*, a space between, *interstice*; *sol-sti-tium*, the time when the sun seems to stand still, the *solstice*; *super-sti-tio* (orig. a standing still over or by a thing; hence, amazement, dread, esp. of the divine or supernatural), excessive fear of the gods, *superstition*; *de-sti-no* (*de* and obs. *stano*), to make to

stand fast, to establish, *destine*, [*destination*]; **ob-sti-no** (lengthened from *obsto*), to set about a thing with firmness or resolution, to persist in; **ob-sti-natus**, determined, *obstinate*.

176. **stal**; —; **σταλ, στελ; stol**; set, place.

στέλ-ω, to set, place, despatch, send; **στόλ-ος**, an expedition; **στάλ-ιξ**, a prop; **στή-λη**, a post, a monument; **ἀπό-στολ-ος**, a messenger, an *apostle*.

prae-stōl-or, to stand ready for, to wait for; **stol-īdus**? (standing still), dull, obtuse, *stolid*; **stul-tus**?, foolish.

177. Greek rt. **στεμφ, στεμβ**, prop, stamp.

στέμφ-ῦλον, pressed olives or grapes; **ἀ-στεμφ-ής**, unmoved, unshaken; **στέμβ-ω**, to shake, to misuse, [*stamp*]; **στοβ-έω**, **στοβ-άζω**, to scold.

178. Greek rt. **στέν**.

στέν-ω, **στέν-ᾶχω**, to groan, sigh; **στόν-ος**, a sighing or groaning; **στείν-ω** (Ep. form of **στένω**), to straiten; **στείν-ομαι**, to be straitened or confined; **στέν-ός**, **στειν-ός**, narrow, confined, [*stenography* fr. **στενός**, **γράφω**]; **στέινος**, a narrow space, pressure, straits, distress. The meaning "groan" arises from that of "confinement" or "pressure." Cf. No. 188.

179. Greek rt. **στερ**.

στέρ-ομαι, to be without, to lack; **στερ-έω**, **στερ-ίσκω**, to deprive of.

180. **στερ-εύς**, **στερῥός**, **στέρ-ιφος**, hard, firm; **στεῖρ-α**, keel-beam; **στερ-ίφη**, **στεῖρ-α**, barren; **στήρ-ιγξ**, a prop; **στηρ-ίζω**, to set fast, to prop.

stēr-īlis, barren, *sterile*.

181. **stap**, **stip**; **stha**; **στεφ** (for **στέπ**); **stip**; cause to stand, support, make thick, firm, full.

στέφ-ω, to surround, crown; **στέμ-μα**, **στέφ-ος**, **στέφ-ανος**, a garland, [*stem*]; **στεφ-άνη**, an encircling or surrounding.

stīp-o, to crowd together, surround closely, surround, (compd. w. circum, com), [*constipate*]; **stīp-ator**, an attendant; **stīp-es**

(collat. form **stips**, gen. *stipis*), a log, a post, a trunk of a tree; **stīp-is** (a genitive from an assumed nom. *stips*, meaning originally small coin in heaps), a gift, a contribution; **stīp-endium** (*stips*, *pendo*), a tax, tribute, income, *stipend*; **stīp-ūla** (dim.), a stalk; **stīp-ūlor**, (prob. from an unused adj. *stipūlus*, firm; or perhaps from *stips*), to bargain, *stipulate*.

182. **στί-α**, *stone*.

183. **stig**; **tig'**; **στιγ**; **stig**, **sting**; prick, puncture.

στί-ζω, to prick, [*sting*, *stick*]; **στίγ-μα**, **στιγ-μή**, prick, mark, spot, a mark burnt in, a brand, [*stigma*]; **στικ-τός**, pricked, spotted.

†**stī-lus**, a pointed instrument, a style (for writing); **stī-mūlus** (for *stig-mūlus*), a goad, incentive, *stimulus*; **stī-mūlo**, to urge onward, goad, *stimulate*; **in-stig-o**, to urge, incite, *instigate*; **sting-uo** (lit. to prick or scratch out, poet. and rare for *extinguo*), to quench, extinguish; **ex-sting-uo**, to quench, *extinguish*, destroy; **in-sting-uo**, to instigate; **in-stino-tus** (part.), instigated; **in-stino-tus** (subst.), instigation, impulse, [*instinct*]; **di-sting-uo**, (prop. to separate by points), to separate, *distinguish*.

184. **στό-μα**, mouth; **στό-μαχος**, mouth, opening, the throat, the orifice of the stomach, the *stomach*; **στω-μύλος**, mouthy, wordy, talkative.

185. **star**; **star**; **στρο**; **ster**, **stra**; **strew**.

στρο-έννυ-μι, **στόρ-νυ-μι**, **στροώννυ-μι**, to spread out, *strew*; **στροῶ-μα**, a mattress; **στρο-μνή**, a bed; **στρα-τός**, an encamped army.

ster-no, to spread out, (compd. w. *com*, *in*, *per*, *prae*, *pro*, *sub*, *super*), [*prostrate*]; **con-ster-no** (conj. 3), to strew over, to throw down, to prostrate; **con-ster-no** (conj. 1), to overcome, bring into confusion, to alarm; **con-ster-natio**, confusion, *consternation*; **strā-ta**, a paved road, a *street*; **strā-tus**, spread out; **strā-tum**, a bed-covering, *bed*, couch, [*stratum*, *substratum*]; **strā-men**, **strā-mentum**, *straw*, litter; **strā-ges**, an overthrow,

slaughter; **lā-tus** (old Latin, *stla-tus*), broad, wide, [*latitude*]; **stru-o**, to place one thing by or upon another, to build, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, ex, in, ob, prae, sub, super), [*construe, construct, destroy, destruction, instruct, obstruct, substructure, superstructure*]; **strū-es**, a heap; **in-strū-mentum**, an implement, *instrument*.

186. Greek rt. **στυ**.

στυ-ω, to set up, erect; **στυ-λος**, a pillar, post; **στο-ά**, a colonnade, piazza, portico; **ἡ στο-ά ἡ ποικίλη**, the Poecile, or great hall at Athens (Zeno taught his doctrines here, whence he was called the Stoic); **Στωϊκός**, a *Stoic*.

187. **στυπ-ος**, a stem, *stump*; **στυπ-η**, tow.

stup-pa (less correctly **stūp-a**, **stīp-a**), tow; **stūp-eo**, to be struck senseless, to be amazed [*stupefy*]; **stūp-idus**, amazed, dull, *stupid*.

188. **τα, tan**; **tan**; **τα, ταν, τεν**; **ten**; stretch.

τᾶ-νῶω, to stretch; **τα-νύομαι**, **τᾶ-νῦ-μαι**, to stretch one's self, to be stretched; **τείν-ω**, (tr. or int.), to stretch; **τι-ταίν-ω** (Ep.), to stretch; **τά-σις**, a stretching; **τό-νος**, a cord, tension, *tone*; **τανυ-**, **τα-ναός**, extended, long; **ἀ-τεν-ής**, stretched, tight, stiff; **τέ-ταν-ος**, stretched, rigid; **τέ-τᾶν-ος**, a stretching, convulsive tension; **τέν-ων**, a sinew; **ταυν-ία**, a band.

ten-do, to stretch (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, ob, obs, per, por, prae, pro, re, sub), [*tend, tender* (vb.), *tension, tent, attend, contend, distend, extend, intend, ostensible, portend, pretend, subtend*]; **ten-to** or **temp-to** (freq.), to handle, try, prove (compd. w. ad, ex, in, obs, per, prae, re, sub), [*ostentation, sustentation, tentative, tempt, attempt*]; **τέν-εο**, to hold, to keep (compd. w. ab, ad, com, de, dis, ob, per, re, sub), [*tenant, tenable, tenement, tenure, tenet, abstain, attain, contain, content, detain, obtain, pertain, retain, sustain*]; **τέν-αξ**, holding fast, *tenacious*; **per-tin-ax**, that holds very fast, that continues very long, persevering, *pertinacious*; **τέν-υς** (prop. lengthwise, to the end), as far as, to; **πρῶ-τίν-υς**, forward, further on, continuously,

forthwith; **těn-uis** (prop. stretched out), *thin*, fine, delicate, [*tenuous*, *tenuity*]; **těn-uo**, to make thin, to rarefy (compd. w. ad, ex), [*attenuate*, *extenuate*]; **těn-or**, a holding fast, an uninterrupted course, *tenor*; **těn-o**, to thunder (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, re), [*detonate*, *intone*, *intonate*]; **těn-itrus**, *thunder*; **těn-us**, a stretching, a sound, *tone* [*tonic*]; **con-tin-uus**, connected with something, *continuous*; **těn-er**, soft, delicate, *tender*.

The root of these words has the primary meaning "stretch." From this, three special meanings have been developed, viz.: 1. thin, tender; 2. "that which is stretched out" (hence), string, sinew; 3. tension, tone, noise.

189. **stag**; —; **ταγ**; **tag**; touch.

τε-ῥᾶγ-ών, taking, grasping.

ta-n-g-o (old collat. form *tago*), to touch, [*tag*, *tack*, *take*, *tangent*]; **at-ting-o**, to touch, attack, come to; **con-ting-o**, to touch on all sides, to touch, to take hold of, to happen, [*contingent*]; **täg-ax**, apt to touch, light-fingered, thievish; **tao-tus**, **tac-tio**, touch, [*tact*]; **con-tao-tus**, **con-täg-io**, **con-täg-ium**, **con-tä-men**, touch, *contact*, *contagion*; **con-tam-ino** (= *con-tag-mīno*), to touch, defile, *contaminate*; **taxo** (= *tag-so*), (freq.), to touch sharply, to reproach, estimate, rate, [*tax*]; **in-täg-er**, untouched, whole, entire, blameless, [*integer*]; **in-tag-rītas**, completeness, blamelessness, *integrity*.

190. **ta**; —; **τακ**; **ta**; flow, die away, decay.

τήκ-ω (**ἐ-τάκ-ην**), to melt; **τακ-ερός**, melting; **τηκ-εδών**, a melting away, wasting away, decline; **τᾶγ-ηνον**, **τήγ-ᾶνον**, a saucepan.

tā-bes, a wasting away, corruption; **tā-beo**, to melt away, waste away; **tā-besco** (inch.), to melt gradually, waste away; **tā-bum**, corrupt moisture, corruption.

191. **ταῦπος**, a bull.

taurus, a bull, a *steer*. The etymology of these words is to be found in the adjectival use of the Sk. *sthūras*, firm, strong. (Nos. 175, 186.)

192. Pronominal stems: **tu, tva, tava; tva; τε** (for **τφε**); **te, tu.**
σύ (softened in ordinary Greek from **τύ**), *thou*; **τεός** (for the ordinary **σός**), *thy*.

tu, thou; tuus, thy.

193. **τέγγ-ω**, to wet, moisten; **τέξι-ς**, a wetting.

ting-o, to wet, moisten, soak in color, color, *tinge*; **tino-tūra**, a dyeing, [*tincture*].

194. **tak, tuk; tak; tak, tek, tok, tuk, τυχ; tec**; form, generate, hit, prepare.

τίκ-τω (aor. **ἔ-τεκ-ον**), to beget, to bring forth; **τέκ-ος, τέκ-νον**, child; **τοκ-εύς**, a parent; **τόκ-ος**, birth, interest; **τέκ-μαρ**, a goal, an end; **τεκ-μήρ-ιον**, a token; **τόξ-ον**, a bow; **τοξ-ικός** (adj.), of or for the bow; **τὸ τοξ-ικόν** (sc. **φάρμακον**), poison for smearing arrows with, [*toxicology*]; **τέχ-νη**, art; **τεχ-νικός**, artistic, *technical*; **τέκ-των**, a carpenter; **τυγχ-άνω** (2 aor. **ἔ-τυχ-ον**), to hit, happen; **τύχ-η**, success, fortune, chance; **τεύχ-ω**, to make ready, make, produce; **τύκ-ος**, a mason's hammer.

tig-num (= *tec-num*), building materials, a stick of timber, a beam; **tē-lum** (= *tec-lum*), a weapon, a missile; **tex-o**, to weave, fit together, construct, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, ob, per, prae, re, sub); **tex-tus**, texture, construction, *text*; **con-tex-tus**, a connection, [*context*]; **prae-tex-tus**, (a weaving in front), outward appearance, *pretext*; **tex-tίlis**, woven, *textile*; **tex-tor**, a weaver; **tē-la** (prob. = *tex-la*), a web, the warp; **sub-tē-men** (= *sub-teg-men*, contr. fr. *subteximen*), the woof; **sub-tίlis** (*sub, tēla*, prop. woven fine), fine, delicate, precise, *subtile, subtle*; **sub-tί-lίtas**, fineness, keenness, *subtlety*.

195. **tal; tul; tal, ταλ; tol, tul**; lift, bear.

τλή-ναι, to bear, endure; **τάλ-as, tālāós, τλή-μων**, wretched, suffering; **τάλ-αντον**, a balance, a thing weighed, a *talent*; **ἀ-τάλ-αντος**, equal in weight, equivalent; **τάλ-ἄρος**, a basket; **τελ-αμών**, a broad strap or band, a pillar (in architecture); **τόλ-μα**, courage; **τολ-μάω**, to bear, to dare.

tūl-o (perf. **tē-tūl-i**; ante-class. collat. form of *fero*), to bring, bear; **tūl-i** (used as perf. of *fero*), to move, carry, bear, endure; **tol-lo**, to lift up, raise, to carry away; **lā-tus** (*tlā-tus*), having been borne; **il-lāt-ivus**, inferential, *illative*; **pro-lāt-o**, to extend, to delay; **tōl-ōro**, to bear, support, *tolerate*; **tōl-ērābilis**, that may be borne, *tolerable*.

196. tam; —; ταμ, ταμ; tem; cut.

τέμ-νω (2 aor. *ἐ-ταμ-ον*), to cut; **τμή-γω**, to cut, cleave; **τομ-ή**, the end left after cutting, a stump; **τμή-μα, τέμ-αχος**, a slice cut off; **τομ-εύς**, one that cuts, a knife; **ταμ-ίας**, a dispenser, a steward; **τᾶμ-ία**, a housekeeper; **τέμ-ενος**, a piece of land cut or marked off, a piece of land cut or marked off from common uses and dedicated to a god.

tem-plum, a space marked out, a consecrated place, a *temple*; **tem-pus** (?), (prop. a section; hence, in partic., of time), a portion or period of time, a time, [*tense, temporal, temporary, temporize, contemporary, extempore, extemporaneous, extemporize*]; **tem-pestas**, a portion of time, a time, time (with respect to its physical qualities), weather (good or bad), a storm, *tempest*; **con-tem-plor** (fr. *templum*; orig. pertaining to the language of augury), to view attentively, observe, *contemplate*; **ton-deo**, to shear, clip; **ton-sor**, a barber, [*tonsorial, tonsure*].

197. tar; tar; τερ; ter, tra; step over or across.

τέρ-μα, a boundary, goal; **τέρ-μων**, boundary, end; **τέρ-θρον**, an end; **τέρ-μιος**, at the end, last; **τερ-μύεις**, going even to the end.

ter-mīnus (collat. forms **ter-mo, ter-men**), a boundary-line, a limit, a *term*; **ter-mīno**, to set bounds to, limit, *terminate*; **de-ter-mīno**, to limit, to *determine*, [*determination*]; **ex-ter-mīno**, (to drive out from the boundaries), to drive away, banish, remove, destroy, *exterminate*; **in-tra-re**, to step or go into, to enter; **tra-ns**, across, *through*; **tra-nstrum**, a cross-beam, *transom*, a cross-bank for rowers.

198. tar; tar; τερ; ter, tor, tri, tru; rub, bore.

τέρω, **τρύω**, **τρίβω**, to rub, [*drill, throw?, thread?*]; **τρύχω**, to wear out, consume; **τέρην**, smooth, delicate, tender; **τετραίνω** (**τιτραίνω**, **τιτράω**), to bore through; **τερέω**, to bore through, to turn on a lathe; **τέρετρον**, a gimlet; **τερηδών**, a worm that gnaws wood, etc.; **τόρος**, a borer; **τορός**, piercing; **τόρος**, a pair of compasses, a turner's chisel; **τορήνη**, a stirrer, a ladle; **τορεύω**, to bore through, to work figures in relief, to chase; **τορέω**, to bore; **τρύμα**, a hole.

τέρω, to rub (compd. w. *ad, com, de, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, sub*), [*trite, attrition, contrite, contrition, detriment*]; **τέρω**, (rubbed off), rounded off, smooth; **τέρεβρα**, a borer; **τέρεβρο**, to bore, bore through; † **τέρεδο**, a worm that gnaws wood, etc.; † **τορνος**, a turner's wheel, lathe; **τορνω**, to turn in a lathe, fashion, *turn*; **τριω**, (the crusher, or the one that rubs to pieces, hence) an ox (as employed in tilling the ground); **septentriōnes**, **septemtriōnes**, (prop. the seven plough-oxen, hence) as a constellation, the seven stars near the north pole (called also the Wain, and the Great or Little Bear); **τριτορ**, a rubber, a grinder; **τριtura**, a rubbing, threshing; **τριτύρο**, to thresh; **τριτικον**, wheat; **τριτύλον**, **τριτύλα**, a threshing-sledge; **τριτύλο**, to press, oppress, afflict, [*tribulation*]; **τρία**, a ladle.

199. —; ταρπ; τερπ, τραπ, θρεφ, τρεφ, θραφ, τραφ; —; fill, delight, comfort.

τέρπω (**τραπείομεν**), to satisfy, to delight; **τέρψις**, **τερπωλή**, full enjoyment, delight; **τερπνός**, delightful; **τρέφω**, to make firm, thick, or solid, to make fat, to feed, rear; **τροφή**, nourishment, food; **ἀτροφία**, want of food or nourishment, *atrophy*.

200. tars; tarsh; τερσ; tors; be dry.

τέρσομαι, to be or become dry; **τερσαίνω**, to make dry; **τρασιά**, **ταρσιά**, a place for drying things; **ταρσός**, a frame of wicker-work.

torr-eo (for *tors-eo*), to dry or burn; **torrens** (part. adj.), burning, (of streams) rushing, roaring, rapid; **torrens** (subst.), a *torrent*; **torr-is**, a firebrand; **tes-ta** (*tosta* fr. *torreo*), a piece

of burned clay, a brick, a piece of earthenware, the shell of shell-fish; **testāceus**, consisting of bricks, covered with a shell, *testaceous*; **tes-tu**, **tes-tum**, the lid of an earthenware vessel; **tes-tūdo**, a tortoise, tortoise-shell, tortoise (milit. term); **terr-a**? (prop. the dry land), the earth, [*terrestrial, subterranean, int̄er, terrier, terrace*].

201. tata; tatā-s; t̄erra; t̄āta; (Eng. papa), a name by which young children speaking imperfectly call their father. Cf. Eng. dad, daddy.

202. tras; tras; τρα; ters; tremble.

τρέ-ω (Homeric aor. **τρέσσα**), to tremble, to run trembling, to flee; **τρή-πων**, fearful, timorous.

terr-eo (*ters-eo*), to make to tremble, to frighten; **terr-ifico**, to terrify; **terr-ibilis**, frightful, terrible; **terr-or**, great fear, dread, terror.

203. tram; —; τραμ; trem; tremble.

τρέμ-ω, to tremble; **τρόμος**, a trembling; **τρομ-ερός**, trembling; **τε-τρεμ-αίνω**, **τρομ-έω**, to tremble; **ἀ-τρέμ-ᾶς**, without trembling, unmoved.

τρέμ-o, to shake, to tremble; **τρέμ-esco**, **τρέμ-isco** (inch.), to begin to shake or tremble; **τρέμē-facio**, to cause to shake or tremble; **τρέμ-endus**, (to be trembled at), formidable, *tremendous*; **τρέμ-or**, a trembling, tremor; **trem-ūlus**, shaking, trembling, *tremulous*.

204. Stems, tri; tri; τρι; tri, tre, ter; three.

τρεῖς, **τρί-a**, three; **τρί-τος**, the third; **τρί-s**, thrice; **τρισός**, threefold.

tre-s, tri-a, three; **ter-tius**, the third, [*tertiary*]; **ter**, three times; **ter-ni**, three each; **tri-plex** (*ter, plico*), threefold, *triple*, [*treble*]; **tri-ens**, a third part; **τρι-ᾶρι**, a class of Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front; **τρι-bus**, (orig. a third part of the Roman people), a division of the people, a tribe; **τρι-būnus** (prop. the chief of a tribe), a chieftain, a

tribune; **tri-būnal**, a judgment-seat, *tribunal*; **tri-buo**, (to assign or give to a tribe), to assign, to give, (compd. w. ad, com, dis, in, re), [*attribute, contribute, distribute, retribution*]; **tri-būtum**, a *tribute*; **tri-vium** (*tres, via*), a place where three roads meet, a fork in the road, a cross-road; **tri-viālis**, (prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence, transf.) that may be found everywhere, common, ordinary, *trivial*.

205. tu; tu; τυ; tu; swell, grow, be large.

τύ-λος, τύ-λη, any swelling or lump, a knot (in wood), [*thumb*]; **τυ-λόω**, to make callous.

tū-ber, a swelling, *protuberance*, [*tuber*]; **tū-mor**, a swelling, *tumor*; **tū-meo**, to swell; **tū-mesco** (inch.), to begin to swell; **tūmē-fācio**, to cause to swell; **tum-īdus**, swollen, *tumid*; **tum-ūlus**, a mound, a hill, *tomb*.

206. stud; tud; τυδ; tud; thrust, hit, strike.

Τυδ-εύς, Τύδ-ας, Τυνδ-άρης, Τυνδ-άρεος, proper names signifying "Striker, Beater."

tu-n-d-o (pf. **tū-tūd-i**), to beat, strike, (compd. w. com, ex, ob, per, re), [*thud*]; **con-tū-sio**, a bruising, a bruise, *contusion*; **ob-tū-sus**, blunt, dull, *obtuse*; **tūd-es**, a hammer.

207. —; tup; τυπ; —; strike.

τύπ-τω, to strike, [*thump, stump, stub, stubble, stubborn*]; **τύπος, τυπή, τύμ-μα**, a blow; **τύπ-άς**, a hammer; **τύμπ-ανον**, a drum.

†**tump-ānum**, a drum, *tympanum*.

208. stvar, stur; tvar; —; —; make a noise, make confusion.

τύρ-βη, disorder, throng; **τύρ-βᾶ**, pell-mell; **τυρ-βάζω**, to trouble, stir up; **τυρ-βασία**, revelry.

†**tur-ba**, uproar, confusion, a crowd; **tur-bo**, to disturb, *trouble*, (compd. w. com, dis, de, ex, inter, ob, per, pro), [*disturb, perturb*]; **tur-bīdus**, disordered, disturbed, *turbid*; **tur-bulentus**, restless, *turbulent*; **tur-bo**, a whirlwind; **tur-ma**, a troop, a throng.

Δ

d; d; δ; d.

209. **svaδ**; **svaδ**; **αδ** (σFaδ); **suad**; taste good, please.

ἀνδ-άνω (ἔ-αδ-ον), to please; **ἡδ-ομαι**, to enjoy one's self, to take pleasure; **ἡδ-ος**, **ἡδ-ονή**, pleasure; **ἡδ-ύς**, **ἡδ-υμος**, sweet, pleasant; **ἄσ-μενος**, well-pleased, glad; **ἔδ-ανός**, sweet.

suā-vis (for *suadvis*), *sweet*, pleasant; **suā-vītas**, sweetness, agreeableness, [*suavity*]; **suā-vium**, (the sweet or delightful thing), a kiss; **suād-εο**, to advise, to persuade, (compd. w. com, dis, per), [*dissuade*, *persuade*]; **suād-εῖα**, persuasion; **suā-sio**, *suasion*; **suā-sor**, an adviser.

210. **da**, **da-k**; —; **δα**; **doc**; learn, teach.

δέ-δα-ε (2 aor.), he taught; **δε-δα-ώς** (2d pf. part.), having learned, acquainted with; **δε-δά-ασθαι** (for **δε-δά-εσθαι**, 2 aor. m. inf.), to search out; **έ-δά-ην** (2 aor. pass.), I learned; **δι-δάσκ-ω**, to teach; **εδί-δαξ-α** (1 aor.), I taught.

δῶ-εο, to teach, to show, (compd. w. com, de, e, per, prae, pro, sub); **δῶ-ῖlis**, easily taught, *docile*; **doc-tor**, a teacher, [*doctor*]; **doc-trīna**, instruction, learning, [*doctrine*]; **δῶ-ῖmentum**, a lesson, a specimen, [*document*]; **disco**, to learn, (compd. w. ad, com, de, e, per, prae); **disc-ῖpūlus** (fr. *disco* and the root of *puer*, *pupilla*), a pupil, a *disciple*; **disc-ῖplīna**, instruction, *discipline*.

211. —; **daj**; **δα**; —; distribute.

δα-ί-ω, to divide; **δα-ίς**, **δαι-τύς**, **δαί-τη**, a meal, a feast; **δαι-τρός**, a carver; **δαί-νῦ-μι**, to give a banquet or feast; **δαί-νν-μαι**, to feast; **δαι-τυ-μών**, a guest; **δαί-ζ-ω**, to cleave asunder, to rend; **δα-ρέ-ομαι**, to divide among themselves; **δα-σ-μός**, a division, a tribute.

212. —; *du*; *ḡaF*; —.

ḡa-í-ω, to kindle; *ḡa-t̃-s*, a fire-brand, torch; *ḡā-ló-s*, a fire-brand.

213. *dam*; *dam*; *ḡam*; *dom*; tame, subdue.

ḡam-áz-ω, *ḡam-á-ω*, *ḡam-ná-ω*, *ḡám-vñ-mi*, to overpower, *tame*, subdue; *ḡám-ap*, a wife; *ḡam-álñs*, a subduer, a young steer; *-ḡamos*, (in compounds), taming; *ǣ-ḡmñ-ros*, *ǣ-ḡmñ-s*, *ǣ-ḡǣm-ǣros*, *ǣ-ḡǣm-aoros*, unconquered, untamed; *ḡmó-s*, a slave.

dōm-o, to tame, subdue, [*downt*]; *dōm-itor*, a tamer, conqueror; *dōm-inus*, a master, [*dominie*]; *dōm-ina*, a mistress, lady, wife, *dame*, [*madame*]; *dōm-inium*, a feast, ownership, lordship, [*dominion, domain*]; *dōm-inor*, to be lord and master, to have dominion, [*dominate, domineer, dominant, predominant*].

214. *dap*; *dap*; *ḡap*, *ḡep*; *dap*; distribute.

The modified root *dap* is derived from the shorter root *da* (as given in No. 211), and possibly it is connected with the root *da* (as given in No. 225).

ḡáp-t-ω, to devour, to rend; *ḡap-áññ*, expense; *ḡap-áññrós*, *ḡǣp-ǣnos*, extravagant; *ḡap-í-lñs*, abundant, liberal; *ḡeip-von*, a meal.

dap-s, a sacrificial feast, a banquet; *dap-ino*, to serve up as food.

215. *dar*; *drâ*; *ḡapθ*; *dorm*; sleep.

ḡapθ-áv-ω, to sleep.

dorm-io, to sleep; [*dormant, dormer, dormouse?*]; *dorm-ito* (freq.), to be sleepy; *dorm-itorium*, a sleeping-room, *dormitory*.

216. *ḡasó-s*, thick (with hair, with leaves, etc.), rough; *ḡav-lós*, thick, shaggy; *ḡáso-s*, a thicket; *ḡasín-ω*, to make rough or thick.

densus, thick, *dense*; *denso, denseo*, to make dense or thick, (compd. w. *ad, com*), [*condense*]; *dū-mus* (old form *dusmus* for *densimus*), a thorn-bush, a bramble; *dūmōsus* (*dummōsus, dusmosus*), full of thorn-bushes, bushy.

217. -δε, toward; οἰκόνδε, homeward.

-do (du) in en-do, in-du; A. S. tō; Eng. to.

218. —; dâ; δε; —; bind.

δέ-ω, δέ-δη-μι, to bind; δέ-σις, a binding; δε-τή, sticks bound up, a fagot; δε-σ-μός, a band, a fetter; κρή-δε-μνον, (κράς, δέω), part of a woman's head-dress, a veil; δια-δέω, to bind around; δία-δη-μα, a band or fillet, a *diadem*.

219. dam; dam; δεμ; dom; build.

δέμ-ω, to build; δέμ-ας, build, form, body; δόμ-ος, a building, a room, [*timber*]; δῶμα, δῶ, a house.

ᾰdm-us, a house, [*dome*]; ᾰdm-esticus, of or belonging to one's house or family, *domestic*, private; ᾰdm-iculum (*domus* and *cel-*, root of *celare*, to conceal), a dwelling, *domicile*.

220. dak; daksh; δεξ; dex; take hold of, seize. The root is the same as No. 7, with the addition here of an s.

δεξιός-ς, δεξι-τερό-ς, on the right hand or side; περι-δέξιος, ᾰμφι-δέξιος, with two right hands, i.e., using both hands alike.

dex-ter, on the right hand or side, right, *dexterous* (*dextrous*).

221. —; dar; δερ; —.

δέρ-ω (δείρ-ω, δαίρ-ω), to skin, to flay; δέρ-ος, δορ-ά, δέρ-μα, skin, [*derm*, *dermatology*]; δέρρις, a leathern covering.

222. δειρή, Att. δέρη, the neck, throat; δειρά-ς, the ridge of a chain of hills (like αἰχὴν and λόφος).

dorsum, dorsus, the back, a ridge or summit of a hill; dorsūālis, of or on the back, *dorsal*.

223. dī; dī, qī; δε; dī; be afraid, frightened, restless.

δί-ω, to flee, to be afraid; δί-ομαι, δί-εμαι, to put to flight, to flee; δεί-δ-ω, to fear; δέος, fear; δει-λό-ς, cowardly; δει-νό-ς, fearful, terrible; δει-μός, fear; δι-νος, a whirling, dizziness, a threshing-floor; δι-νω, δι-νεύω, δι-νέω, to thresh out.

dī-rus, ill-omened, dreadful, *dire*, *direful*.

224. **di, div, dyu; di, div, dju; di, &F; di, div;** be bright, shine, gleam, play.

δι-α-το, δο-ά-σατο, seemed; **δη-λος,** clear, evident; **Ζεύς** (st. **ΔιF,** gen. **Δίως**), Zeus; **δι-ος,** divine, noble; **ἑν-διος,** at midday; **εὖ-δί-α,** fair weather, calm; **Διώνη,** Dione.

dīe-s, a day, [*dial*]; **pri-die** (from the obsolete *pri* [whence *prior, primus, pridem*] and *dies*), the day before; **postri-die** (locative form from *posterus* and *dies*), on the day after; **cotti-die, cōti-die** (less correctly **quōti-die**) (*quot, dies*), daily; **prōpē-diem** (also separately **prope diem**), at an early day, very soon; **dīū** (old acc. form of duration of time), by day (very rare), a long time; **inter-dīū,** by day; **diur-nus** (for *dius-nus*), of or belonging to the day, daily; **†diur-nālis, diurnal,** [*journal, journey*]; **du-dum (diu-dum),** a short time ago, formerly; **nūdius** (*num* [i.e. *nunc*] and *dius* = *dies*, always used in connection with ordinal numbers), it is now the . . . day since; **nūdius tertius,** three days ago, the day before yesterday; **div-us, di-us,** divine; **divīnus, divine;** **div-us,** a god; **div-a,** a goddess; **dēu-s,** a god, a deity; **dēa,** a goddess; **Dīōn-is** or **Dijōvis** (collat. form of *Jovis*, old nom. for later *Juppiter*), the old Italian name for Juppiter; **Juppiter, Juppiter** (*Jovis, pāter*; *Jovis* for *Djovis*), Jupiter or Jove, [*A. S. Tives-dæg, Eng. Tuesday*]; **Dīana** (for *Divana*), Diana; **jūv-o?** to help, to please; **jūv-ēnis, young;** **jūv-ēnis,** a young person; **juv-enīlis, youthful, juvenile;** **jūv-encus** (contr. fr. *juvenicus*), a young bullock; **jūv-enca,** a young cow, a heifer.

225. da, do, du; da; do; da, do, du; give.

δί-δα-μι, to give; **δο-τήρ, δα-τήρ,** a giver; **δό-σις, δός,** a giving, a gift; **δα-ρίνη, δα-ρύς, δῶ-τις,** a gift; **δῶ-πον,** a gift, a present.

do (inf. *dāre*), to give, [*date, n. and vb.*]; **circum-do,** to put around; **pessum-do,** to press or dash to the ground, to destroy; **addo,** to put to or near, to *add*; **de-do,** to put away, give up, surrender, devote; **di-do,** to give out, distribute; **ē-do,** to put forth, produce, [*edit*]; **per-do,** to put through, put entirely

away, destroy, waste, lose, [*perdition*]; **disperdo**, to destroy, waste; **prō-do**, to put or give forth, produce, publish, disclose, betray; **red-do**, to give back, give up, [*render, rendition*]; **trā-do** (*trans, do*), to give up or over, to surrender, to transmit, to relate; **traditio**, a giving up, a saying handed down from former times, a *tradition*; **ven-do** (contr. fr. *venum, do*), to sell, *vend*; **dā-tor**, a giver; **dā-tivus**, of or belonging to giving, (*dativus casus*, the *dative case*); **prō-dī-tor**, a traitor; **de-dī-tio**, a surrender; **dē-dī-ticius**, one who has surrendered; **dō-num**, a gift; **dō-no**, to give one something as a present, *donate*, [*donor*]; **con-dōno**, to give up, pardon, *condone*; **rē-dōno**, to give back again, restore, forgive; **dō-natio**, a presenting, donation; **dōs**, a dowry, a gift; **dō-to**, to endow, provide, [*subst. dower, dowry*]; **dō-tālis**, of or belonging to a dowry; **du-im**, pres. sub., old Lat. for *dem*; **damnum** (for *daminum*, neut. of old part. of *dāre* = τὸ διδόμενον), injury, *damage*; **dam-no**, to damage, condemn, *damn*; **con-demno**, to *condemn*; **indemnīs** (*in, damnum*), uninjured; **indemnitas**, security from damage or loss, *indemnity*.

226. δόλο-s, cunning; δέλεαρ, a bait.

† δόλος, guile, deceit; δόλοςus, cunning, deceitful.

227. —; dra; dra; —; run.

ἀπο-δρᾶ-ναι, to run away; δι-δρά-σκω, to run; δρα-σ-μός, flight; ᾄ-δρα-στος, not running away, not to be escaped.

228. Greek rt. **dra**, do. (This root is possibly to be joined with No. 227. Πράσσω is originally a verb of motion; the Skt. *Kar*, run, and *kar*, do (No. 67), *tar*, pass over, and τέλος, τελεῖν (No. 197) are of the same origin.)

δρά-ω, to do; δρᾶ-μα, a deed, act, *drama*; δρη-στήρ, a laborer; δρα-στοσύνη, δρη-στοσύνη, service; δρᾶ-nos, a deed.

229. —; dram; draμ; —; run. (This root is made from the shorter root *dra*, No. 227.)

ἔ-δραμ-ον, I ran; δρόμ-ος, a running; ἵππό-δρομ-ος, a chariot-road, race-course, *hippodrome*; δρομ-εύs, a runner.

230. δρῦ-s, a tree, an oak, [*Druid?*]; δρυ-μός, a coppice, a wood; δρῦ-τόμος, δρυτοτόμος, a wood-cutter; δένδρον, δένδρεον, a tree, [*dendriform, dendrology, dendrometer*]; δόρυ, a stem, tree, spear-shaft, spear; δούρειος, δουράτειος, wooden.

231. δύο, δύω, δωϊ, two; δῖς (for δῖς), twice; δεύ-τερος, the second; Δευ-τερο-νόμιον (δεύτερος, νόμος), *Deuteronomy* (= the second or repeated law); δοῦ, doubt; διά, through, apart (in compos.); δί-χα, δι-χθά, in two, asunder, two ways; δί-σσος, double; δώ-δεκα, δώ-δεκα, twelve.

duo, two, [*deuce* (in gaming)]; **duālis**, that contains two, *dual*; **du-plex** (*duo, plico*), two-fold, *double*, [*duplicity*]; **dū-plico**, to double, [*duplicate*]; **du-plus** (*duo, pleo*), double, twice as large, twice as much; **bis** (for *duis*, fr. *duo*), twice; **bi-ni** (= *bis-ni*), two distributively, two for each; **bi-nārius**, containing or consisting of two, [*binary*]; **com-bi-no** (*com, bini*), to unite, *combine*; **bi-vira** (*bis, vir*), a woman married to a second husband; **dis-** (in compos.), apart, asunder, away; **dū-bius** (for *duhibius, duo, habeo*, held as two or double, i.e., doubtful), moving in two directions alternately, wavering, uncertain, doubtful, *dubious*; **dū-bito** (for *duhibito*, freq. fr. *duhibeo*, i.e., *duo, habeo*), to move in two directions alternately, waver, *doubt*; **bellum** (ante-class. and poet. **duellum**), war, hostilities between two nations, [*duel, belligerent*]; **Bellōna**, the goddess of war; **per-duellio**, treason, a public enemy; **bello**, to wage war; **de-bello**, to finish a war, to subdue; **re-bello**, to wage war again (said of the conquered), to *rebel*; **im-bellis**, unwarlike, weak.

232. δυσ-, inseparable prefix opposite to ευ, and, like the Eng. un- or mis-, always with the notion of hard, bad, unlucky, *dys-*; δυσ-μενής, ill-disposed, hostile; δυσ-εντερία (δυσ-, έντερον), *dysentery*; δυσ-πεψία (δυσ-, πέπρω, πέσσω), *dyspepsia, dyspepsy*.

233. ad; ad; ἔδ; ad, ed; eat.

ἔδ-ω, ἔσ-θί-ω, ἔσ-θω, to eat; ἔδ-ωδή, ἔδ-ητύς, ἔδ-εσμα, ἔδ-αφ, food.

ad-or (this word may belong to No. 251), a kind of grain, spelt, [*oats?*]; **ad-ōreus**, pertaining to spelt; **ad-ōrea**, a reward of valor (in early ages this consisted of grain), glory, fame; **ēd-o**, to eat, [*edible*], (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *ex*, *sub*, *super*); **ēd-ax**, voracious, *edacious*; **in-ēd-ia**, fasting; **ē-sūrio** (desid.), to desire to eat, to hunger; **es-ca** (for *ed-ca*), food; **ves-cor** (*vē* [here a strengthening prefix] and the root *ed*), to fill one's self with food, to take food, to eat; **vescus** (contr. fr. *ve* [here a negative prefix] and *esca*), small, feeble.

234. sad; sad; īd; sed, sol; sit.

ēz-omai, to seat one's self, to sit; **ēi-σα**, to make to sit, to seat; **ēd-os**, **ēd-pa**, a seat; **id-pύω**, to make to sit down, to found.

sēd-eo, to sit, (compd. w. *ad*, *circum*, *de*, *dis*, *in*, *ob*, *per*, port [No. 317], *prae*, *re*, *super*), [*set*, *settle*, *seat*, *sedentary*, *assess*, *assize*, *assiduous*, *possess*, *preside*, *reside*, *supersede*]; **sēd-es**, a seat; **sel-la** (for *sed-la*), a seat, a chair; **sol-ium** (from root *sol*, kindred with *sed*), a chair of state, a throne; **sessio**, a sitting, *session*; **dē-ses**, idle; **dē-sid-ia**, idleness; **in-sid-iae**, an ambush, plot, snare; **in-sid-iosus**, deceitful, *insidious*; **ob-sid-io**, **ob-sid-ium**, a siege; **prae-ses**, sitting before a thing to guard it, protecting, presiding; **prae-ses**, a protector, ruler, president; **prae-sid-ens**, a *president*; **praesidium**, a defence, a garrison; **subsidium**, aid, support, [*subsidy*, *subsidiary*]; **sid-o**, to sit down, settle, (compd. w. *ad*, *circum*, *com*, *de*, *in*, *ob*, *per*, port [No. 317], *re*, *sub*), [*subside*]; **sēd-o**, to allay, calm, check; **sēd-ātus**, calm, *sedate*, [*sedative*]; **sēd-atio**, an allaying.

235. sad; sad; īd; sed, sol; go.

ōd-ós, way; **ōd-ίτης**, a traveller; **ōd-εύω**, to travel; **ōd-ós**, **oūd-ós**, threshold; **oūd-as**, the ground; **ēd-αφος**, foundation, ground; **περί-οδος**, a going round, circuit, *period*.

sēd-tilus, busy, *sedulous*; **sōl-um**, the floor, the ground, *soil*; **sōl-ea**, a covering for the foot, a *solē*, a sandal; **ex-sul**?, **ex-ul**?, an exile; **ex-sūlo**?, **ex-ūlo**? (also ancient form *exsulo*), to be an exile, to exile; **exsiliura**, **cxilium**, *cxile*. *Sedulus*, *solum*, *sōlea*,

exsul, *cxsul*, *cxsul*, *cxsilium* are all referred by some authorities to No. 234; and by others, *cxsul*, *cxsul*, *cxsilium*, together with *pracsul* and *consul*, are referred to No. 523.

236. vid; vid; id, Fid; vid; see.

eid-on (Ep. *eidon*, *id-on*, *Fidon*), I saw; *eid-omai*, to appear; *oid-a*, I know (have seen); *idos*, form, species; *eid-walon*, an image, [*idol*]; *A-id-ns*, *A-id-ns*, *aid-ns*, the god of the lower world, the lower world; *is-twp*, *is-twp*, knowing, skilful; *is-topew*, to inquire; *is-topia*, *history*, *story*; *id-uis*, knowing, experienced; *id-allomai*, to appear.

vid-eo, to see, (compd. w. in, per, prae, pro, re), [*vision*, *visible*, *invisible*, *prevision*, *provide*, *provision*, *revise*, *revision*]; *videlicet* (contr. fr. *videre licet*), it is permitted (or easy) to see, evidently, namely; *id-vid-ens*, *evident*, manifest; *in-vid-ia*, *envy*, hatred; *in-vid-us*, *envious*; *in-vid-iōsus*, *invidious*, *envious*; *prō-vid-entia*, *foresight*, *providence*; *prō-vid-us*, *prō-vid-ens*, *foreseeing*, *provident*, *prudent*; *prūd-ens* (= *prōvidens*), *foreseeing*, *prudent*; *vitrum* (root in *video*, to see, as transparent), *glass*; *vitreus*, of glass, glassy, *vitreous*; *viso* (freq.), to look at attentively, to go in order to look at, to *visit*, (compd. w. in, pro, re), [*revisit*]; *visito*, to see, to visit; *visitatio*, an appearance, *visitation*.

237. svid; svid; id, σFid; sud (for svid); sweat.

id-iw, *id-rōw*, to sweat; *id-os*, *id-rōs*, sweat.

sūd-o, to sweat, (compd. w. de, ex, in, re), [*exude*]; *sūd-or*, sweat, [*sudorific*].

238. mad, med; mā (No. 386); μδ; mod; measure, place a measure or limit to. These roots are apparently derived from the shorter roots shown under No. 386.

meid-w, to protect, rule over; *meid-omai*, to provide for, think on; *meid-omai*, to resolve, contrive; *meid-ontes*, guardians; *μησ-τωρ*, a counsellor; *meid-os*, counsel; *meid-mnos*, a measure.

mōd-us, measure, manner, *mode*, [*mood*]; *mōdo* (orig. abl. of *modus*), only, merely, (of time) just now, lately; *mōd-ernus*

(fr. *modo*), *modern*; **com-mōd-us**, that has a due or proper measure, complete, suitable, convenient, *commodious*, [*com-mode*, *commodity*]; **com-mōd-um**, convenience, advantage; **mōd-icus**, having or keeping a proper measure, moderate; **mōd-ulus** (dim.), a small measure, a measure, [*model*]; **mōd-ūlor**, to measure, *modulate*; **mōd-estus**, keeping due measure, moderate, *modest*; **mōd-ēror**, to fix a measure, set bounds, *moderate*, regulate; **mōd-ius**, **mōd-ium**, a measure, a peck; **mōd-ifico** (*modus*, *facio*), to limit, regulate, [*modify*].

239. Greek rt. μελδ.

μέλδ-ω, to *melt*, make liquid, [*smelt*]; μέλδ-ομαι, to melt, grow liquid.

240. **ad**; —; δδ; **od**, **ol**; smell.

ὄζ-ω (pf. ὄδ-ωδ-α), to smell (intrans.); ὀδ-μή (ὄσ-μή), a smell, odor; δυσ-ώδ-ης, ill-smelling.

ὀδ-ορ, a smell, *odor*; ὀδ-ōro, to give a smell or fragrance to, to perfume; ὀδ-ōror, to smell at, to smell out, search out, investigate; ὀδ-ōrārius, of or for perfuming; ὀδ-ōrātus, sweet-smelling; ὀδ-ōrus, *odorous*, keen-scented; ὀλ-εο (ὀλ-ο), to smell (intr. or tr.), (compd. w. *ad*, *ob*, *per*, *re*, *sub*), [*redolent*]; ὀλ-īdus, emitting a smell; ὀλ-ορ, a smell; ὀλ-ḡacio (uncontracted collat. form, *olēḡacio*), to cause to smell of, to smell, [*olfactory*].

241. δδούς, a tooth.

den-s (st. *dent*), a *tooth*, [*dentist*]; dent-io, to get or cut teeth; dent-itio, teething, *dentition*; dent-ātus, toothed, *dentated*; bi-dens (old form *dividens*), an animal for sacrifice (having two rows of teeth complete), a sheep.

242. **pad**; **pad**; πεδ, ποδ; **ped**; tread, go.

πέδ-ον, the ground; πεδ-ίον, a plain; πέδ-η, a fetter; πέδ-ιλον (mostly in pl.), sandals; πεζ-ός, on foot; πέζ-α, the instep; ποús, foot; τρί-πους, three-footed, a *tripod*.

pes, a *foot*, [*biped*, *quadruped*, *centiped*, *centipede*]; pēd-ālis, of or belonging to the foot, of or belonging to a foot (in

length), [*pēdal*, *pīdal*]; **pēd-es**, one that is or goes on foot, a foot-soldier; **pēd-ester** (adj.), on foot, *pedestrum*; **pēd-ica**, a fetter (for the feet); **com-pes**, a fetter or shackle for the feet; **oom-pēd-io**, to fetter; **ex-pēd-io**, to extricate, disengage, [*expedient*, *expedite*, *expedition*]; **im-pēd-io**, to entangle, *imped*; **prae-pedio**, to shackle; **pēd-um**, a shepherd's crook: †*tripus*, a tripod; **pessum** (prob. contracted from *pēda-tersum*, toward the feet), to the ground, down; **pessum ire**, to fall to the ground, to perish; **pessum dāre** (less correctly in one word **pessumdāre** or **pessundāre**), to press or dash to the ground, to destroy.

243. sak, aka, ski, ska-n, skan-d, ski-d; skhad; σκᾶδ, σκῆδ, σκῆδ; scand; cut, cleave, separate.

σκᾶδ-άννῦ-μι, to scatter; **σκᾶδ-να-μαι**, to be spread or scattered; **σκᾶδ-ᾄσις**, a scattering; **σκῆδ-η**, a tablet, a leaf; **σκῆδ-ία**, a raft.

scand-ŭla (scind-ŭla), a shingle.

244. skidh?; k'hid; σκᾶδ, σκῆδ; scid, cid, caed; cut, cleave, separate.

σκῆδ-ω, to split; **σκῆδ-α**, a piece of wood cleft off, (in pl.) firewood; **σκῆδ-μα**, a cleft, division, *schism*.

scind-o (pf. **scid-i**), to cut, to split, (compd. w. ab, circum, com, de, di, ex, inter, per, prae, pro, re), [*scissors*, *excind*, *rescind*]; **caed-o**, to cut, strike, kill, (compd. w. ad, com, de, dis, ex, in, inter, ob, prae, re, sub, trans), [*concise*, *decide*, *incise*, *incisive*, *incision*, *precise*]; **cae-mentum** (contr. fr. *caedimentum*, fr. *caedo*), stone as hewn from the quarry, [*cement*]; **cae-lum**, a chisel.

245. spad, spand; spand; σφαδ; fund; move violently, reel, swing.

σφαδ-άλω, to toss the body about, struggle, struggle spasmodically; **σφαδ-ασμός**, a spasm, convulsion; **σφᾶδ-ανός**, eager, violent; **σφοδ-ρός**, vehement, violent, excessive; **σφῶδ-ρα**, exceedingly, violently; **σφενδ-όνη**, a sling; **σφενδ-ονάω**, to sling.

fund-a, a sling, a casting-net, a money-bag, [*fund*, n. and vb.]; **fusus**?, spindle.

246. ὕδρα, ὕδρος, a water-serpent, *hydra*, [*otter*].

247. **vad, ud, und; ud; υδ; und;** wet, moisten.

ὕδ-ωρ (st. ὕδαρ), *water*, [*hydraulic* (αἰλός, a pipe), *hydrate*, *hydrogen* (rt. γεν), *hydrometer* (μέτρον, measure), *hydrophobia* (φόβος, fear)]; ὕδ-ρία, a water-pitcher; ὕδ-ρεύω, to draw or carry water; ὕδ-ραίνω, to water, [*hydrant*]; ἄν-υδ-ρος, wanting water, waterless; ὕδ-αρίς, ὕδ-αρός, watery; ὕδ-ερος, ὕδ-ρωψ, *dropsy* (abbreviated from *hydropsy*).

und-a, a wave, water; **und-o**, to rise in waves, to surge, (compd. w. ab, ex, in), [*undulate*, *abound*, *abundant*, *inundate*, *redound*, *redundant*].



dh; dh; θ; sometimes **f** at the beginning of a word, usually **d** in the middle of a word.

248. **vadh; —; Fθ; vad;** wager, pledge, bail.

ᾗ-εθ-λον, ᾗθ-λον, ᾗ-έθ-λιον, the prize of a contest; ᾗθ-λος, a contest; ᾗθ-λέω, ᾗθ-λεύω, to contend for a prize; ᾗθ-λητής, ᾗθ-λητήρ, a combatant, prize-fighter, *athlete*, [*athletic*].

vās (gen. *vād-is*), bail, security, *gage*, [A. S. *wedd* = pledge, promise, Eng. *wedlock*]; **vād-īmōnium**, a promise secured by bail, security; **vād-or**, to bind over by bail; **praes** (*prae, vas*), a surety, bondsman (in money matters).

249. **idh; indh, idh; aiθ; aed;** burn, shine.

αἷθ-ω, to light up, burn; αἷθ-os, a burning heat, fire; αἷθ-ός, burnt, fiery; αἷθ-ων, fiery, burning; αἷθ-ήρ, *ether*, the upper air; αἷθ-ρη, αἷθ-ρα, clear sky, fair weather; αἷθ-οψ (αἷθός, ὄψ), fiery-looking, fiery; Αἰ-θίοψ, an Ethiop, Ethiopian.

aed-es (originally fire-place, hearth, altar), a temple, (plur.) a house; **aedi-fico**, to build; **aedi-fictum**, a building, an *edifice*; **aed-ilis**, an *aedile*; **aedilicius**, pertaining to an aedile; **aedituus** (*aedes, tuor*), a keeper of a temple, temple-warden; **aes-tas**, the summer; **aes-tivus**, of summer; **aes-tivo**, to pass the summer; **aes-tus**, heat; **aes-tuo**, to be warm, to burn; **aes-tuosus**, full of heat, very hot.

250. Greek rt. ἀλθ.

ἀλθ-αίνω, ἀλθήσκω, to heal; ἀλθ-ήεις, healing, wholesome.

251. Greek rt. ἀθ, ἀνθ.

ἀνθ-os, blossom, flower; ἀνθ-έω, to blossom, bloom; ἀνθ-ηρός, blooming; ἀνθ-ερέων, the chin; ἀνθ-έριξ, the beard of an ear of corn; the ear itself; Ἀθήνη (the blooming one), Athene.

252. St. εθ (σFεθ).

εθ-os, ἥθος, custom, habit, [*ethics, ethical*]; εἰ-ω-θα (pf.), to be accustomed; εθ-ίζω, to accustom.

sūesco, to become or be accustomed, (compd. w. ad, com, de, in); consūētūdo, *custom*; mansuesco (*manus, suesco*), (lit. to accustom to the hand), to tame; mansūētūdo, tameness, mildness; desūētūdo, disuse, *desuctude*; sōdālis, a boon-companion.

253. rudh; rudh; ἐρυθ (ε prothetic); rud, ruf, rub, rob; red.

ἐρεύθ-ω, to make red; ἐρυθ-ρός, red, ruddy, [*rust*]; ἐρευθος, redness; ἐρυθρίαω, to blush; ἐρυσίβη, mildew.

rūb-er, rub-rus, rūb-eus, rōb-eus, rōb-ius, rōb-us, red, [*ruby*]; rūb-eo, to be red; sur-rūb-eo (*sub-rubeo*), to be somewhat red; rūbē-facio (*rubeo, facio*), to make red; rūb-esco (inch.), to grow red; rūb-ēdo, rūb-or, redness; rūb-ellus (dim.), reddish; rūb-us, a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush; rūbrica (fr. *ruberica*), red earth, the title of a law, the *rubric*; rōb-igo, rūb-igo, rust, blight; rūf-us, red, red-haired; Rufus, Rufio, Roman proper names; rūf-esco (inch.), to become reddish; rū-tilus (= *rud-tilus*), red, shining; rū-tīlo, to make red, to be red.

254. **dha**; **dha**; **θα, θη**; **fe, fi**; suckle, suck.

θῆ-σαι, to suckle; **θῆ-σθαι**, to milk; **θῆ-σατο**, he sucked; **θη-λή**, teat; **θη-λώ**, **θη-λαμών**, **θη-λάστρια**, a nurse; **τι-θῆ-νη**, **τίτ-θη**, a nurse; **τιτ-θός**, a teat?; **θῆ-λυσ**, female; **γαλα-θη-νός**, sucking.

fello, to suck; **fē-mina**, a female, [*feminine*]; **fi-lius**, a son; **fi-lia**, a daughter, [*filial*]. *Fēmina*, *filius*, and *fīlia* may be derived from the root *fu*.

255. Greek rt. **θαF**.

(Dor.) **θα-έομαι**, (Ion.) **θη-έομαι**, Att. **θε-ά-ομαι**, to look on, gaze at; **θαῦ-μα**, a wonder; **θε-ωρία**, a looking at, contemplation, *theory*; **θέ-α**, a view, a sight; **θέα-τρον**, a place for seeing, esp. for dramatic representation, a *theatre*.

256. **dha**; **dha**; **θε**; **da, fa, fa-c**; place, make, do.

τί-θη-μι, to place, to make, to *do*, [*deed, deem, doom*]; **θέ-μα**, that which is placed or laid down; **θέ-σις**, a placing, a *thesis*; **θε-σμός**, that which is laid down and established, a rule, a law; **θέ-μις**, that which is laid down and established, law (not as fixed by statute, but) as established by custom; **θε-μέλια**, **θέ-μεθλα** (pl.), the foundations, the lowest part; **θή-κη**, a case to put anything in, a chest; **ἀποθήκη**, a storehouse, repository, [*apothecary*].

ab-do, to put away, to conceal; **con-do**, to put together, to form, to put away carefully for preservation, to conceal; **in-do**, to put into or upon; **ob-do**, to place at or before; **sub-do**, to place under; **abs-condo**, to put out of sight, conceal carefully, [*abscond*]; **re-condo**, to put back again, to stow away, conceal, [*recondite*]; **conditor**, a maker, builder, founder; **crēdo** (Sk. *grat, grad*, trust and *dha*), to put faith in, to trust, [*credit, creditor, credence, credential, credible, credulous, creed*]; **fām-ulus** (masc.), **fām-ula** (fem.), a servant; **fām-ilia**, a household establishment, a *family*; **fā-ber**, a maker, a worker (in hard materials), an artificer; **fa-brīca**, the workshop or the business of an artisan; **fa-brīcor**, to make, prepare, [*fabricate*]; **fa-bri-**

cātor, an artificer, a contriver; **fāc-io**, to make, to do, (compd. [in form *-ficio*] w. ad, com, de, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub); **fi-o** (= *fa-i-o*), to be made, to become; **āre-fācio** (*areo, facio*), to make dry, to dry up; **assūe-fācio** (*assuesco, facio*), to accustom; **calē-fācio** (*caleo, facio*), to make warm or hot; **commone-fācio** (*commoneo, facio*), to remind forcibly, to put in mind; **con-calē-fācio** (*cum, calefacio*), to warm thoroughly; **lābē-fācio** (*lābo, facio*), to make to reel, to shake violently; **mādē-fācio** (*madeo, facio*), to make wet; **pātē-fācio** (*pateo, facio*), to make or lay open; **tēpē-fācio** (*tepeo, facio*), to make moderately warm; **af-fic-io**, to do something to a person or thing, to treat in any way; **con-fic-io**, to make thoroughly, to complete; **de-fic-io**, to make to be away, to make one's self to be away, revolt, fail, [*deficient*]; **ef-fic-io**, to make out, work out, bring to pass, *effect*; **in-fic-io**, to put in, dip in a liquid, stain, *infect*; **inter-ficio**, (to make something to be between the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up), to destroy, to kill; **of-fic-io**, to do over against, to hinder, to oppose; **per-fic-io**, to make or do completely, to finish; **prae-fic-io**, to set over, place in authority over; **pro-fic-io**, to go forward, make progress, [*proficient*]; **re-fic-io**, to make again, to rebuild; **suf-fic-io**, to make or cause to be under, to dip, dye, affect, furnish, [*sufficient*]; **affectio** (adf.), disposition toward, *affection*; **af-fec-to** (better *adfecto*), (freq.), to strive after, imitate, *affect*, [*affectation*]; **fac-to** (freq.), to make, to do; **fac-tito** (freq. fr. *facto*), to make or do frequently, to be wont to make or do; **fac-esso** (intens.), to do eagerly or earnestly; **pro-fic-iscor**, (to make, i.e. put one's self forward), to set out, depart, proceed; **fāc-ilis**, easy to do, easy, *facile*; **dif-fic-ilis**, (far from easy to do), difficult; **fac-ilitas**, ease, *facility*; **fac-ultas**, capability, power, supply, [*faculty*]; **dif-fic-ultas**, *difficulty*; **fac-tum**, that which is done, a deed, a *fact*; **fac-tor**, a maker, doer, [*factor*]; **fac-tio**, a making, a company of persons, a party, *faction*; **fac-tiōsus**, seditious, *factionous*; **fac-inus**, a deed, a crime; **ef-fic-ax**, *efficacious*; **prō-fec-to** (= *pro facto*), actually, certainly; **bēnē-ficius**,

generous, *beneficent*; **mālē-ficus**, evil-doing, wicked; **aedī-fic-o** (*aedes, facio*), to build, build up, *edify*; **ampli-fic-o** (*amplus, facio*), to enlarge, *amplify*.

257. ghan; han; θαν; fend; beat, strike.

θείν-ω, to strike.

†fend-o, the primitive word of the compounds, *defendo, offendo, infensus* and *infestus*; **de-fend-o**, to ward off, repel, *defend, fend*, [*defence, fence* (n. and. v.), *fender*]; **of-fend-o**, to strike, injure, *offend*; **in-fen-sus**, hostile; **in-fes-tus** (for *infensus*), made unsafe, disturbed, *infested*, that renders unsafe, hostile; **mani-festus** (*manus, fendo*, i.e., that one hits with the hand), clear, evident, *manifest*.

258. Greek rt. Θ.F.

θέ-ω (*θεύ-σομαι*), to run; **θο-ός**, swift; **θο-άζω**, to move quickly; **βοη-θός** (*βοή, θέω*), hasting to the battle-shout, war-like, helping.

259. θήρ, Aeol. **φήρ**, **θηρ-ίον**, a wild beast; **θηρ-άω**, to hunt; **θήρ-α**, the chase.

fēr-us, wild; **fēr-us**, m., **fēr-a**, f., a wild beast; **ef-fēr-o**, to make wild; **fer-itas**, wildness; **fēr-ox**, wild, bold, *fierce*, [*ferocious*]; **fēr-ōcia**, **fēr-ōcitas**, wild or untamed courage, fierceness, *ferocity*.

260. dhars; dharsh; θαρ, θρασ; fars; dare.

θαρ-ύς, bold; **θάρος-ος**, boldness, courage; **θαρ-έω** (*θαρρ-έω*), to be of good courage, [*dare*]; **θαρ-ύνω**, to encourage.

fas-tus (full form *farstus*), scornful contempt, arrogance; **fas-tidium** (for *fasti-ti-dium*), loathing, aversion; **fas-tidiōsus**, (full of disgust or aversion), disdainful, *fastidious*.

261. dhar, dhra; dhar; θρα; fir, for; hold, support, bear up.

θρή-σασθαι, to seat one's self, to sit; **θρᾶ-νος**, a bench; **θρῆ-νυς**, a footstool; **θρό-νος**, a seat, chair, *throne*.

fir-mus, *firm*, strong; **in-fir-mus**, feeble, *infirm*; **fir-mitas**, **fir-mitudo**, firmness; **fir-mo**, to make firm, support, strengthen, (compd. w. ad, com, in, ob), [*affirm*, *confirm*]; **fir-mātor**, an establisher; **fir-mamentum**, a support, [*firmament*]; **for-tis**, strong, brave, [*fort*, *fortress*, *fortify*, *force*, *forte*]; **for-titūdo**, strength, firmness, *fortitude*; **frē-tus**, leaning or supported on something, relying upon; **frē-num**, a bridle.

262. Greek rt. **θρε**.

θρέ-ομαι, to cry aloud; **θρό-ος**, a noise; **θρή-νος**, a dirge; **θρηνηφδία** (**θρήνος**, **ψδή**), a lament, dirge, *threnode*, *threnody*; **θόρυ-βος**, a noise.

263. **dhugh-atar**; **duh-i-tā**; **θυ-ά-τηρ**; —; *daughter*.

264. Primary (Indo-Eur.) form, *dhur*, *dhvar*. Sk. *dvara-m*, *dvār*, door.

θύρ-α, **θύρ-ερα**, *door*; **θύρ-ᾱσι**, at the door; **θύρ-ίς**, a window; **θυρ-εός**, a door-stone; **θαιρός**, hinge, axle.

fōr-is (more freq. in pl. **fōr-es**), a door; **fōr-is** (adv., an abl. form from an obs. nom. *fora*), out of doors; **fōr-ās** (adv., an acc. form from an obs. nom. *fora*), out through the doors, forth.

265. **dhu**; **dhu**; **θυ**; **fu**. Of this root the primary meaning is that of a violent movement, and from this spring three modifications: 1. to rush, excite; 2. to smoke, fumigate; 3. to sacrifice.

θύ-ω, to rush, to sacrifice; **θύ-ν-ω**, to rush along; **θύ-νος**, a violent movement onward, an attack; **θύ-ελλα**, a hurricane, whirlwind; **θυ-ι-άς**, **θυ-άς**, a mad or inspired woman, a Bacchante; **θυ-μός**, the soul, courage, passion, feeling; **θύ-μα**, **θύ-σία**, a sacrifice; **θύ-ος**, a sacrifice, incense; **θῦ-ήεις**, smoking or smelling with incense, fragrant; **θῦ-μος**, **θῦ-μον**, *thyme*.

fū-mus, smoke, *fume*, [*dust*]; **fū-mēus**, smoky; **fū-mīdus**, **fū-mōsus**, full of smoke, smoky; **fū-mo**, to smoke, steam, *fume*; **fū-migo** (*fūmus*, *ago*), to smoke, *fumigate*; **suf-fi-o**, **sub-fi-o** (*fio* = **θύω**), to fumigate, scent; **suf-fi-tio**, fumigation; **suf-fi-men**, **suf-fi-mentum**, fumigation, incense; **fē-teo** (less correctly

foeteo, faeteo, to have an ill smell, to stink; **fē-tīdus** (**faetidus**, **foetidus**), that has an ill smell, stinking, *fetid*; **foe-dus**, foul, filthy; **foe-do**, to make foul, to defile, disfigure; **fū-nus**, a funeral procession, burial, *funeral*.

266. **sku, kudh; gudh; κυθ; cud**; cover, conceal.

κεύθ-ω, to cover, hide; **κεύθ-ος, κευθ-μών**, a hiding-place.

cus-tos (= *cud-tos*), a guard; **cus-tōdia**, a guarding, *custody*, a guard; **cus-tōdio**, to watch over, to guard.

267. **μυθός**, pay, [*meed*].

268. **vadh; vadh; ὀθ; od**; thrust, strike, beat.

ὀθ-έω, to thrust, push; **Εν-οσί-χθων, Ἐννοσίγαιος**, Earth-shaker (epithet of Poseidon).

ōd-i, to hate; **ōd-ium**, hatred, *odium*; **ōd-iosus**, hateful, *odious*.

269. **οὔθ-αρ**, an udder.

tūb-er, a teat, an *udder*, [*exuberant*].

270. **bhandh; bandh; πevθ; —**; join, bind, [*bond, band*].

πevθ-epós, a father-in-law, brother-in-law, son-in-law; **πevθ-epá**, a mother-in-law; **πείσ-μα**, a rope.

271. **bhandh; bandh; πθ; fid**; join, bind, unite, trust.

πείθ-ω, to persuade; **πείθ-ομαι**, to obey; **πέ-ποθ-α**, trust (vb.); **πίσ-τις**, faith; **πειθ-ώ**, persuasion, persuasiveness; **πεί-σα**, obedience.

fid-es, trust, *faith*, [*affiance, affidavit*]; **fid-ēlis**, faithful; **fid-ēlitas**, faithfulness, *fidelity*; **Fid-ius**, a surname of Jupiter; **Dius Fidius**, the god of truth; **medius fidius**, by the god of truth, most certainly; **per-fid-us** (*per, fides*), faithless; **per-fid-iōsus**, full of perfidy, *perfidious*; **fid-us**, faithful; **fid-o**, to trust; **con-fid-o**, to trust confidently, *confide* in, [*confident, confidant*]; **dis-fid-o**, to distrust; [*diffident, defy*]; **foed-us**, a league, compact, [*federal*]; **foed-ēro**, to establish by treaty; **foed-erātus**, leagued together, *federate*.

272. —; **budh**; **πυθ**; —; awake, inquire, perceive, know.

πυνθ-άνομαι, πεύθ-ομαι, to ask, inquire; **πύσ-τις, πεύ-σις**, an asking; **πύσ-μα**, a question; **πυθ-ήν**, an inquirer.

273. **bhu, bhu-dh**; **budh**; **πυθ, πυνδ**; **fund**; grow.

πυθ-μήν, the bottom, the stock of a tree; **πύνδ-αξ**, the bottom of a vessel.

fund-us, the bottom of anything, the soil, a farm; **fund-o**, to lay the bottom or foundation of a thing, to *found*; **fund-āmentum**, foundation, [*fundamental*]; **πρό-fund-us**, (having the bottom forward, i.e., at some distance off), deep, *profound*.

II

p ; p, ph ; π ; p.

274. **ἀπό**, from, away from; **ἄψ**, back, back again.

ap, af, ab, (av) au-, ā, ā, aps, abs, as-, from, away from, by, [*off, of*].

275. **rap, rup**; —; **ῥαπ**; **rap**; seize.

ῥΑρπ-υιαί, the Snatchers, the storm-winds (personified), (in later mythology) the *Harpies*; **ῥαρπ-η**, a bird of prey; **ῥαρπ-αξ** (adj.), robbing; **ῥαρπ-αξ** (subst.), rapine, a robber; **ῥαρπ-ἄλέος**, grasping, greedy; **ῥαρπ-άζω**, to snatch away, seize, plunder; **ῥαρπ-άγη**, a hook, a rake; **ῥαρπ-αγή**, rapine, robbery, booty.

ῥᾶπ-io, to seize and carry off, (compd. w. **ab, ad, com, de, di, e, prae, pro, sub**), [*rap?*, *rape?*, *reave* (obs.), *bereave, rob, rapture, ravage, ravish*]; **ῥᾶπ-αχ**, grasping, *rapacious*; **ῥᾶπ-ᾱcitas**, *rapacity*; **ῥᾶπ-idus**, tearing away, fierce, tearing or hurrying along, swift, *rapid*; **ῥᾶπ-ίνα**, robbery, pillage, *rapine*, [*raven, ravin, ravenous, ravine*]; **rap-tor**, a robber; **rap-tus**, a carrying off, plundering, abduction; **rap-tim** (adv.), by snatching or hurrying away, suddenly, hurriedly.

276. ἄρπ-η, a sickle.

sarp-o, to cut off, prune; sar-mentum, the thing lopped or pruned, twigs.

277. var, val; —; Φαλ; vol(u)p; hope, desire.

The root in Greek and Latin is connected with the shorter form in No. 525.

ἐλπ-ω, to make to hope; ἐλπ-ομαι, to hope; ἐλπ-ίς, hope; ἐλπ-ωρή, hope; ἐλπ-ίζω, to hope.

völüp (shortened for völüpis), agreeably; völüp-tas, pleasure; völüp-tuōsus, full of pleasure, [voluptuous].

278. ἐμπί-ς, a gnat.

ἄpis, āpes, a bee; ἄπι-cula, a little bee; ἄπι-ārius, relating to bees; ἄπι-ārium, a bee-house, bee-hive, apiary.

279. ἐπί, upon, to, toward.

ob (old form obs), toward, at, before, on account of; ἄpuδ, with, near.

280. ἐπτά, seven; ἑβδομος, seventh.

septem, seven; septīmus, septīmus, seventh; Septem-ber, September (the seventh month of the Roman year, reckoning from March); sept-ēni, seven each, seven; sept-ies, seven times; septuāginta (for septuma-ginta, septem-decenta), seventy, [Septuagint].

281. sarp; sarp; ἐρπ; serp, rep (for srep); creep, go with an even motion along the ground.

ἐρπ-ω, to creep, to move slowly; ἐρπ-ύζω, to creep, crawl; ἐρπ-ετόν, a creeping thing, a beast.

serp-o, to creep, crawl; serp-ens, creeping, crawling; serp-ens, a serpent; rēp-o (serp = srep = rep), to creep, (compd. w. ad, com, de, in, ob, per, pro, sub); rep-tilis, creeping, reptile; rep-to (freq.), to creep.

282. Greek rt. λαμπ.

λάμπ-ω, to shine; λαμπ-άς, a torch, [lamp]; λαμπ-ρός, bright.

lanterna, laterna, a lantern, lamp, torch; lamp-ĩa, clear, bright, limpid.

283. rup; lup; λυτ; rup; break, trouble.

λυπ-ρός, wretched, painful; λύτ-η, pain, grief; λύτ-ία, to pain, distress; λυπ-ηρός, painful.

rump-o, to break, break asunder. (compd. w. ab. com. di. e, inter, intro, in, ob, per, prae, pro), [rupture, abrupt, corrupt, eruption, interrupt, irruption].

284. Greek rt. νετ.

ἀ-νεψ-ιός, a first cousin, any cousin; νέτ-οδες, offspring, descendants.

něp-os, a grandson, spendthrift, nephew, [nepotism]; neptis, a granddaughter.

285. pak, pag; πας; παγ; pag, pac; bind fast.

πήγ-νυμι (ἐ-πάγ-ην), to make fast, to fix; πήγ-μα, anything fastened or joined together; πηγ-ός, firm, strong; πάγ-os, a firm-set rock; πάγ-os, πάχ-νη, παγ-ετός, frost; πάγ-η, anything that fixes or holds fast, a trap; πάσσ-αλος, a peg, a nail.

pa-n-g-o (old form pāco, pago), to fix, record, determine (compd. w. com, in, ob, re), [impinge, impact]; pāc-iscor, pāc-isco (old form pāco), to make a bargain or agreement; pac-tum, an agreement, compact, pact; pax (orig. an agreement, treaty), peace, [appease]; pāc-o, to make peaceful, to pacify; pāci-fico, to make a peace, to pacify; pāci-ficus, peace-making, pacific; pāg-us, (prop. a place with fixed boundaries), a district, the country; pāg-ānus, of or belonging to the country or to a village, civil, (in eccl. Latin) heathen, pagan; pāg-ānus (subst.), a countryman, a civilian, (in eccl. Latin) a heathen, a pagan; pāg-ĩa, a page; com-pāg-es, com-pāg-o, a connection, joint, structure; prō-pāg-o, to fasten or fix forward or down, to set slips, propagate, prolong; prō-pāg-o, a layer, a setting, offspring; pā-lus, pā-lum, a stake; pig-nus, a pledge; pig-nero, to give as a pledge; pēo-u, (the thing fastened up), a head of the larger cattle, cattle of all kinds, sheep, money; pēo-us

(*ūdis*), a head of cattle of any kind; *pēc-us* (*ōris*), the larger cattle, a herd, cattle of all kinds, animals; *pec-ūnia* (fr. *pecus*; "omnis pecuniae pecus fundamentum," Var.), property, money; *pec-ūniaris*, of or belonging to money, *pecuniary*.

286. *pu*, —, —, —, strike.

παί-ω, to strike.

pāv-io, to beat, strike; *pāv-imentum*, (the thing beaten or rammed down), a hard floor, a *pavement*; *pāv-imento*, to cover with a pavement, to pave; *de-pāv-io*, to strike, beat.

287. *παλ-άμη*, the palm of the hand, the hand.

pal-ma, the *palm* of the hand, the hand, the blade of an oar, the *palm-tree*, [*palmy*]; *pal-mus*, the palm of the hand; *pal-mūla* (dim.), palm of the hand, oar-blade; *pal-metum*, a palm-grove; *pal-mes*, a young branch or shoot of a vine.

288. *παρά*, *παράί*, *πάρ*, *πά*, (w. gen.) from the side of, (w. dat.) at the side of, (w. acc.) to the side of.

per, through, throughout, by means of.

289. *pa*; *pa*; *πα*; *pa*; nourish, protect.

πα-τήρ, a father; *πα-τριά*, lineage, a clan; *πατρι-άρχης*, the father or chief of a clan, a *patriarch*; *πατριώτης*, a fellow-countryman, [*patriot*].

pā-ter, a *father*; *pā-ternus*, *pā-trītus*, *pā-tricus*, *pā-trius*, of or belonging to one's father, *paternal*; *pā-tria*, one's fatherland, native country; *pā-trimonium*, an estate inherited from a father, a *patrimony*; *parricida* (for *patricida* from *pater*, *caedo*), the murder of a father, a *parricide*, a murderer; *pa-truus*, a father's brother; *pa-truēlis*, a cousin on the father's side; *pā-trōnus*, a protector, defender, *patron*; *pa-trōcinor*, to protect; *pāpa*, a father, *papa*, (in eccl. writers) a spiritual father, a bishop.

290. *πάτο-s*, a path; *πατέ-ω*, to walk, tread.

pons, a bridge.

291. **pa; pa; πα, πατ; pa, pen;** nourish, protect.

πατ-έομαι, to eat; **ἄ-πασ-τος**, not having eaten.

pa-sco, to nourish, support by food; **pa-scor**, to feed upon; **pascuus**, of or for pasture, grazing; **pascuum**, **pastūra**, a *pasture*; **pas-tor**, a feeder, feeder of cattle, shepherd, *pastor*; **pas-torālis**, of or belonging to shepherds, *pastoral*; **pas-tus**, feeding, food; **pā-bŭlum**, food, fodder; **pā-bulor**, to seek for food, to forage, to feed; **pā-bulātor**, a forager, a herdsman; **pā-nis**, bread; **pēn-us**, food, food stored within a place (perhaps through the intermediate idea of storing food within, the root "*pen*" acquired the meaning "*within*"); **Penātes**, the Penates, (deities of the interior of the house), guardian deities of the household and of the state; **pēn-es**, with, in the possession or power of; **pēn-ētro**, to put into, enter, *penetrate*.

292. **pava; —; st. παυ; pau;** little.

παύ-ω, to make to end or cease, [*pause*]; **παύ-ομαι**, to cease from; **παῦ-λα**, **παυ-σωλή**, a rest, an end; **παῦ-ρος**, small, few.

pau-cus, small, little, (pl.) *few*; **pau-citas**, fewness, *paucity*; **pau-cŭlus**, very small, (pl.) very few; **pau-lus**, **paullus**, little, small; **pau-lum**, (adv.), a little, somewhat; **pau-lō** (advbl. abl.), by a little, somewhat; **pau-lātim**, by little and little, by degrees; **pau-lisper**, for a little while; **pau-per** (adj.), poor; **pau-per** (subst.), a poor person, [*pauper*]; **pau-pertas**, *poverty*; **pau-pĕries** (poet. and in post Aug. prose for *paupertas*), poverty; **pa-rum** (adv.), too little, little.

293. **πελλός, πελός, πελιός, πελιδνός**, dark-colored, dusky, livid; **πολ-ιός**, gray.

pal-leo, to be or look pale; **pal-lesco** (inch.), to grow or turn pale; **ex-pal-lesco** (inch.), to grow or turn very pale; **pal-lidus**, *pallid*, *pale*, [*fallow*]; **pal-lor**, paleness, *pallor*; **pul-lus**, dark-colored, dusky; **pul-lātus**, clothed in soiled or black garments; **liveo** (for *pliveo*), to be of a bluish or lead color; **livīdus**, of a leaden color, blue, *livid*; **ob-liv-iscor** (*ob, liveo*, to have the

mind darkened), to forget; **ob-liv-io**, forgetfulness, *oblivion*; **obliviosus**, forgetful, *oblivious*.

294. **πέλ-λα**, a hide, leather; **έρυσí-πελας** (*έρυθρός*, *πέλλα*), inflammation of the skin, *erysipelas*; **έπι-πολή**, a surface.

pel-lis, a skin, hide (of a beast) whether on the body or taken off, a *pelt*, a *fell*.

295. Greek rt. **πεν**, want, toil.

πέν-ομαι, to work, toil, be poor or needy; **πέν-ης**, **πεν-ιχρός**, poor, needy; **πεν-ία**, poverty; **πεν-έσται**, serfs; **πόν-ος**, work, esp. hard work, toil; **πον-έω**, to work hard, toil, distress; **πον-ηρός**, toilsome, troublesome, bad; **πείν-α**, hunger.

pēn-ūria, **paen-ūria**, want, *penury*.

296. **par**; **par**; **περ, πορ**; **per, por**; pierce, go through, go over, carry over.

περά-ω, to drive right through, to pass through or over; **πόρος**, a means of passing, a way; **πόρ-θμος**, a ferry; **πορ-εύω**, to make to go, to convey, (pass. to be made to go, to go); **πορ-ίζω**, to carry, to procure; **έμ-πορ-ος**, a passenger, a merchant; **έμ-πόρ-ιον**, a trading-place, *emporium*; **έμ-πορ-ικός**, commercial; **πείρ-α**, a trial, attempt; **πειρ-άω**, to attempt, [*pirate*]; **ά-πειρ-ος** (*ά*, *πείρα*), without trial or experience of, ignorant of.

por-ta, a gate; **por-ticus**, a colonnade, *porch*, *portico*; **por-tus**, a harbor, *port*; **ex-pēr-ior**, to try, prove, attempt; **ex-pēr-ientia**, a trial, *experience*; **ex-pēr-imentum**, a proof, *experiment*; **pēr-itus**, experienced, skilful; **pēr-icūlum**, trial, danger.

297. **πέρā** (adv.), beyond; **πέρān** (adv.), on the other side, across; **περαίν-ω**, to bring to an end; **περαίος**, on the farther or other side; **πέρā-τος** (adj.), on the farther or opposite side; **περά-τη** (sc. *χώρα*), land on the farther or opposite side; **πέρας**, **πείραρ**, **πείρας**, an end, a goal; **ά-πειρος** (*ά*, *πείρας*, *πέρας*), **ά-πειρ-έσιος**, (poet. **ά-περ-είσιος**), boundless, immense.

298. **περά-ω** (orig. identical with No. 296), to export beyond sea for sale, to sell; **πι-πρά-σκω** (shortened from **πι-περά-σκω**,

reduplicated from *περάω*), to sell (often in pass., to be sold, esp. for exportation); *πέρ-νημι* (poet. mostly Ep. for *πιπράσκω*), to export for sale, to sell; *πρί-αμαι*, to buy; *πρᾶ-σις*, a selling, sale; *πρα-τήρ*, *πρα-τίας*, a seller; *πόρ-νη*, a prostitute.

299. *περί* (prep.), round, about, all around; *περί* (adv.), around, above, exceedingly, very; *περί* (in comp.), around, above, very; *πέριξ* (strengthened for *περί*), round about; *περισσός*, prodigious, extraordinary; *-περ* (encl. particle), very much, however much.

per- (before adjectives), very; *per-magnus*, very great.

300. These words are probably connected with No. 293.

πηλός, clay, earth, mud; *πήλ-ινος*, of clay; *προ-πηλακ-ίζω*, to bespatter with mud, to treat with contumely.

pā-lus, a swamp.

301. These words are probably connected with No. 295.

πήνος, *πήνη*, the woof, (pl.) the web; *πην-ίον*, the quill or spool on which the bobbin is wound for weaving; *πην-ίζομαι*, to reel, to weave; *πηνίτις* (fem.), the weaver.

pannus, a cloth, a garment; *panus*, the thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle.

302. *πί*; *πΙ*; *πΙ*; *πΙ*; swell, be fat.

πί-ων, *πῖ-ἄρός*, *πῖ-ερός*, *πῖ-ἄλέος*, fat, plump, (of soil) rich; *πίαρ*, *πιμελή* (subst.), fat; *πι-αίνω*, to fatten.

opimus (?), rich.

303. *πίλος*, wool or hair wrought into *felt*, anything made of felt, esp. a felt cap.

pilleus, *pilleum*, *pileus*, a felt cap or hat.

304. *par*, *pal*; *par*; *πλα*, *πλε*; *ple*; fill.

πί-μ-πλη-μι (inf. *πιμ-πλά-ναι*), to fill; *πλήθω*, to be full; *πλέ-ος*, *πλεῖ-ος*, *πλέ-ως*, *πλή-ρης*, full; *πλη-θύς*, *πλη-θος*, a throng, a crowd; *πλου-τος*, wealth.

† **pleo**, to fill, fulfil, (compd. w. com, de, ex, in, ob, re, sub), [*complete, deplete*, (adj.) *replete, supply*]; **com-plē-mentum**, a complement, [*compliment*]; **ex-plē-tivus**, serving to fill out, *expletive*; **im-plē-mentum**, a filling up, [*implement*]; **sup-plē-mentum**, a supply, a *supplement*; **plē-nus**, full, [*plenary, replenish*]; **plebs, plebes**, the common people, the *plebeians*; **popū-lus**, a *people*, the people; **popul-āris**, of or belonging to the people, *popular*; **pūb-licus**, (contr. from *pōpūlicus*, from *pōpūlus*), *public*; **pūb-licus**, on the part of the state; **pūb-lico**, to seize and adjudge to the public use, to confiscate; **pūb-licānus** (subst.), a tax-gatherer, a *publican*; **mānī-pūl-us** (*manus, pleo*), a handful, a small handle, a company, a *maniple*, [*manipulate*].

305. plak; —; **πλαγ** (for **πλακ**), **πληγ**; **plag, plang**; strike, beat. **πλήσσω** (ἐ-πλήγ-ην, ἐξε-πλάγ-ην), to strike; **πληγ-ή**, a blow; **πλάζω**, to strike, drive off, make to wander.

plang-o, to strike; **plang-or**, a striking, beating, lamentation; **planc-tus**, a striking, beating; **plāg-a**, a blow; **plec-to**, to strike.

306. plu; **plu**; **πλυ, πλε, πλεF**; **plu**. This root denotes movement in water and of water, under four main heads: float, sail, flow, rain.

πλέ-ω, to sail; **πλό-ος**, a voyage; **πλω-τός**, floating, fit for sailing; **πλω-τήρ**, a sailor; **πλύν-ω**, to wash; **πλύ-μα**, water in which something has been washed; **πλύ-τός**, washed; **πλυν-τήρ**, **πλυν-ός**, a trough, tank.

πλύ-o (usu. impers.), to rain; **πλύv-ius**, causing or bringing rain; **πλύv-ia**, rain; **πλύv-ialis, πλύv-iativus**, of or belonging to rain; **lin-ter**, (old Latin, *lunter* = *plunter*), a boat.

307. pneu, plu; —; **πνυ, πνε**; **plu, pul**; blow, breathe.

πνέ-ω, to blow, breathe; **πνεύ-μα**, wind, air, breath, spirit; **πνευ-ματικός**, of or belonging to wind or air, *pneumatic*; **πνο-ή**, a blowing, a blast; **πνεύ-μων, πλεύ-μων**, the lungs; **πνευ-μονία**, a disease of the lungs, *pneumonia*; **πέ-πνυ-μαι** (old Epic perf. pass. of **πνέω**, with pres. sense), to have breath or soul, to be wise; **πε-πνυ-μένος, πῖνυ-τός**, wise, discreet; **πῖνυ-τή**, under-

standing; *ποι-πνύ-ω*, to be out of breath, to puff, to bustle about.

pul-mo (= *plu-mon*), a lung, (pl.) the lungs; **pul-moneus**, of or belonging to the lungs, *pulmonic*; **pul-monārius**, pertaining to the lungs, *pulmonary*.

308. πα, πυ, πο; πά; πο, π; πο, βί; drink.

πί-νω, to drink; *πο-τός* (adj.), drunk, for drinking; *πο-τόν* (subst.), drink; *πό-τος*, a drinking, a drinking-bout; *πό-σις*, a drinking, drink; *πό-μα*, *πῶ-μα*, a drink; *πό-της*, a drinker; *πο-τήριον*, a drinking-cup; *πί-νον*, liquor made from barley, beer; *πι-πί-σκω*, to give to drink; *πί-σος* (prob. used only in the plural), meadows; *πί-σα*, *πί-στρα*, a drinking-trough, drink.

pō-tus, **pō-tio**, a drinking, a drink, a *potion*; **pō-tor**, a drinker, a drunkard; **pō-to**, to drink (usually from passion, habit, etc.), to tippie, (compd. w. e, prae, per); **pō-tatio**, a drinking, a *potation*; **pō-cūlum**, a drinking-vessel, cup, bowl; **βί-βο**, to drink (from natural thirst), (compd. w. com, e, in, per, prae), [*imbibe*]; **βί-βύ-lus**, drinking readily, *bibulous*; **im-bū-o** (a sort of causative to *imbibo*), to cause to drink in, to fill, to *imbue*.

309. ποι-μήν, a shepherd. This word is to be traced to the root *pa*, meaning protect.

310. πυ; πυ; ποι; πυ; cleanse, purify.

ποι-νή, a penalty; *ἄ-ποι-να* (pl.), a ransom, recompense, penalty.

pū-tus, purified, pure; **pū-to**, (lit. to clean, cleanse, trim, prune, [in this lit. sense very rare]), (very freq. in the trop. sense) to make clear, set in order, reckon, compute, consider; **am-pū-to**, to cut around, to cut off, [*amputate*]; **com-pū-to**, to reckon, *compute*; **dē-pū-to**, to prune, consider, (in late Latin) to destine, allot, [*depute, deputy, deputation*]; **dis-pū-to**, to calculate, consider well, discuss, *dispute*; **ex-pū-to**, to prune, consider well, comprehend; **inter-pū-to**, to prune out here and there; **re-pū-to**, to count over, compute, reflect upon, [*repute, reputation, reputable*]; **pū-tāmen**, prunings, waste; **pū-tātor**,

a pruner; **pū-rus**, clean, *pure*, [*puritan*]; **im-pū-rus**, unclean, *impure*; **pū-ri-fico** (*purus*, *facio*), to cleanse, *purify*; **pū-rītas**, cleanness, *purity*; **purgo** (contr. for *purigo*, from *purum*, *ago*), to cleanse, *purge*; **ex-purgo**, to purge completely, [*expurgate*]; **pur-gātio**, a cleansing, *purgation*; **pur-gātor**, a cleanser; **pur-gatorius**, cleansing, purgative, *purgatory*; †**poena**, expiation, *penalty*, [*penal*]; **pū-nio** (arch. from *poe-nio*), to punish; **im-pūnītas**, *impunity*; **pae-niteo** (less correctly *poe-niteo*), to cause to repent, to *repent*, [*penitent*]; **pae-nītet** (less correctly *poenītet*), it repents one, etc., i.e., I, you, etc., *repent*; **pae-nitentia**, *repentance*, *penitence*.

311. This group is related to No. 304.

πόλι-s, a city; **πολί-της**, a citizen; **πολιτεία**, citizenship, administration, civil *polity*, [*policy*, *police*]; **πολιτικός**, civil, *political*, [*politic*, *politics*]; **μητρόπολις** (*μήτηρ*, *πόλις*), the mother-state, the mother-city, a *metropolis*; **κοσμοπολίτης** (*κόσμος* [world], *πολίτης*), a citizen of the world, a *cosmopolitan*.

312. **par**, **pal**; **par**; **πλε**; **ple**; fill (connected with No. 304).

πολύ-s (by stem *πολλο*), much, [*poly-*, in compds., e.g., *polysyllable*]; **πλε-ί-ων**, more, [*pleonasm*]; **πλήν**, besides.

plūs (= *ple[i]os*), more, [*plus*]; old Latin form **plous** (= *plo[i]os*), more; **plū-rīmus** (= old Latin *plo-irīmus* = *plo-isimus*), very much, (pl.) very many; old Latin **pli-sīmus** (= *ple-isimus*), very much; **plu-rālis**, relating to more than one, *plural*; **plē-rus**, very many, a very great part; **plē-rusque** (a strengthened form from *plerus*), very many, the most, (rare in sing., freq. in pl.).

313. **par**; —; **πορ**; **par**; place, make, perform, do.

ε-πορ-ον, brought to pass, gave; **πέ-πωρ-ται**, it has been fated; **πορ-σύνω**, to offer, prepare.

pār-o(?), to prepare (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *prae*, *re*, *se*), [*prepare*, *repair*, *separate*]; **im-pēr-o**(?), [*in*, *paro*], to command, [*imperative*]; **im-pēr-ium**(?), a command, authority, dominion, *empire*, [*imperial*]; **pro-pērus**, quick, speedy; **pro-pēro**, to hasten;

pār-io, to bring forth, to produce; **a-pēr-io** (*ab, pario*), (lit. to get from), to uncover, to open; **o-pēr-io** (*ob, pario*), (lit. to get for, put upon), to cover, conceal; **pār-ens**, a *parent*; **par-tūrio** (*desid.*), to desire to bring forth, to bring forth; **par-tūritio**, *parturition*; **vīpera** (*vivus, pārīo*), (lit. that brings forth living young), a *viper*; **pars**, a *part*, [*parboil*, (prob. from *part* and *boil*), *partake, partial, partner*]; **par-ticūla**, a small part, a *particle*; **par-ticūlaris**, of or concerning a part, *particular*; **par-tio**, to divide, (compd. w. *dis, in*); **particeps** (*pars, capio*), sharing; **particeps** (subst.), a *partaker*; **participium**, a sharing, (in gram.) a *participle*; **particīpo**, to share, to *participate*; **ex-pers** (*ex, pars*), having no part in, destitute of; **por-tio**, a share, *portion*; **por-to** (probably belongs here, though by some it is connected with *fēro*), to carry, (compd. w. *abs, ad, com, de, ex, in, prae, re, sub, trans*), [*comport, deport, deportment, export, import, report, support, transport*]; **pār-ēo** (intrans. form of *pāro*, to make ready, and of *pario*, to bring forth; hence, to be ready, be at hand), to come forth, *appear, appear* (as a servant), obey, (compd. w. *ad, com*), [*apparent*].

314. Indo-Eur. rt. **pa**; guard, protect.

πόσι-ς (for **πότι-ς**), a husband; **πότ-νια** (fem.), revered; **δεσ-πότ-ης**, a master, a *despot*; **δέσ-ποινα**, mistress; **δεσ-πόσυνος**, of or belonging to the master or lord; **δεσ-πόζ-ω**, to be lord or master.

pōt-is, powerful, able; **pōt-ior**, more powerful, preferable; **pōt-ior**, to become master of, acquire, possess; **com-pos** (*com, potis*), partaking of, possessing, sharing in; **impos** (*in, potis*), not master of, not possessed of; **possum** (*potis, sum*), to be able, [*possible, power*]; **pot-ens**, able, powerful, *potent*; **pot-entia**, might, power, *potency*, [*potential*]; **pot-estas**, ability, power; **ut-pōte**, as namely, inasmuch as.

315. Greek rt. **πρᾶ**.

πῖμ-πρη-μι (inf. **πιμ-πρά-ναι**), to burn; **πρή-θω**, to blow up, blow out, blow into a flame, intr. to blow; **ἔ-πρη-σεν** (Hom.), blew, caused to stream; **πρη-δών**, an inflammation; **πρη-σ-τήρ**, a flash of lightning, a hurricane; **πρη-μαίνω**, to blow hard.

316. **pra**; **pra**; **προ**, **πρω**, **πρι**; **pra**, **pro**, **pri**; before.

πρό, before; **πρό-τερος** (compar.), before (in place, time, or rank); **πρώ-τος** (sup. contr. fr. **πρότατος**), first, foremost; **πρό-μος**, the foremost man, a chief; **πρύ-τανις**, a prince, a president; **πρίν** (= **προ-ιν**, **προ-ιον**), before, before that; **πρω-τ**, early, early in the day; **πρώ-ην**, lately, day before yesterday; **πρό-σσω**, **πρό-σω**, **πόρ-σω**, **πόρρω**, forwards, far.

prae (= **pra-i**, loc.), before, [*pre-*, e.g., *predetermine*]; **prae-ter** (*prae*, with the demonstr. suffix *-ter*), past, by, beyond, before; **prae-posterus**, the last part foremost, reversed, perverted, *preposterous*; **prae-stō** (adv., a sup. form from *prae*), at hand, ready; **pri-mus**, the first, foremost, [*prime*, *prim*, *primer*, *primitive*, *primary*]; **princeps** (*primus*, *capio*), first, chief; **principālis**, first, *principal*; **principātus**, the first place, pre-eminence, dominion; **principium**, a beginning; **pri-or**, former, *prior* (adj.), [*priority*, *prior* (subst.), *priory*]; **pris-cus** (for *prius-cus*, a comparative form), of or belonging to former times, ancient; **pris-tinus** (for *prius-tinus*, a comparative form), former, *pristine*; **pri-dem**, a long time ago, long since; **pri-die**, on the day before; **pran-dium** (Sk. *pra*), a late breakfast, luncheon, a meal; **pran-deo**, to take breakfast, to eat; **pran-sus**, that has breakfasted or fed; **pran-sor**, one that eats breakfast, a guest; **prō** (perhaps old abl. form, of which *prae* is the loc.) (adv.), according, just as; **prō** (prep.), before, in front of, for; **prō-pē**, adv. and prep. (*pro* and dem. suffix *-pe*), near, nearly; **prō-pior** (adj. compar. from obs. *propis*), nearer; **proximus** (*proximus*), nearest, next, [*proximate*, *proximity*]; **prōpē-diem**, at an early day, very soon; **prōpē-modum**, **prōpē-mōdo** (*prope*, *modus*), nearly, almost; **prō-pītius**, favorable, *propitious*; **prō-pītio**, to *propitiate*; **prō-pinquus**, near, neighboring, related; **prō-pinquitas**, nearness, *propinquity*, relationship; **propter** (contr. for *propiter*), (adv.) near, (prep.) near, on account of; **proprius**(?), one's own, *proper*; **prō-nus**, turned forward, bending down, *prone*; **prūna** (for *provina*), (the thing belonging to the early morning), hoar-frost; **por-ro**, forward, further on; **rēciprocus**(?) (perhaps

from *reque proque*, back and forth), turning back the same way, alternating, *reciprocal*.

317. *προ-τί* (*πο-τί*), *πρό-ς* (*πό-ς*), (w. gen.) from, (w. dat.) by, (w. acc.) to; *προσ-θε(ν)*, (adv.), before.

po (old Latin prep. **port**), insep. prep., a prefix denoting power or possession, or that renders emphatic the meaning of a verb; **polleo** (*po, valeo*), to be strong; **polliceor** (*port, liceor*), (lit. to bid or offer largely), to offer, promise; **pos-sideo** (*port, sēdeo*), to be master of, *possess*; **possido** (causat. of *possideo*), to take possession of; **pō-no** (for *posno, posino*, from *port, sino*), to put or set down, to place, (compd. w. ante, ad, circum, com, contra, de, dis, ex, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, re, se, sub, super, trans), [*positive, position, apposite, apposition, compose, composite, composition, deponent, depose, dispose, expose, impose, interpose, oppose, postpone, prepositive, preposition, propose, proposition, repose, suppose, superpose, superposition, transpose, transposition*].

318. **spju, spu**; **shtiv**; **πτυ, πντ**; **spu**; spit.

πτύ-ω, to spit; **πτύ-αλον**, spittle; **πντ-ίζω**, to spit frequently, spurt; **ψύττ-ω**, to spue.

spū-o, to *spit, spew, spue*, (compd. w. com, de, ex, in, re); **spu-tum** (subst.), spit, spittle; **spū-ma**, foam, *spume*; **spu-mēus**, **spu-mīdus**, foaming; **spū-mo**, to foam, to cause to foam; **pītu-ita** (*pītu = sputu*), slime, phlegm, *pituite*.

319. **pu**; **pu**; **πν**; **pu**; rot, stink, be foul.

πύ-θο, to make to rot; **πύ-θο-μαι**, to rot; **πν-θεδών**, putrefaction; **πύ-ον**, pus.

pūs, pus; **pū-rūlentus**, full of pus, *purulent*; **sup-pū-ro** (*sub, pus*), to form pus, *suppurate*; **pū-tor**, a stench, rottenness; **pū-teo**, to stink, to be rotten; **pū-tīdus**, stinking, rotten; **pū-ter** **pū-tris**, stinking, rotten; **pū-trīdus**, rotten, *putrid*; **pū-treo**, to be rotten; **pū-tresco** (inch.), to grow rotten, putrefy; **pūtre-facio**, to make rotten, (pass.) *putrefy*.

320. pug; —; πυγ; pug; strike, thrust, prick.

πύξ (adv.), with clenched fist; πύκ-της, πυγ-μάχος, a boxer; πυγ-μή, a fist.

pu-n-g-o (pf. pŭ-pŭg-i), to prick, puncture, (compd. w. com, ex, inter, re), [*pungent, compunction, expunge*]; puno-tus, a puncture, a point, [*punctilious, punctual, punctuate*]; pŭg-io, a dagger; pug-nus, a fist; pŭg-il, a boxer, pugilist; pug-na, a fight, a battle; pug-no, to fight, (compd. w. de, ex, in, ob, pro, re), [*impugn, repugnant*]; pug-nax, fond of fighting, contentious, pugnaeous.

321. πῦρ, fire; πῦρ-ετός, burning heat, fever; πυρ-ά, a funeral-pile, a pyre; πυρ-σός, a firebrand; πυρρό-ς, flame-colored.
prŭ-na, a burning or live coal.

322. pu; pō, pu; —; pu; beget.

πῶλο-ς, a foal, a filly, a young animal; πωλ-ίον (dim.), a pony; ποιέ-ω(?), to make; παῖς(?), a child, son, daughter; παιδ-αγωγός(?) (παῖς, ἄγω), a trainer and teacher of boys, [*pedagogue, pedant*].

pŭ-er, a child, a boy, a girl; pŭ-ēra, girl; pu-ella (dim. fr. pŭ-ēra), a girl; pŭ-ērilis, childish, puerile; pŭ-eritia, childhood; pŭ-pus, a boy, a child; pŭ-pillus (dim.), an orphan boy, a ward, [*pupil*]; pŭ-pa (puppa), a girl, a doll, a puppet; pŭ-pilla (dim.), an orphan girl, a ward, the pupil of the eye; pŭ-sus, a boy, a little boy; pŭ-sillus (dim.), very little; pŭ-sillanimis (pusillus, animus), of small spirit, pusillanimous; pŭ-bes, pŭ-ber, pŭ-bis, of ripe age, adult; pŭ-bertas, the age of maturity, puberty; pullus, a young animal, a young fowl, [*pullet*].

323. spar, sphar, spur, spal, sphal, pal; sphar, sphur; σπαρ, σπαλ, παλ; sper, spur, pal, pul, pol.

The fundamental meaning of the root is that of a quick movement, especially, 1. with the feet (whence the meaning, to spurn) and 2. with the hands (whence the meanings, to scatter, strew, shake, lift).

σπαίρ-ω, ἀ-σπαίρ-ω, to pant, gasp, struggle convulsively; σπείρ-ω, to sow seed, to scatter like seed, to strew; σπαρ-άσσω,

to tear, to rend in pieces; *πα-σπάλ-η, παι-πάλ-η*, the finest meal; *πάλ-η*, the finest meal, any fine dust; *πάλ-λω*, to shake, to quiver, to swing; *παλ-άσσω*, to besprinkle, (in pf. pass.) of men drawing lots, because these were shaken in an urn; *πᾶλ-ύνω*, to strew or sprinkle upon; *πᾶλ-ος*, the lot (cast from a shaken helmet); *παλ-μός*, a quivering motion, pulsation.

sper-n-o, to sever, reject, despise, *spurn*, [*spur*]; *a-spern-or* (*ab, spernor*), to reject, despise; *sprē-tio*, contempt; *sprē-tor*, a despiser; *spūr-ius*, illegitimate, *spurious*; *pāl-ēa*, chaff; *pul-vis*, dust; *pul-vēro*, to scatter dust, [*pulverize*]; *pul-verūlentus*, full of dust, dusty; *pollen, pollis*, fine flour, fine dust.

324. *svap; svap; ύπ; sop*; sleep.

ύπ-νος (for *σύπ-νος*), sleep; *ύπ-νώω*, to put to sleep, to sleep; *ύπ-νωτικός*, inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, *hypnotic*.

sōp-or (= *svop-or*), sleep; *sōp-ōrus*, causing sleep, *soporous, soporiferous, soporific*; *sōp-io, sōp-ōro*, to put to sleep; *som-nus* (= *sop-nus*), sleep; *som-nium*, a dream; *som-nio*, to dream; *som-ni-fer*, sleep-bringing, *somniferous*; *somni-ficus*, causing sleep, *somnific*; *somnūlentus, somnōlentus*, full of sleep, *somnolent*; *in-som-nis*, sleepless; *in-som-nia*, sleeplessness; *in-som-nium*, a dream, sleeplessness.

325. *ύπέρ, ύπείρ*, over; *ύπερθεν*, from above; *ύπερος, ύπερον*, pestle; *ύπέρα*, upper rope.

sūper, above, over; *in-sūper*, above, moreover; *sūpernus, sūperus*, upper, celestial, *supernal*; *sūpērior*, higher, *superior*; *suprēmus*, highest, *supreme*; *summus* (from *sup-imus, sup-mus*), highest, [*summit*]; *sum-ma* (sc. *res*), the summit, the main thing, the *sum*; *sūprā*, above, before; *sūp-ēro*, to go over, to overcome, surpass; *sūperbus*, haughty, magnificent, *superb*; *con-summo*, to sum up, finish, *consummate*.

326. *ύπό, ύπαί*, under, [*up*]; *ύπτιος* (= *supīnus*), laid back.

sub, under; *subter*, below, beneath; *sūpīnus*, bent back, upturned, *supine*; *sursum* (*sub-vorsum*), from below, upwards, on high.

B

b; b; β; b. The correspondence here shown is found in but few instances.

327. *βάρβαρος*, *barbarous*, i.e., not Greek, foreign; *βαρβαρίζω*, to behave or speak like a barbarian or foreigner.

† *barbārus*, foreign, *barbarous* (opp. to Greek or Roman); *balbus*, stammering; *balbutio*, to stammer.

328. *βλη-χή*, a bleating; *βληχ-άς*, a bleating sheep; *βληχάομαι*, to *bleat*.

bālo, to *bleat*; *bālātus*, a bleating.

329. *βολβός*, a bulbous root.

bulbus, a *bulb*, an onion; *bulbōsus*, *bulbous*.

330. *bargh*, *bhrag*; *barh*; *βραχ*; —; tear, tear off, torn off, short.

βραχ-ύς, short; *βράχ-εα*, shallows; *βραχ-ύτης*, shortness; *βραχ-ύνω*, to abridge, shorten.

Φ

bh; bh; φ; f and (in the middle of a word) **b**.

331. *arbh*, *rabh*, *labh*; *rabh*; *άλφ*; *lab*; lay hold of, work. The root *άλφ* is probably akin to *λαβ*-, *λαφ*-.

άλφ-άνω, to bring in, yield, earn; *άλφ-εσίβοιος*, bringing in oxen; *άλφ-ή*, *άλφ-ημα*, produce, gain.

lāb-or, *lāb-os*, *labor*; *lāb-ōro*, to *labor*, strive, (compd. w. *ad*, *e*, *in*), [*elaborate*]; *lāb-oriōsus*, full of labor, *laborious*.

332. *αλφός*, a dull-white leprosy.

albus, white (prop. a dead white, not shining); *albātus*, clothed in white; *albūmen*, the white of an egg, *albumen*; *albeo*, to be white; *albesco* (inch.), to become white; *Alba*, *Alba Longa*, the mother-city of Rome; *Albānus*, *Alban*; *Alpes*, the *Alps* (from the whiteness of their snowy summits).

333. ἀμφί, on both sides, about; ἀμφίς, on both sides, apart; δι-αμφί-διος, utterly different.

ambi, amb-, am-, an-, (prep. used only in compos.), around, round about; **am-plus** (prob. from *am* and *plus*, akin to *pleo*, full all round), large, *ample*; **am-plio**, to enlarge; **am-plifico**, to enlarge, *amplify*; **annus** (for *am-nus*, that which goes around), a year; **annuus**, that lasts a year, that returns every year, yearly, *annual*; **biennis, biennālis**, lasting two years, [*biennial*]; **biennium**, a period of two years; **triennium**, the space of three years, [*triennial*]; **annālis**, relating to the year or age; **annāles** (sc. *libri*), a historical work in which the occurrences of the year are chronologically recorded, *annals*; **anniversārius** (*annus, verto*), that returns every year, yearly, *anniversary*; **annōna**, the yearly produce, means of subsistence, grain; **annōsus**, of many years, old; **perennis** (*per, annus*), that lasts the whole year through, everlasting, *perennial*; **sollemnis** (less correctly *solemnis, sollennis, solennis, sollempnis*), (*sollis*, i.e. *totus, annus*), (esp. in religious language, of solemnities), yearly, established, *solemn, customary*; **anūlus**, a ring; **anulāris**, relating to a signet-ring, [*annular*]; **omnis** (?), all, [*omnibus, omni-* (in compos.)].

334. ἄμφω, both; ἀμφό-τερος (more freq. plural or dual), both.

ambo, both.

335. **nabh; nabh; nef; neb, nub;** veil, cover.

νέφ-ος, νεφ-έλη, a cloud; **συν-νεφ-έω**, to collect clouds; **συν-νεφ-εῖ, συν-νέ-νοφ-ε**, it is cloudy; **νεφ-όομαι**, to be clouded over.

nēb-ūla, a mist, [*nebular*]; **nēb-ūlōsus**, full of mist or vapor, cloudy, *nebulous*; **nūb-es, nūb-is**, a cloud; **nūb-ūlus**, cloudy; **nūb-ūlum**, a cloudy sky; **nūb-ūlo**, to be cloudy; **nūb-o**, to cover, to veil, to marry; **nūb-ūlis**, marriageable; **nup-ta**, a bride; **nup-tiae**, marriage, *nuptials*; **co-nūb-ium** (less correctly *connūbium*), marriage; **co-nūb-iālis** (less correctly *con-nūb-iālis*), pertaining to marriage, *connubial*.

336. ὀρφ-ανό-ς, *orphaned*, [orphan]; ὀρφ-ανίζω, to make orphan; ὀρφανίστης, one who takes care of orphans; ὀρφ-ανεύω, to take care of orphans.

orb-o, to bereave; orb-us, bereaved; orb-itas, orbitūdo, bereavement, orphanhood.

337. ῥοφ-έω, ῥυφ-έω, ῥοφ-άνω, to sup greedily up; ῥόμ-μα, ῥόφ-ημα, thick gruel; ῥοπ-τός, to be supped up.

sorb-eo, to sup up, to drink down, (compd. w. ab, ex, ob, per, re), [absorb]; sorb-illo (dim.), to sip; sorb-itio, a drinking, a drink.

338. Greek rt. ὑφ.

ὑφ-ή, a weaving, a web; ὑφ-os, a web; ὑφ-αίνω, ὑφ-άω, to weave.

339. bha, bha-n, bha-s, bha-v, bha-k, bha-d; bha; φα, φαν, φαF; fa, fa-n, fa-s, fa-v, fa-c, fa-t; bring to light, make known, declare, say.

Rt. φα. φη-μί, φά-σκ-ω, to declare, make known, say, affirm; φά-τις, φή-μη, a voice, saying, report; φω-νή, voice, sound, language, [phonics, phonetic, phonography, phonology, phonotype, -phone in compounds (e.g., telephone, from τήλε, far off, and φω-νή)].

Rt. φαν. φαίν-ω, to bring to light, to show, to shine, [phenomenon]; φαν-τάζω, to make visible, (pass. to become visible, appear); φάν-τασμα, an appearance, phantom, phantasm, fantasm; φαν-ταστικός, able to represent, [fantastic]; φαν-τασία, a making visible, an appearance, [fancy]; φαν-ερός, visible, evident; φαν-ή, a torch; φά-σις, information, appearance, a saying; φά-σ-μα, an apparition, a vision.

Rt. φαF. φά-ε (= φάFe, Hm.), appeared; ὑπό-φανσις, a small light showing through a hole, a narrow opening; φά-os, φῶς, φέγγ-ος, light, [photo- in compds., e.g., photograph]; φα-έθω, to shine; Φᾶ-έθων, son of Helios and Clymene, famous in later legends for his unlucky driving of the sun-chariot, [phæton]; φα-είνω, to shine, to bring to light; φαει-νός, shining; φᾶ-νός, light, bright; πι-φαύ-σκω, to show.

Rt. **fa.** for (inf. **fā-ri**), to speak, say, (compd. w. *ad*, *ex*, *inter*, *prae*, *pro*); **af-fā-bilis** (better *adf.*), that can be easily spoken to, *affable*; **prae-fā-tio**, (lit. a speaking beforehand), a *preface*; **fā-tum**, a prophetic declaration, destiny, *fate*; **fā-ma**, report, reputation, *fame*; **in-fā-mia**, *infamy*; **in-fā-mis**, ill spoken of, *infamous*; **in-fā-mo**, to defame; **dif-fā-mo**, to spread abroad, to publish; **fā-mōsus**, much talked of (well or ill), *famous*, *infamous*; **fā-num**, a place dedicated to some deity by forms of consecration, a temple, a *fane*; **fā-no**, to dedicate; **fā-nāticus**, of or belonging to a temple, inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, [*fanatic*]; **pro-fā-nus** (*pro*, *fānum*, *prop.* before the temple, i.e., outside of it; hence *opp.* to the temple as a sacred object), unholy, not sacred, common, *profane*; **fā-būla**, a story, a *fable*; **fā-būlōsus**, *fabulous*; **fā-cundus**, eloquent; **fā-cundia**, eloquence; **in-fans**, that cannot speak, not yet able to speak, *infant*, [*infantry*]; **infandus**, unutterable, abominable; **ne-fandus**, (not to be mentioned), execrable.

Rt. **fa-n.** **fēn-estra**, a window,

Rt. **fa-s.** **fas**, that which is right, divine law; **ne-fas**, that which is contrary to divine law; **fas-tus**, a day on which judgment could be pronounced; **nō-fas-tus** (*dies*), a day on which judgment could not be pronounced, irreligious, inauspicious; **nō-fārius**, execrable, *nefarious*.

Rt. **fa-v.** **fāv-illa**, hot cinders or ashes; **fāv-eo** (?), to *favor*.

Rt. **fa-c.** **fax**, a torch; **fāc-ies**, form, appearance, *face*; **super-fic-ies**, the upper side, *surface*, *superficies*; **super-fic-iālis**, of or belonging to the surface, *superficial*; **fāc-ētus**, elegant, polite, *facetious*; **fāc-ēte**, elegantly, pleasantly, *facetiously*; **fāc-ētia**, witty sayings.

Rt. **fa-t.** **fāt-eor**, to confess; **con-fit-eor**, to acknowledge fully, to *confess*; **pro-fit-eor**, to declare publicly, to *profess*; **in-fit-ior**, not to confess, to deny; **confessio**, a *confession*; **professio**, a public acknowledgment, a *profession*; **prōfessor**, a public teacher, *professor*, one who makes instruction in any branch a business.

340. Greek rt. φαγ.

φαγ-εῖν, to eat; φαγ-άς, glutton.

341. bhar; —; φαρ; for; bore, pierce, tear.

φάρ-ος, a plough; φαρ-όω, to plough; ἄ-φαρ-ος, ἄ-φάρ-ωτος, unploughed; φάρ-σος, a piece cut off or severed; φάρ-αγξ, a mountain-cleft or chasm, a ravine; φάρ-υγξ, the throat.

ῥορ-ο, to bore, to pierce, (compd. w. per, trans), [*perforate*]; ῥορ-ἄμεν, an opening or aperture produced by boring, a hole.

342. —; bhl; φεβ; —; fear.

φέβ-ομαι, to flee affrighted; φόβ-ος, flight, panic fear; φοβ-έω, to put to flight, to terrify; φοβ-έομαι, to be put to flight, to flee affrighted; φοβ-ερός, fearful (act. or pass.), causing fear, feeling fear.

343. Greek rt. φεν, φα, kill.

Aor. ἔ-πε-φν-ον, killed; φα-τός, slain; φόν-ος, φον-ή, murder; φον-εύς, a murderer; ἀνδρ-ει-φόν-της, man-slaying; φόν-ιος, φοίν-ιος, bloody.

344. bhar; bhar; φερ; fer; bear. The meanings of these words may be grouped under three main classes: 1. to bear a burden; 2. to bear (with reference to the effect, the produce, and so), to bring forth; 3. to bear (considered as a movement).

φέρ-ω, φορ-έω, to bear, [*birth, bairn*]; φέρ-μα, that which is borne, a load, a burden, fruit; φέρ-ετρον, a bier, a litter; φαρ-έτρα, a quiver; φώρ, one who carries off, a thief; φόρ-ος, that which is brought in, tribute; φορ-ός, bearing; φορ-ά, a carrying, motion, a load; φορ-μός, a basket, a mat; φόρ-τος, a load; φερ-νή, a dowry.

ῥερ-ο, to bear, (compd. w. ad, ante, circum, com, de dis, ex, in, intro, ob, per, post, prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*circumference, confer, conference, defer, deference, differ, infer, inference, offer, prefer, preference, proffer, refer, reference, referable, referrible, suffer, sufferance, transfer*]; fer-tus, ῥερ-ax, fer-tilis, fertile; fer-tilitas, fertility; fer-οῦlum, that on which anything is carried, a frame, a litter; fors, (whatever brings

itself, i.e., happens, occurs), chance; **fors-an** (ellipt. for *fors sit an*), **forsitan** (contr. from *fors sit an*), **fortasse**, **fortassis** (*forte an si vis*), perhaps; **for-tūna** (lengthened from *fors*), chance, *fortune*; **for-tūtus**, casual, *fortuitous*; **far**, a sort of grain, spelt; **far-rāgo**, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, a medley, hodge-podge, *farrago*; **fār-īna**, meal, flour, *farina*; **fūr**, a thief; **fur-tum**, theft; **fur-tīvus**, stolen, secret, *furtive*; **fur-tīm**, by stealth; **fūr-or**, to steal.

345. **bhal**, **bhla**, **bhlu**; —; **φλα**, **φλαδ**, **φλε**, **φλι**, **φλιδ**, **φλυ**, **φλυδ**, **φλυγ**; **fla**, **flo**, **flu**, **fle**; bubble over, overflow, blow, swell, flow.

a. Rt. **φλα**. **ἐκ-φλαίν-ω**, to burst or stream forth. Rt. **φλαδ**. **ἐ-φλαδ-ον**, rent with a noise; **φλασ-μός**, empty boasting; **πα-φλάξ-ω**, to boil, to foam.

Latin rt. **fla**. **flo**, to blow, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, per, pro, re, sub), [*blow, inflate*]; **flā-tus**, a blowing, a breeze; **flā-men**, a blowing, a blast; **flā-bra**, blasts; **flos**, a flower, [*bloom*]; **flō-reo**, to bloom, to flower, to blow, to flourish; **flō-resco** (inch.), to begin to blossom, (compd. w. de, ex, prae, re), [*efflorescence*]; **Flō-ra**, the goddess of flowers, [*floral*].

b. Rt. **φλε**. **φλέ-ω**, to swell, overflow; **φλέ-δων**, an idle talker; **φλήν-ἄφος**, idle talk.

c. Rt. **φλι**. **Φλί-ās**, son of Dionysus. Rt. **φλιδ**. **φλιδ-άω**, to overflow with moisture.

d. Rt. **φλυ**. **φλύ-ω**, **φλύ-ζω**, to boil over, to overflow with words; **φλύ-ος**, **φλύ-αρος**, idle talk; **φλυ-ἄρῶ**, to talk nonsense, to play the fool; **φλύ-αξ**, a jester. Rt. **φλυδ**. **ἐκ-φλυδ-άνειν**, to break out (of sores); **φλυδ-άω**, to have an excess of moisture. Rt. **φλυγ**. **οινό-φλυξ**, given to drinking wine; **φλύκ-τις**, **φλύκ-ταινα**, a blister.

Latin rt. **flu**. **flu-o**, to flow, to overflow, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, ex, in, inter, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, subter, super), [*fluent, affluent, affluence, circumfluent, confluent, confluence, effluent, effluvium, efflux, influence, influx, reflux, superfluous*]; **flū-ιτο** (freq.), to flow, float; **flu-ἔσκο** (inch.),

to become fluid; **flū-men**, a stream, a river; **flu-īdus**, flowing, *fluid*; **fluc-tus**, a flowing, a wave, a billow; **fluc-tuo**, to move to and fro, to *fluctuate*; **fluv-ius**, a river, [*flue*]; **flux-us**, flowing, loose, careless; **flux-us** (subst.), a flowing, a *flux*; **fle-o** (= *flev-o*), to weep, (compd. w. ad, de); **flē-tus**, a weeping, lamentation.

e. St. **φλοι**. **φλοί-ω**, to burst out, to swell; **φλοι-ός**, **φλο-ός**, the inner bark of trees. St. **φλοιδ**. **φλοιδ-έω**, to have an excess of moisture; **φλοῖσ-βος**, any confused, roaring noise, as of a large mass of men, or of the sea.

346. bhark, bhrak; —; φρακ; farc, frequ; press hard, shut up fast, cram.

φράσσ-ω, to fence in, to secure; **φράγ-μα**, a fence, protection; **φραγ-μός**, a shutting up, a fence; **δρύ-φακ-τος** (**δρύ-φρακ-τος**), a partition.

farc-io, to stuff; **con-fero-io**, to stuff or cram together; **con-fer-tus**, pressed close, crowded; **re-fero-io**, to fill up, to cram; **rē-fer-tus**, stuffed, crammed; **frequ-ens**, repeated, *frequent*; **frequ-ento**, to visit frequently, to repeat; **frequ-entia**, a throng.

347. φράτρα, φράτρη, φρήτρη, φράτρία, a brotherhood, a clan, a political division of the people; **φράττηρ, φράτωρ**, a member of a **φράτρα**; **φρατρ-ίζω, φρατρι-άζω**, to belong to the same **φράτρα**.

frā-ter, a brother; **frā-ternus**, brotherly, *fraternal*; **frā-tēr-nitas**, brotherhood, *fraternity*.

348. bhu; bhû; φυ; fu, fo, fe; grow, become, be.

φύ-ω, to bring forth, to beget; **φύ-ομαι** (pass.), to grow, to spring forth, to come into being, [*be, boor*]; **φυ-ή**, growth; **φῦ-σις**, nature; **φῦ-σικός**, natural, *physical*, [*physics, physisic, physician, physiognomy, physiology*]; **φῦ-μα**, a growth; **φυ-τός**, shaped by nature, fruitful; **φῦ-τεύω**, to plant, to beget; **φῦ-λον**, **φῦ-λή**, a race, a clan; **φί-τῦμα** (= **φύ-τῦμα**) (poet. **φῖ-τυ**), a shoot, a scion; **φῖ-τύω** (= **φυ-τύω**), to plant, to beget; **φι-τύομαι** (mid.), to bear.

fu-ām, **fu-ās**, **fu-āt**, **fu-ant**, for *sim*, *sis*, *sit*, *sint*; **fu-I**, I have been; **fū-tū-rūs**, about to be, *future*; **fō-rēm**, **fō-rēs**, **fō-rēt**, **fō-rent**, for *essem*, *esses*, *esset*, *essent*; **fō-rē**, for *futurus esse*; **fē-tus**, **foe-tus**, a bearing, offspring, fruit; **fē-to**, **foe-to**, to breed; **ef-fē-tus**, that has brought forth young, exhausted, worn out by bearing, [*effete*]; **fē-cundus**, fruitful; **fē-cunditas**, fruitfulness, *fecundity*; **fē-cundo**, to make fruitful, to *fecundate*; **fē-lix**, fruitful, favorable, happy; **fē-licitas**, fruitfulness, happiness, *felicity*; **fē-liciter**, fruitfully, happily; **fae-num** (less correctly **fē-num**), hay; **fae-nus** (less correctly **fē-nus**), the proceeds of capital lent out, interest; **fae-nēror** (less correctly **fēn**, **foen**), to lend on interest; **fae-nēerator** (less correctly **fēn**, **foen**), a money-lender.

349. φύλλον (= φύλ-ιον), a leaf.

fōlium, a leaf, [*foliage*, *foil* (a leaf or thin plate of metal)]. These words are identical in their origin, and may be from the root shown in 345, *d*, or from that in 348.

N

n; n; v; n.

350. **an; an; av; an**; breathe, blow.

āv-εμος, wind.

ān-īma, air, breath, the animal life, the animal principle of life; **ān-īmus**, the rational soul in man (in opp. to the body, *corpus*, and to the physical life, *anima*), the mind; **ān-īmo**, to fill with breath or air, to *animate*; **ex-ān-īmo**, to deprive of life or spirit, to terrify greatly; **ān-īmātio**, a quickening, [*animation*]; **ān-īmatus**, *animated*; **ān-īmōsus** (fr. *anima*), full of air or life; **ān-īmōsus** (fr. *animus*), full of courage; **ān-īmōsitas**, boldness, vehemence, enmity, *animosity*; **ān-īmal**, a living being, an *animal*.

351. *ἀνα-, ἀν-, ἀ-,* a negative prefix, Eng. *un-, in-, im-, not;* *ἄνευ,* without.

in-, an inseparable negative prefix, Eng. *un-, in-, im-, not;* *in-tōlērābilis,* unbearable, *intolerable.*

352. *ἀνά,* up, upon, *on;* *ἄνω* (adv.), up, upward.

an-hēlo (*an, halo*), to draw breath up, to breathe with difficulty, to pant.

353. *γένυ-s,* the under jaw, the cheek, the *chin*, an edge; *γένειον,* the chin; *γνάθος, γναθμός,* the jaw, an edge.

gēn-a, a cheek (more freq. in pl. *gēn-ae,* the cheeks).

354. *nak;* *ναῖ;* *ἐνεκ* (the initial *ε* is a vowel prefix); *ναε;* reach, obtain, carry away.

ῥιγέχ-θην, ἐν-ῥινοχ-α, ῥιγεγκ-ον, ῥιγεγκ-α, carry; *δοῦρ-ῥιγεκ-ές,* a spear's throw or distance off; *δι-ῥιγεκ-ής,* continuous; *ποδ-ῥιγεκ-ής,* reaching down to the foot; *ῥιγεκ-ής,* bearing onward, far-stretching.

nanc-i-so-or (pf. pt. *nac-tus*), to obtain, to find.

355. *ἐν* (poet. *ἐνί, εἰν, εἰνί*), in, (in some dialects, also) into; *εἰς, ἐς,* (= *ἐνι-s, ἐν-s*), into, to; *ἐν-τός, ἐν-δον,* within; *εἴσω-ω, ἔσω-ω* (= *ἐν-σω*), adv., to within, into, within; *ἐν-εροι* (= Lat. *inferi*), those below, those beneath the earth (used of the dead or of the gods below); *ἐνερ-θε,* from beneath, beneath; *ὑπ-ἐνερθε,* beneath; *ἐνερ-τεpos,* deeper; *ἐν-τερον* (usu. in pl. *ἐν-τερα*), inward parts, intestines, *entrails.*

in (old form *endō, indū*), *in,* into; *in-ter,* between, among, [*under*]; *interim,* adv. (*inter* and old acc. of *is*), meanwhile, [*interim*]; *intrā* (contr. from *intērā*, sc. *parte*), on the inside, within; *intrō*, adv. (contr. from *intēro*, sc. *loco*), inwardly, to the inside; *in-tērior,* inner, *interior*; *in-tīmus,* inmost, [*intimate*]; *in-tus* (*in* and the abl. termination *-tus*), on the inside, to the inside, from within; *intestīnus,* internal, *intestine.*

356. *ἐννέα*, nine; *ἐνατος*, *ἐνατος*, (poet. *εἵνατος*), ninth; *ἐνάκις*, *ἐνάκις*, nine times; *ἐνακόσιοι*, *ἐνακόσιοι*, nine hundred; *ἐνενήκοντα* (Hom. *ἐννήκοντα*), ninety.

nōvem, nine; *nōnus* (for *novenus*, fr. *novem*), the ninth; *nōnā-nus*, of or belonging to the ninth legion; *nōvies*, *noviens*, nine times; *nōnāginta*, ninety; *non-genti*, nine hundred; *Nōvember*, the ninth month of the old Roman year, *November*; *Nōnae*, the *Nones*, the ninth day before the Ides; *nōvendialis*, that lasts nine days; *nundīnae* (sing. *nundīna*), the ninth day.

357. *ἐνο-ς*, *ἐν*, belonging to the former of two periods, old.

sēn-ex, old; *sēn-ior*, older, [*senior*, *sire*, *sir*]; *sēn-ex* (subst.), an aged person; *sēn-ectus* (adj.), aged, very old; *sēn-ecta*, *sēn-ectus*, old age; *sēn-ilis*, of or belonging to old people, *senile*; *sēn-ium*, the feebleness of age; *sēn-eo*, to be old, to be feeble; *sēn-esco* (inch.), to grow old, (compd. w. *com*, *in*); *sēn-ātor*, a senator; *sēn-ātus*, the council of the elders, the *Senate*.

358. *ma*, *ma-d*, *ma-dh*, *ma-n*, *mna*; *man*; *μν*, *μαν*; *man*, *men*.

The meanings of this root have taken three main directions: 1. Thought accompanied by effort, striving. 2. Excited thought: hence, (a) to be inspired, raving, wrathful; (b) to remain (as one engrossed in thought stands still). 3. To keep in mind, remember, (causatively) to remind.

μέν-ω, to remain; *μέ-μον-α* (pl. *μέμαμεν*), to wish, to strive; *μέν-ος*, might, strength, spirit, courage; *Μέν-τωρ*, *Mentor*, [*mentor*]; *Μέν-της*; *Ἄγα-μέμνων*; *μαίν-ομαι*, to rage, to rave; *μαν-ία*, madness, *mania*, [*maniac*]; *μάν-τις*, one who divines, a seer; *μῆν-ις*, wrath. St. *μνᾶ*. *μέ-μνη-μαι*, to remember; *μνά-ομαι*, to keep in mind, to think much of, to woo to wife; *μνησ-τήρ*, *μνησ-τής*, a wooer, a suitor; *μνησ-τεύω*, to woo; *μι-μνή-σκω*, to remind (mid. and pass. to call to mind, to remember); *μνή-μη*, *μνη-μοσύνη*, memory, [*mnemonic*]. St. *μαθ*. *μαθ-άνω* (2 aor. *ἔ-μαθ-ον*), to learn; *μαθ-ηματικός*, disposed to learn, of or for the sciences, esp. *mathematical*; *ἡ μαθ-ηματική* (with or without *ἐπιστήμη*), *mathematics*. St. *μηνν*. *μηνύ-ω*, to reveal, inform.

măn-eo, to stay, to remain, (compd. w. com, e, per, ob, re), [*permanent, remain*]; **man-sīto** (freq.), to remain, to dwell; **man-sio**, a staying, a place of abode, a *mansion*; **mě-mŋ-i**, to remember, [*mind* (vb.), *mean* (vb.)]; **oom-měmŋi**, to recollect a thing in all its particulars; **oom-min-iscor**, to devise something by careful thought; **re-min-iscor**, to recall to mind, to recollect, [*reminiscence*]; **com-men-tum**, an invention, a contrivance; **com-men-tor**, to study thoroughly, to contrive, to *comment* upon; **com-men-tārius**, **com-men-tārium**, a note-book, a *commentary*; **men-tio**, a calling to mind, a mentioning, *mention*; **Min-erva**, *Minerva*; **mens**, the *mind*, [*mental*]; **a-mens**, out of one's senses, frantic; **de-mens**, out of one's mind, raving, foolish, *demented*; **věhě-mens**, **vě-mens**, (**vě**, **mens**), (lit. not having mind, unreasonable), violent, *vehement*; **men-tior**, (to form in the mind, hence in a bad sense), to lie, (compd. w. com, ex, prae, sub); **men-dax**, given to lying, *mendacious*; **mōn-ěo**, to remind, to admonish, (compd. w. ad, com, e, prae, sub), [*admonish*]; **mon-itor**, one who reminds, a *monitor*; **ad-mon-itio**, a reminding, an *admonition*; **mōn-itus**, a reminding, warning; **mōn-ŋmentum** (**mōn-imentum**), a memorial, a *monument*; **mon-strum**, a divine omen indicating misfortune, an evil omen, a *monster*; **mon-stro**, to show, instruct, (compd. w. com, de, prae), [*demonstrate, remonstrate*]; **Mōn-ěta**, (the reminding one): 1. The mother of the Muses; 2. A surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; **mōn-ěta**, the place for coining money, the *mint*, *money*, [*monetary*]; **měd-eor**, to heal, to restore; **měd-icus**, of or pertaining to healing, *medical*; **měd-icus** (subst.), a physician; **měd-ico**, to heal; **měd-icinus**, of or pertaining to a physician; **měd-icŋna**, the healing art, *medicine*; **rě-měd-ium**, a *remedy*, a relief; **měd-itor**, to think upon, to *meditate*, (compd. w. com, prae), [*premeditate*].

359. **vaŋs**, a ship; **vav-της**, a sailor; **vav-τικός**, of or for a ship, *nautical*; **vav-ρία**, **vav-σία**, sea-sickness, *nausea*.

nāvis, a ship; **nāvālis**, of or belonging to ships, *naval*; **nau-ta** (ante-class., poet., and late Lat. **nāvīta**), a sailor; **nāvigo** (*nāvis*,

ago), to sail, to *navigate*. The root of these words is perhaps the same as of No. 370.

360. nam; —; νη; nem, num; allot, number, pasture.

νέμ-ω, to distribute, to hold as one's portion, to possess, to hold sway, to pasture; *νωμ-άω*, to distribute, to govern; *νέμ-ησις*, a distribution; *νομ-ή*, a pasture, distribution; *νεμ-έτωρ*, a dispenser of rights; *νομ-εύς*, a shepherd, a distributor; *νέμ-εσις*, righteous indignation, resentment; *Νέμ-εσις*, Nemesis, the impersonation of divine wrath; *νεμ-εσάω*, *νεμ-εσσάω*, to feel righteous indignation; *νεμ-εσίζομαι*, to be wroth with; *νόμ-ος*, custom, law; *νομ-ίζω*, to own as a custom, to acknowledge, consider as; *νόμ-ισμα*, a custom, the current coin; *νέμ-ος*, a wooded pasture or glade; *Νεμ-έα*, a wooded district between Argos and Corinth; *νομ-ός*, a pasture, a dwelling.

νῦμ-ῥυς, a *number*; *νῦμ-ῥῶσος*, *numerous*; *νῦμ-ῥο*, to count, to *number*, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *di*, *e*, *per*, *re*, *trans*), [*numerate*, *enumerate*]; *νῦμ-ῥατορ*, a counter, numberer, the *numerator*; *nummus*, *numus*, a piece of money, money; *nummā-rius*, *numārius*, of or belonging to money; *νῆμ-υς*, a wood with much pasture-land, a grove.

361. —; nas; νω; —; go, return.

νέ-ομαι, to go or come; *νίσ-σομαι*, to go; *νόσ-τος*, a return home; *νοσ-τέω*, to go or come home, to return.

362. The words under this number are probably from the pronominal stem *nu*, No. 368.

νέ-ος (*νεF-ος*), young, *new*; *νε-ός*, *νει-ός*, (new land), fallow land; *νε-ᾄπός*, young, new; *νε-ανίας*, a youth; *νε-οσσός*, a young bird, a young animal; *νε-οττία*, *νε-οσσία*, a nest; *νε-οχμός*, new; *νε-βρός*, a fawn; *νέ-ατος*, the last, the latest; *νε-ωστί*, lately; *νεί-αιπᾶ*, the latter, the lower; *Νέ-αιπα*, the Younger.

νῶνυς, *new*; *νῶν-ellus* (dim.), new, [*novel*]; *νῶν-ίτας*, newness; *νῶν-ᾄλις*, that is ploughed anew or for the first time; *νῶν-ο*, to make anew, (compd. w. *in*, *re*), [*renovate*]; *δέ-νῶο* (contr. from *dē nōvo*, which never occurs), anew, a second time; *νῦ-per* (for

novum-per), newly, lately; **νόv-erca** (for *noverica*, the new one), a step-mother; **νόv-ᾱcūla**, a razor (which gives a new appearance to the face), a knife.

363. **νεῦρον**, a sinew, cord, nerve, [*neuralgia*]; **νευρά**, a bow-string.

nervus, a sinew, nerve; **nervōsus**, sinewy, *nervous*; **ῥ-nervis** (*e, nervus*), nerveless, weak; **ῥ-nervo**, to *enervate*, to weaken.

364. **sna**; **nah**; **ve**; **ne**; spin.

νέ-ω, **νή-θω**, to spin; **νή-μα**, yarn, thread; **νή-σις**, spinning; **νή-τρον**, a spindle.

ne-o, to spin, (compd. w. *per, re*), [*needle, net*]; **ῥē-tus**, a thread, yarn.

365. The words of this group are probably from the pronominal root *na* (Indo-Eur.).

νη-, inseparable privative (= negative) prefix, [*nay*].

nē (old form **nei**, **nī**), (adv.) not, (conj.) that not, lest; **-nē**, interrog. and enclit. particle (weakened from *nē*) throwing emphasis on the word to which it is attached; **nē-**, a negative adverb used in composition, e.g., **nē-que** (= *nec*), **nē-fas**; **nec-nē**, or not; **nī-si** (= *si, ni*), if not, unless; **nī-mīrum**, [*nī* (= *nē*), *mīrum*], (not wonderful), doubtless; **nōn** (probably contracted from *ne, oenum* or *unum*, old form **nōnum** or **noenum**), *not, non-* (e.g., *non-performance*), [*no, none*].

366. **nig**; —; **νιγ, νιβ**; —; wash.

νίξ-ω, **νίπ-τω**, to wash (usually said of the washing of a part of the person, while *λούομαι* is used of bathing); **χέρ-νιβα** (acc. fr. *χείρ, νίξω*), water for washing the hands; **νίπ-τρον**, water for washing.

367. **snigh**; **snih**; **νιφ**; **nlg, niv** (for *nign*); snow.

νίφ-α (acc.), snow; **νιφ-άς**, a snow-flake; **νιφ-ετός**, **νίφ-ετος**, a snow-storm; **νίφ-ει**, **νείφ-ει**, it snows.

nix (gen. *niv-is* = *nig-vis*), snow; **νίv-ῥus**, **νίv-ᾱlis**, snowy; **νίv-ῥsus**, full of snow; **ning-it**, **ningu-it**, it snows.

368. These forms are connected with those of No. 362.

νῦν, now ; *νῦ-ν-ί* (Att. form of *νῦν*, strengthened by *-ī* demonstrative), now, at this moment ; *νύν*, *νύ* (postpos. and encl.), a weakened form of *νῦν*, used to denote sequence or inference, or to strengthen a command or question.

num (an acc. m. of which *nam* is the acc. f.), an interrog. particle usually implying that a negative answer is expected ; *nun-c* (*num* and the demonstrative suffix *ce*, just as *tunc* from *tum* and the demonstrative suffix *ce*), *now*.

369. *nu* ; — ; *νν* ; *nu* ; *nod*.

νεύ-ω, to nod, incline ; *νεῦ-μα*, a nod ; *νεῦ-σις*, a nodding, inclination ; *νευ-στάζω*, *νυ-στάζω*, to nod, to sleep ; *νυ-στᾶλός*, drowsy.

-nũo (used only in derivatives and in compound words), to *nod?* ; *ab-nũo*, *rẽ-nũo*, to deny, refuse ; *ad-nuo*, *annuo*, *innuo*, to nod to, give assent, promise, [*innuendo*] ; *nũ-tus*, a *nod*, command, will ; *nũ-men*, a nod, will, the divine will, a divinity ; *nũ-to* (freq.), to nod, to waver ; *nũ-tātio*, a nodding, *nutation*.

370. *sna*, *snu* ; *snu* ; *νν*, *σνν* ; *na*, *nu* ; *flow*, *swim*.

νέ-ω (for *σνέFω*), to swim ; *νεῦ-σις*, a swimming ; *νευ-στήρ*, a swimmer ; *νά-ω* (for *σναFω*), to flow ; *ἀέ-να-ος*, ever-flowing.

no, to swim, (compd. w. *ad*, *de*, *e*, *in*, *prae*, *re*, *trans*) ; *nã-to* (freq.), to swim, float, fluctuate, (compd. w. *ad*, *de*, *e*, *in*, *prae*, *re*, *super*, *trans*) ; *nũ-trio*, (lit. to make to flow), to suckle, to *nourish* ; *nũ-trix*, a *nurse*, [*nursery*] ; *nũ-tricius*, *nũtritiuus*, that *nourishes*, [*nutritious*, *nutrition*] ; *nũ-trimentum*, *nourishment*, *nutriment*.

371. *νύός* (for *σννσός*), a daughter-in-law.

nũrus (for *snusus*), a daughter-in-law.

372. *na* ; — ; *st. νω* ; —.

νῶ-ϊ, we two.

nōs, we, us.

373. *οἶη*, the ace on dice; *οἶος*, alone, single.

ūnus (old forms *oinus* and *oenos*), *one*, [*uni-*, e.g., *universal*]; *ūnio* (subst.), the number one, unity, *union*; *ūnio* (vb.), to join together, *unite*, [*unit*]; *ūnicus*, one and no more, only, only of its kind, *unique*.

374. *gan*, *gna*, *gno*; —; *γνο*, *γνω*; *gno*; perceive, know.

ὄνομα, (prob. = *ὄγνομα*), a name; *ὀνοματοποιήσις*, *ὀνοματοποιία*, the making of a name or word (esp. to express a natural sound), *onomatopoeia*; *ἄν-ώνυμος*, *ν-ώνυμος*, nameless; *ὀνομάζω*, *ὀνομαίνω*, to name.

co-gnō-men, a surname; *i-gnō-minia*, disgrace, *ignominy*; *nō-men* (for *gnō-men*), a name, [*noun*, *nomenclature* (*καλο*, to call)]; *nō-mīnālis*, *nominal*; *no-minativus*, of or belonging to naming, *nominative*; *nō-mino*, to call by name, to name, to *nominate*, (compd. w. *co*, *de*, *trans*), [*denominate*, *denomination*].

375. *ὄνυξ*, a claw, a *nail*.

ungu-is, a nail (of a person's finger or toe), a claw, talon; *ungu-icūlus*, (dim.), a little nail of the finger; *ungŭ-la*, a hoof, a claw; *ungŭ-latus*, having claws or hoofs.

376. *ὄνο-s*, price of purchase; *ὀνή*, a purchasing, purchase; *ὠρέ-ομαι*, to buy.

vēn-us, *vēn-um* (occurring only in the forms *vēnui*, *vēno*, and *vēnum*), sale; *vēn-eo* [*venum*, *eo*], (to go to sale), to be sold; *vēnālis*, of or belonging to selling, purchasable, [*venal*]; *ven-do* (*venum*, *do*), to sell, *vend*, [*vender*, *vendor*, *vendee*, *vendue*].

M

m; *m*; *μ*; *m*.

377. —; —; *ἄμ*, *όμ*; *sim*; like.

ἄμ-α, at the same time; *όμό-s*, one and the same, common; *ὁμογενής*, of the same race or family, of the same kind, *homogeneous*; *όμ-οῦ*, together; *όμό-θεν*, from the same place;

ὁμό-σε, to one and the same place; **ὁμο-ιος**, **ὁμο-ῖος**, like; **ὁμοί-ω-ς**, resembling; **ὁμοιοπάθεια**, likeness of condition or feeling, [*homeopathy, homoeopathy*]; **ὅμα-λός**, **ὅμα-λής**, even, level; **ὅμα-λίζω**, to make even or level.

sim-ilis, like, *similar*; **dis-similis**, unlike, *dissimilar*; **sim-ul** (adv.), at the same time, [*simultaneous*]; **sim-ultas**, dissension, strife; **sim-ulo**, **sim-ῖλο**, to imitate, *simulate*; **dis-sim-ulo**, to *dissemble, dissimulate*, conceal; **in-sim-ulo**, to bring a charge against any one; **sim-ῖlātor**, an imitator, a pretender; **sim-ῖlītudo**, resemblance, *similitude*; **sim-ῖlācrum**, an image, likeness; **sim-itu**, (old Lat.), at once; **sēm-el**, once; **sem-per** (-*per* = *παρά*), ever, always; **sim-plex** (*sim-*, *plico*), *simple*, uncompounded; **sin-gūli**, one to each, *single*; **sin-gulāris**, one by one, *single, singular*.

378. ἀμά-ω, to cut or reap corn; **ἀμη-τος**, a reaping, a harvest; **ἀμη-τός**, the crop or harvest gathered in; **ἀμαλλα**, **ἀμάλη**, a sheaf.

mō-to, to *mow* or reap; **mes-sis**, a harvest; **mes-sor**, a reaper.

379. mav; miv; —; mov; push, push out of place.

ἀ-μείβ-ω (Pind. *ἀμεύω*), to change; **ἀ-μείβ-ομαι**, to change one with another, to reply; **παρ-αμείβ-ω**, to change, pass by, excel; **ἀ-μοιβ-ή**, compensation, change.

mōv-eo, to *move*, (compd. w. a, ad, com, de, di, e, ob, per, pro, re, sub, se, trans); **mō-bilis** (for *movibilis*), easy to be moved, *movable, mobile*, [*mob, mobility, mobilize, mutiny*]; **mō-mentum** (for *mōvimentum*), *movement, momentum*, a *moment* (of time), *moment*, (importance), [*momentous, momentary*]; **mō-tio**, a moving, *motion*, a removing, [*emotion*]; **mō-tus**, a moving, *motion, disturbance*; **com-mō-tio**, a *commotion*; **mū-to** (freq. = *mōvito*), to move, to change, (compd. w. com, de, in, per, sub, trans), [*commute, transmute*]; **mū-tābilis**, changeable, *mutable*, [*immutable*]; **mū-tūus**, borrowed, lent, in exchange, *mutual*.

380. **mu; mu; μν; mu;** bind, enclose, protect.

ἀμύνω, to keep off; **ἀμύν-ομαι**, to defend one's self; **ἀμύν-τωρ**, **ἀμύν-τηρ**, a helper; **ἀμύνα**, defence; **μύν-η**, a pretence.

mū-nis, ready to be of service, obliging; **com-mū-nis** (serving together), *common*, [*commune* (subst.)]; **com-mū-nico**, (to do or have in common), to *communicate*, impart, share, *commune*; **im-mū-nis** (*in, munis*), exempt from a public service, free from; **im-mū-nitas**, exemption from public service, *immunity*; **mū-nia**, (that to which one is bound), duties; **mū-niceps** (*munia, capio*), [one undertaking a duty], an inhabitant of a municipium or free town, a citizen; **mū-nicipium**, a free town; **mū-nicipālis**, of or belonging to a municipium, *municipal*; **mū-nificus** (*munus, facio*), liberal, *munificent*; **mū-nus**, a service, duty; **mū-nēro**, **mū-nēror**, to give, bestow; **re-mūnēror**, to repay, *remunerate*; **mū-nio** (old form *moenio*), to build a wall, to build a wall around, to fortify, (compd. w. circum, com, e, per, prae); **mū-nimentum**, a fortification, [*muniment*]; **mū-nitio**, a fortifying, fortification, [*munition, ammunition*]; **moe-nia**, defensive walls, ramparts; **mū-rus**, a wall; **mū-rālis**, of or belonging to a wall, *mural*; **po-mē-rium**, **po-moe-rium** (*post, moerus = mūrus*), an open space within and without the walls of a town.

381. **vam; vam; ἐμ, Fεμ; vom; vomit.**

ἐμ-έω, to vomit; **ἐμ-ετος**, **ἐμ-εις**, a vomiting; **ἐμ-ετικός**, inducing to vomit, *emetic*.

vōm-o, to vomit, (compd. w. com, e, pro, re); **vōm-ίto** (freq.), to vomit often; **vōm-itus**, **vōm-ίtio**, a vomiting.

382. This number is related to No. 377, since from the idea 'like,' the idea of like parts or halves is naturally developed.

ἡμι-, insep. prefix, half; **ἡμι-ους**, half.

sēmi-, half-, demi-, *semi-*; **sēmi-s**, a half; **sē-libra** (*semi, libra*), a half-pound; **ses-tertius** (*sēmīs, tertius*), a sesterce, a small silver coin equal to two and a half asses.

383. **mad; mad; μαδ; mad;** be wet, flow.

μαδ-αρός, melting away; **μαδ-άω**, to be moist or wet.

măd-eo, to be moist, wet, or dripping; **măd-esco** (inch.), to become moist or wet; **mădē-facio**, to wet, moisten, intoxicate; **măd-idus**, moist, soaked, intoxicated; **mā-no** (?) (prob. for *mad-no*), to flow, run, (compd. w. de, dis, e, per, re).

384. makh; —; **μαχ**; **mac**; kill, slaughter.

μάχ-ομαι, to fight; **μάχ-η**, battle, [*logomachy*, from λόγος, *μάχη*]; **μάχ-ιμος**, warlike; **πρό-μαχος**, fighting before; **πρό-μαχος** (subst.) a champion; **μάχ-αιρα**, a knife, a sword.

măc-ellum, meat-market; **mac-to**, to slaughter (in sacrifice), to slaughter, kill, destroy.

385. ma; **ma**; **με**; **me**; pronom. denoting the first person.

με, *ἐμε*, me.

me, *me*; **me-us**, my.

386. ma, **mi**; **mā**; **με**; **ma**, **me** = *mai*, **men**; measure.

μέ-τρον, a measure, *metre* [-*meter* in compos., e.g., *thermometer* (θερμός, μέτρον)]; **με-τρικός**, of or for measure or metre, *metrical*; **μέ-τριος**, within measure, moderate; **μι-μέ-ομαι**, to imitate, *mimic*; **μί-μη-σις**, imitation, *mimesis*; **μί-μος**, an imitator.

mē-ta (the measuring thing), the goal; **mē-to**, to measure, mete, survey; **mē-tor**, to measure, mark off, encamp, traverse; **mē-tior**, to measure, mete, mark off, encamp, traverse, (compd. w. de, e, per, re), [*immense*]; **men-sūra**, a measuring, *measure*, [*mensuration*, *mensurable*, *commensurate*, *commensurable*]; **men-sa**, a table; **ni-mis** (*ni*-, *ne*-, and root *ma*), beyond measure, too much; **mă-nus** (as the measurer, feeler, shaper), the hand, [*manual*, *manufacture*, *manumit*, *manuscript*]; **mā-nus** (old Latin for *bonus*), good; **immānis** (negative of *mānus*), monstrous, (in size) immense, (in character) frightful, fierce; **mā-ne**, (in good season), the morning, early in the morning; **Mānes**, (the good spirits), manes; **mos** (?) (from this root or from No. 379), (a measuring or guiding rule of life), custom, usage, (in pl. manners, *morals*, character).

387. mag, magh; mah; meg; mag; great. From the root *ma* there probably came at an early time three related roots, *mak* (No. 82), *mag*, and *magh*, all three existing together and having the common meaning of extension.

μέγ-ας (by-stem *μεγαλο*), great, [*mega-* in compos., e.g., *megatherium*, *megalosaurus*]; *μεί-ζων* (= *μεγ-ίων*), greater; *μεγ-αλύνω*, to magnify; *μεγ-αίρω*, to look at a thing as great or too great, to grudge; *μέγ-εθος*, greatness.

mag-nus, great; *mag-nitudo*, greatness, *magnitude*; *magnanimus* (*magnus*, *animus*), great-souled, *magnanimous*; *mājor* (= *mag-ior*), greater, *major*, [*majority*, *mayor*]; *maj-estas*, greatness, grandeur, *majesty*; *māg-is*, in a higher degree, more; *māg-ister*, a master, [*magisterial*]; *māgistratus*, magistracy, *magistrate*; *māg-istēro*, *māg-istro*, to rule; *mālo* (*māgis*, *volo*), to wish rather, to choose, prefer.

388. smi; smi; me; mi; smile, wonder.

μει-δος, *μει-δημα*, a smile; *μει-δάω*, *μει-διάω*, to *smile*.

mī-ror (to smile upon, i.e., in indication of approval), to *admire*, to wonder at, (compd. w. *ad*, *e*); *mī-rābilis*, wonderful, *admirable*; *mī-rācūlum*, (that which causes to wonder), a wonder, a *miracle*; *mī-rus*, wonderful; *nī-mī-rum* (*nī*, *ne*, *mīrum*), doubtless, certainly.

389. marl; mard (for marl); mall, mal; —; mild.

μείλ-ια, soothing things, propitiations; *μείλ-ιχος*, gentle, kind; *μειλ-ίχιος*, gentle, soothing, *mild*, gracious; *μειλ-ίχία*, gentleness, kindness; *μειλ-ίσσω*, to soothe, to treat kindly.

390. μέλι, honey; *μελί-φρων* (*φρήν*), sweet to the mind, delicious; *μέλισσα*, a bee.

mel (gen. *mell-is* = *melt-is*), honey; *mellifluus* (*mel*, *fluo*), flowing with honey, *mellifluous*.

391. smar; smar; mer, mar; mor; keep in mind.

μέρ-μηρ-α, *μέρ-μνα*, care, anxious thought; *μερ-μαίρω*, *μερ-μηρ-ίζω*, to be full of cares; *μέρ-μερα* *ἔργα*, warlike deeds; *μέρ-μερ-ος*, peevish, baneful; *μάρ-τυς*, *μάρ-τυρ*, a witness, (later) a

martyr; *μαρ-τύριον*, a testimony, proof; *μαρ-τύρομαι*, to call to witness.

mě-mor, mindful of, remembering; **mě-mōr-ia**, *memory*; **mě-mōr-iālis**, *memorial*; **mě-mōr-o**, to remind of, to relate; **com-mēmōro**, to recall an object to memory in all its particulars, [*commemorate*]; **mě-mōr-ābīlis**, *memorable*; **mě-mōr-īter**, from memory, accurately; **mōr-a**, a delay; **mōr-or**, to delay, (compd. w. com, de, in, re), [*demur, demurrage*].

392. mar; —; *μαρ*; **mer**; measure out, distribute to.

μείρ-ομαι, (*ἐμ-μορ-α, εἰ-μαρ-ται*), to receive as one's portion; *μέρ-ος, μέρ-ις*, a part, share; *μερ-ίζω*, to divide; *μόρ-ος*, fate, destiny; *μοῖρ-α*, part, share, destiny, one's due; *μόρ-α*, a division (of the Spartan army); *μόρ-σιμος*, appointed by fate.

mēr-eo, **mēr-eor** (to receive as one's share), to deserve, *merit*, earn, obtain, (compd. w. de, e, pro); **mēr-ītum**, that which one deserves, reward, punishment, *merit*; **merx**, (the gainful thing), merchandise; **com-mer-cium**, *commerce*; **mer-c-ēs**, hire, pay, recompense; **mer-c-or**, to trade, (compd. w. com, e, prae); **mer-cans** (pres. part.), trading, [*mercantile*]; **mer-cans** (subst.), a buyer, purchaser, [*merchant, merchandise*]; **mer-c-ātor**, a merchant; **mer-c-ōnārius**, **mer-c-ennārius** (in old Mss.), doing anything for reward or pay, *mercenary*.

393. mar; **mar**; *μαρ, μορ, μαρ, μορ*; **mor**, **mar-c**; waste away, die.

βρο-τός, μορ-τός, mortal; *ἀ-μβρο-τος (ἀ-μβρόσιος)*, immortal; *ἀ-μβροσ-ία*, *ambrosia*, the food of the gods; *μαρ-αίνω*, to put out or quench, pass. to waste away, [*amaranth*]; *μαρ-ασ-μός, μάρ-ανσις*, decay.

mōr-ior, to die, (compd. w. de, e, in, inter, prae); **mors**, death, [*murder, mortify*]; **mor-tālis**, *mortal*; **mor-bus**, a sickness, disease; **mor-bidus**, sickly, diseased, *morbid*; **mar-c-eo**, to wither, to be feeble; **mar-c-esco** (inch.), to wither, to become feeble.

394. mad; **madhjas**; *μαθ*; **med**, **mid**; middle.

μέσος (= *μεθ-ῆς*), *μέσος* (a still further weakened form), middle; *μεσ-ηγύ(ς)*, *μεσ-ηγύ(ς)*, between.

mēd-ius, *middle*, *mid-*, [*midst*]; **mēd-iam**, the middle, a *medium*; **mēd-io**, to divide in the middle, to be in the middle, [*mediate*]; **med-iator**, a *mediator*; **mēd-iocris**, middling, ordinary, *mediocre*; **di-mīd-ius** (*dis*, *midius*), half; **di-mid-io**, to divide into halves, to halve; **mēditerraneus** (*medius*, *terra*), midland, inland, *mediterranean*; **meri-dies** (for *medi-dies*), mid-day, noon; **mēridīanus**, of or belonging to mid-day, *meridian*; **mēridionālis**, southern, *meridional*.

395. ma; mā; (st.) μης; men; measure.

μήν, μής, μέis, a *month*; **μή-νη**, the moon; **μην-ιαῖος**, monthly.

mens-is, a month; **-mestris**, (= *mensitris*); **bi-mes-tris**, of two months duration; **tri-mes-tris**, of three months; **mens-truus**, monthly, *menstrual*.

396. ma; mā; μα, μη; ma; measure, fashion, make.

μή-τηρ, μά-τηρ, a *mother*; **μα-ῖα**, good mother.

mā-ter, a mother; **mā-ternus**, *maternal*; **mā-trīmōnium**, marriage, *matrimony*; **mā-trōna**, a married woman, wife, [*matron*]; **mā-trix**, a breeding-animal, a public register; **mā-tricula** (dim.), a public register, [*matriculate*]; **mā-teria**, **mā-teries**, *matter*, materials, wood; **mā-teriālis**, of or belonging to matter, *material*.

397. mik; mīc; μυ; misc; mix.

μίγ-ω, μίγ-νυ-μι, to *mix*; **μίγ-α, μίγ-δα, μίγ-δην**, confusedly; **μυγ-άς**, mixed pell-mell; **μιξ-ις**, a mixing.

misc-eo, to mix, mingle, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *inter*, *re*); **misc-ellus**, mixed; **misc-ellāneus**, mixed, *miscellaneous*; **mis-tio**, **mix-tio**, **mis-tura**, **mix-tura**, a mixing, a *mixture*; **prō-misc-uus**, mixed, *promiscuous*.

398. ma, mī; mī; μν, με; man, min, men; diminish.

μν-ῖθω, to make less, become less, perish; **μίν-νθα**, a little, a short time; **μίν-νθάδιος**, short-lived; **με-ῖων**, less; **με-ῖω**, to diminish.

man-cus, maimed; **men-da**, **men-dum**, a fault, a defect; **men-dōsus**, full of faults, faulty; **ē-men-do**, to *amend*, *emend*, *mend*; **men-dicus**, beggarly; **men-dīcus**, a beggar, a *mendicant*; **men-dīco**, **men-dīcor**, to beg; **mīn-uo**, to diminish, (compd. w. *com*, *de*, *di*, *in*), [*diminish*, *mince*]; **mīn-ūtus**, small, *minute*; **mīn-ūtum**, the smallest piece of money, pl. very small parts, [*minute*]; **mīn-or**, **mīn-us**, less, [*minor*, *minus*]; **mīn-īmus**, very little, least, [*minimum*, *minim*]; **mīn-ister**, adj., (a double comparative in form, from *minus* and compar. ending *-ter*, Gr. *-τερος*), serving; **mīn-ister** (subst.), a servant, a *minister*, [*minstrel*]; **mīn-istērium**, service, *ministry*; **min-istro**, to serve, supply, *minister*, (compd. w. *ad*, *prae*, *sub*).

399. **μop-μύp-ω**, **μup-μύp-ω** (formed by redupl. from **μύp-ω**), (of water) to roar and boil.

mur-mur (formed perhaps by onomatopoeia), a *murmur*, rushing, roaring; **mur-mūr-o**, to *mur-mur*, rustle, roar.

400. **mu**; **mu**; **μv**; **mu**; bind, close. (Cf. No. 380.)

μύ-ω, to close (eyes, mouth); **μύ-σις**, a closing (of the lips, eyes, etc.); **μv-ῖvδα**, blindman's-buff; **μύ-ωψ**, blinking, short-sighted, [*myops*, *myope*, *myopy*]; **μv-χός**, the innermost place or part; **μv-έω**, to initiate into the mysteries, to instruct; **μύσ-της** (fem. **μύσ-τις**), one initiated; **μυσ-τήριον**, a *mystery* or secret doctrine; **μv-άω**, to compress the lips; **μύ-ζω**, to murmur with closed lips, to moan; **μv-γμός**, a moaning; **μv-χθίζω**, to moan, to sneer; **μv-κτήρ**, the nose; **μvν-δός**, **μύ-δος**, dumb; **μύ-ζω**, to drink with closed lips, to suck in; **μv-ζάω**, to suck; **μv-ττός**, **μύ-της**, dumb.

mū-tus, dumb, *mute*; **mū-tesco** (inch.), to become dumb, (compd. w. *in*, *ob*), **mū-tio**, **muttio**, to *mutter*; **mu-ssō**, **mu-ssīto** (intens.), to speak low, to mutter.

401. **mus**; **mush**; **μυσ**; **mus**; steal. (Cf. No. 403.)

μv-ῖα (for **μυσ-ῖα**), a fly.

mu-sca, a fly, [*midge*, *mosquito*, *musquito*].

402. *mar, mal*; —; *μῆλ*; *mol*; rub, grind.

μύλ-η, μύλ-ος, a mill, a millstone, [*meal*]; *μύλ-ωθρός*, a miller;
μύλ-αι, μύλ-όδοντες, μύλ-ῖται, the molar teeth, the grinders.

mōl-o, to grind; *mōl-a*, a mill, millstone, *meal*; *mol-āris*, of a mill, of grinding, *molar*; *im-mōl-o* (*in, mola*), to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal, to sacrifice, to *immolate*.

403. *mus*; *mush*; *μῦσ*; *mus*; steal. (Cf. No. 401.)

μῦς, a mouse, a muscle (shell-fish).

mus, a mouse; *mus-ōlus* (dim.), a little mouse, a sea *muscle* (*mussel*), a *muscle* (of the body), [*muscular*]; *mus-ōip-ūla*, *mus-ōip-ūlum*, (*mus, capio*), a mouse-trap.

404. Perhaps these words are from the root *mu* (No. 400).

μωρός, dull, foolish; *μωρία*, folly; *μωρόομαι*, to become dull, be stupefied; *μωραίνω*, to be silly, to be foolish.

mōrus, foolish; *mōrōsus*, self-willed, peevish, *morose*.

405. *ὄμβρος*, rain; *ὄμβριος*, rainy; *ὄμβρέω*, to rain.

imber, rain, a rain-storm, a shower of rain; *imbrex*, a hollow tile, pantile (used in covering roofs, for conducting off the rain).

406. *ὤμός*, raw, fierce; *ὤμότης*, rawness, fierceness.

amārus, bitter.

407. *ὤμος*, the shoulder; *ὤμοπλάτη*, the shoulder-blade.

ūmērus (incorrectly spelled *hūmērus*), the upper part of the arm, the shoulder.

P

p; r; ρ; r (sometimes *l*).

408. *ar*; *ar*; *ἄρ*; *ar*; fit, join closely. The Indo-European root *ar* has the fundamental meaning of motion in the direction of something. From this arise the meanings of attaining a goal, close union, fitness, closeness, narrowness. The root *ar* is in Sanskrit retained unchanged in form. In Greek it appears under three forms, *ἄρ*, *έρ*, *ὀρ*; and to each of these forms a definite meaning is attached, to the one with *α* that of fit-

ting (No. 408) and ploughing (No. 410), to the one with *ε* that of rowing (No. 411), to the one with *ο* that of raising or arousing (No. 414). Comparing the Latin words, *artus*, *rēmus*, *ōrior*, we find a similar special meaning attached to each of the corresponding vowels.

ἄρ-αρ-ίσκω, to join, to fit together, to be joined closely together, to fit or suit; *ἄρ-μενος*, fitting, fitted or suited; *ἄρ-θρον*, a joint, (pl. limbs); *ἄρ-τύω*, to prepare; *ἄρ-τύς*, *ἄρ-θμός*, a bond, friendship; *ἄρ-ιθμός*, a number, a numbering; *ἄρ-ιθμητικός*, of or for numbering; *ἡ ἀριθμητική* (sc. *τέχνη*), *arithmetic*; *ν-ήρ-ιτος*, *ν-ήρ-ιθμος*, *ἀν-ἄρ-ιθμος*, countless; *ἄρ-μός*, a joint, the shoulder-joint; *ἄρ-τί*, just, exactly; *ἄρ-τιος*, suitable, exactly fitted; *ἄρ-τίζω*, to prepare; *ἀρτ-*, inseparable prefix, used to strengthen the meaning of its compound; *ἄρ-είων*, better; *ἄρ-ιωτος*, best; *ἄρ-έσκω*, to make good, make amends, please; *ἄρ-ετή*, goodness, excellence, manhood, valor; *ἄρ-ετάω*, to be fit or proper; *ἐρί-ηρ-ος*, fitting exactly; *ἄρα* (*ἄρ*, *ῥά*), then, straightway.

ar-ma, armor, *arms*; *ar-mo*, to arm, [*army*, *armada*]; *ar-matūra*, armor, [*armature*]; *ar-mus*, the shoulder, the arm; *ar-tus*, fitted, close, narrow, severe; *ar-tum*, a narrow place; *ar-te*, closely; *ar-tus*, a joint, (pl. limbs); *ar-ticūlus* (dim.), a joint, (of discourse) a part, a division, *article*; *ar-ticūlo*, to utter distinctly, to *articulate*; *ars*, skill in joining something, skill in producing, occupation, *art*, [*artist*, *artisan*, *artifice*, *artificer*, *artificial*, *artful*, *artless*, *artillery*]; *in-ers* (*in*, *ars*), unskilled in any art, inactive, *inert*, [*inertia*]; *sollers*, *solers* (*sollus* [old word meaning 'entire'], *ars*), [having all art], skilled, intelligent.

409. *ark* (expanded fr. rt. *ar*); —; —; —; spin.

ἀράχ-νης, a spider; *ἀράχ-νη*, a spider, a spider's web; *ἀράχ-νιον*, a spider's web.

arā-neā (= *araknea*), a spider, a spider's web; *arā-neus*, a spider; *arā-neum*, a spider's web.

410. *ar*; —; *ἄρ*; *ar*; move, plough.

ἄρ-ώω, to plough; *ἄρ-οτήρ*, a ploughman; *ἄρ-οτος*, a crop or cornfield, ploughing, seed-time; *ἄρ-οτρον*, a plough; *ἄρ-ουρα*, tilled land.

ār-o, to plough, [*arable*]; **ār-ātor**, a ploughman; **ār-atio**, a ploughing; **ār-ātrum**, a plough; **ar-vus**, ploughed, arable; **ar-vum**, an arable field; **ar-mentum** (?), cattle for ploughing, a drove, a herd.

411. ar, ra; ar; ēp; ra, re; move, move with oars. (Cf. No. 408.)

ἀμφ-ήρ-ης, fitted on both sides, with oars on both sides; **ἀλι-ήρ-ης**, sweeping the sea; **τρι-ήρ-ης**, a galley with three banks of oars, a trireme; **πεντηκόντ-ορο-ς**, a ship of burden with fifty oars; **ἐρ-έ-της**, a rower; **ὑπ-ηρ-έ-της**, an under-rower, under-seaman, servant; **εἰρ-εσία**, **ἐρ-εσία**, a rowing, a crew; **ἐρ-έσσω**, to row; **ἐρ-ετμόν**, an oar.

rā-tis, a raft, boat, vessel; **rē-mus**, an oar, [*rudder*]; **rē-migium**, a rowing, the oars, the rowers; **tri-rē-mis** (adj.), having three banks of oars; **tri-rē-mis** (subst.), a vessel having three banks of oars, a trireme.

412. var; —; ēp, Fep; ver; speak.

εἶρ-ω, to say, (**ἐρ-έω**, **εἶρ-ηκα** [for **ἔ-φρη-κα**], **ἐρρήθην**, **ῥη-τός** [for **φρη-τός**]); **ῥή-τωρ**, a public speaker; **ῥη-τορικός**, *rhetorical*; **ῥη-τορικὴ** (sc. **τέχνη**), *rhetoric*; **ῥή-τρα**, a verbal agreement, an unwritten law, a law; **ῥή-μα**, a word; **ῥή-σις**, a speaking, speech; **εἰρήνη**, peace.

ver-bum, a word, a verb; **ver-bālis**, verbal; **ver-bōsus**, full of words, *verbose*; **ad-verbium**, an adverb; **prōverbium** (*pro, verbum*), a proverb.

413. var; —; —; —; cover.

εἶρ-ος, **ἐρ-ιο-ν**, wool; **ἐρ-ίν-εος**, **ἐρεοῦς**, woollen.

vell-us, a fleece, wool; **vill-us**, shaggy hair.

414. ar; ar; ὀρ; or; arouse, rouse one's self, rise. (Cf. No. 408.)

ὀρ-νυμι, **ὀρ-ίνω**, **ὀρ-οθύνω**, to stir up, excite, arouse; **ὀρ-ούω**, to rise and rush violently on or forward; **ἀν-ορ-ούω**, to start up; **οὐρ-ον**, a boundary; **δίσκ-ουρ-α** (pl.), a quoit's cast.

ōr-ior, to stir one's self, to rise, to have one's origin from, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, ex, in, ob, sub); **or-tus**, a rising, origin,

birth; *abortus*, *abortio*, a premature birth, *abortion*; *ὄρ-ιενς*, the rising sun, the East, the *Orient*; *ὄρ-ιεντάλις*, *oriental*; *ὄρ-ιγο*, birth, *origin*, [*aborigines*, *aboriginal*]; *ὄρ-ιγινάλις*, primitive, *original*.

415. *var*; —; *ὄρ*, *Fop*; *ver*; be watchful, wary.

ὄρ-ομαι, to watch; *ὄρ-ος*, a watcher, guardian; *ἐπί-ορ-ος*, a guardian; *φρουρός* (*προ-ορός*), a watcher; *φρουρά*, a looking out, a watch, guard; *τιμά-ορο-ς*, *τιμωρός*, upholding honor, helping, avenging, punishing; *πυλα-ωρός*, *πυλωρός*, a gate-keeper; *θυρ-ωρός*, a door-keeper; *ᾤρα*, care, heed; *ὄρά-ω*, to see; *ὄρα-μα*, a sight, [*cosmorama* (*κόσμος*, world), *diorama* (*διά*, through), *panorama* (*πάν*, all)]; *ἀ-όρᾱ-τος*, invisible.

véreor, to reverence, to fear; *rē-vēr-eor*, to honor, *reverence*, *revere*, [*reverent*, *reverend*]; *vēr-ēcundus*, feeling shame, modest.

416. *ὄρ-μή*, 1. a violent movement onward, a rush, an attack; 2. the first stir or start in a thing, effort, attempt; 3. a start on a march, etc.; *ὄρ-μάω*, to set in motion, to urge on, (more commonly intrans.), to hurry on, to start; *ἀφ-ορ-μή*, *ὄρ-μη-τήριον*, a starting-place, an incentive.

417. *ὠρυγ-ή*, *ὠρυθμός*, a howling, a roaring.

ρῦγ-ιο, to roar, to bellow; *ρῦγ-ίτις*, a roaring.

418. *var*; *var*; —; —; cover.

οὐρ-ανός (*ὦρ-ανός*, *ὀρ-ανός*), the vault or firmament of heaven, a ceiling, the roof of the mouth, palate; *οὐρ-άνιος*, heavenly; *Οὐρανίῳνες*, the gods.

419. *ῥίγ-ος*, frost, cold; *ῥίγ-ιον*, more frosty or cold, more horrible; *ῥίγ-έω*, to shudder with the cold, to shudder at anything; *ῥίγ-ώω*, to be cold, to shiver from frost or cold.

frīg-us (subst.), cold; *frīg-eo*, to stiffen with cold, to be cold; *frīg-ιδus*, cold, *frigid*.

420. *ρίζ-α*, a root.

rādix, a root, [*wort*, *radical*].

421. sru; sru; ρυ, σρυ; ru, rou, ro; flow, break forth, come out with vehemence.

ῥέ-ω (ῥεύ-σω, ἐ-ῥύη-ν), to flow, to run; ῥέ-ος, ῥεύ-μα, ῥο-ή, a stream; ῥύ-σις, ῥεύ-σις, a flowing; ῥύ-τός, flowing; ῥευσ-τός, made to flow, fluctuating; ῥεῖθρον, ῥέ-ειθρον, a stream, the bed of a stream; ῥύ-αξ, a stream that bursts forth, esp. a stream of lava; ῥύ-μη, the force, swing, rush of a body in motion; ῥυ-θμός, any motion, esp. a regular, recurring, vibratory motion, time (in music), *rhythm*. From the root ρυ comes the stem ρω. ῥώ-ομαι, to move with speed or violence, to rush; ῥώ-ννυμι, to strengthen, to put forth strength; ῥώ-μη, strength, force; Ῥώ-μη, Rome; ἐ-ρω-ή, a quick motion, rush; ἐ-ρω-έω, to rush, rush forth.

Ru-mo, an older name of the Tiber; **Ro-ma** (= *Srou-ma*, *Rou-ma*, stream-town), *Rome*; **ru-o** (= *srov-o*), to rush down, fall down, go to ruin, (compd. w. com, de, di, e, in, ob, pro, sub, super); **ru-ina**, a falling or tumbling down, *ruin*.

422. svar, sar; sar; σερ, ἐρ, ἐρ, σερ, ἐρ, ἀερ; ser, sre, sor; swing, hang, bind; (Latin) arrange, put together.

σερ-ά, a rope; ὄρ-μος, 1. a chain, necklace, 2. a roadstead, anchorage, place where the ships swing or ride at anchor, where ships are bound or fastened, 3. = ἔρ-μα, ear-ring; (ὄρμος, with the second signification, is by some referred to ὀρμάω, No. 416); ὀρ-μαθός, a string or chain (as of beads, etc.); ὀρ-μία, a fishing-line; ἔρ-μα, an ear-ring (prob. of strung pearls); ἔρ-μα, prop, support, ballast, (prob. belongs with this root); εἶρ-ω (simple verb rare; compds. w. ἀν-, δι-, εν-, ἐξ-, σύν), to fasten together in rows, to string; εἶρ-μός, a train, series (as of things bound or fastened together); εἶρ-επος, bondage; ἀείρ-ω [Ionic], (Att. αἶρ-ω, Aeol. ἀέρω), to raise, to lift; ἄορ, a hanger, a sword; ἄορ-τήρ, a strap over the shoulder to hang anything to, a sword-belt; αἰώρα, a machine for suspending bodies, a being suspended or hovering in the air, oscillation; ἀρ-τάω, to fasten to or hang one thing upon another; ἀρ-τάνη, that by which something is hung up, a rope, cord.

sēr-o, to join or bind together, to plait, to entwine, (compd. w. ad, de, dis, ex, in, inter, pro, sub, trans), [*insert*]; **disserto** (freq. fr. *dissēro*), to discuss, to treat, [*dissertation*]; **in-ser-to** (freq. fr. *insēro*), to put into, to insert; **ser-mo** (may be referred to No. 422 or to No. 423), a speaking, discourse, [*sermon*]; **ser-tum** (rare in sing., freq. in pl.), a wreath of flowers; **sēr-ies**, a row, succession, *series*; **rē-te** (= *sre-te*), a net; **rē-ticūlum** (dim.), a little net, [*reticule*]; **rē-ticulatus**, made like a net, *reticulated*; **circum-rētio**, to enclose with a net, ensnare; **ir-rē-tio**, to take in a net, catch, ensnare, hinder; **sēr-a**, a bar for fastening doors; **ob-sēr-o**, to bolt, bar, fasten; **rē-sēr-o**, to unlock, unclose, open; **ser-vus**, slavish; **ser-vus**, **ser-va**, a slave, a *servant*; **ser-vitium**, slavery, the class of slaves, [*service*]; **ser-vitūdo**, *servitude*; **ser-vilis**, slavish, *servile*; **ser-vio**, to be a servant or slave, to *serve*, (compd. w. ad, de, in, sub); **sors** (?), anything used to determine chances, a lot, (*sēro* : *sors* = *fēro* : *fors*); **sor-tio** (?), **sor-tior** (?), to cast or draw lots; **con-sors** (?), having an equal share with another or others, partaking of in common; **con-sors** (?) (subst.), a sharer, partner, *consort*; **ex-sors** (?), without lot, having no share in.

423. svar ; svar ; συρ ; sur ; tune, sound.

σῦρ-υγξ, a musical pipe; **συρ-ίζω**, to pipe, to make any whistling or hissing sound; **σῦρ-υγμός**, a shrill piping sound, a hissing.

ab-sur-dus, 1. out of tune, giving a disagreeable sound, harsh, 2. incongruous, silly, *absurd*; **su-sur-rus**, a humming, whispering; **su-sur-ro**, to hum, buzz, whisper.

424. ὥρα, any limited time or period (as fixed by natural laws and revolutions), whether of the year, month, or day, a season, spring-time, part of a day, hour, the right or fitting time; **ῥπος**, time, a year; **ῥπᾶσι**, in season; **ῥπαῖος**, timely, seasonable; **ἄῥπος**, untimely.

hōra, (lit. a definite space of time fixed by natural laws), an *hour*, a season.

425. **ru; ru; ῥυ** (ω is here a prefixed vowel); **ru, rau**; sound.

ῥύ-ομαι, howl, roar; **ῥυ-θμός**, a howling, roaring; **ῥυ-μαγδός**, a loud noise, din.

rū-mor, common talk, *rumor*; **rū-mifico** (*rumor, facio*), to report; **rau-cus, rāv-us**, hoarse; **rāv-is**, hoarseness.

Λ

l; l; λ; l. L is sometimes represented by **r**.

426. **al; —; αλ; al, ol, ul**; grow, make to grow, nourish.

ἀν-αλ-τος, insatiable; **ἄλ-σος**, a grove; ***Αλ-τις**, the sacred grove of Zeus at Olympia.

āl-o, to nourish, support; **āl-esco** (inch.), to grow up; **co-alesco** (inch.), to grow together, become united, *coalesce*; **āl-imentum**, nourishment, *aliment*; **āl-imonium**, sustenance, support, *alimony*; **al-tor**, (fem. *al-trix*), a nourisher; **āl-umnus** (adj.), that is nourished; **āl-umnus** (subst.), a foster-son, pupil, *alumnus*; **āl-umna**, a foster-daughter, a pupil; **āl-umno**, to nourish, educate; **al-mus**, nourishing, cherishing, kind; **al-tus** (lit. grown or become great), high, [*old*]; **al-titūdo**, height, *altitude*; **ex-al-to**, to elevate, *exalt*; **āl-ēmentum**, a first principle, *element*; **ād-ōl-eo**, to cause to grow up, to magnify; **ad-ul-tus**, grown up, *adult*; **ād-ōl-esco** (inch.), to grow up; **ad-ūl-escens, ād-ōl-escens**, growing up; **ād-ūl-escens** (subst.), a youth; **sub-ōl-es**, a sprout, offspring; **ind-ōl-es**, inborn or native quality; **prō-les** (= *pro-ol-es*), offspring; **obs-ōl-esco** (inch.), to wear out, fall into disuse, become obsolete; **obs-ōl-ētus**, worn out, *obsolete*.

427. **ἄλλος**, another; **ἄλλως**, otherwise; **ἄλλ-ήλως**, one another; **ἄλλά**, (in another way), but; **ἄλλ-οῖος**, of another kind; **ἄλλ-άσσω**, to make other than it is, to change, exchange; **ἄλλ-ότριος**, of or belonging to another, foreign, strange.

āli-us, another (of many), other, *else*; **ālio**, to another place, elsewhere; **ālia** (sc. *via*), in another way; **ali-as**, at another time; **ālīter**, otherwise; **ali-bi** (contr. fr. *aliubi*), elsewhere; **ali-ēnus**, that belongs to another person, place, object, etc., *alien*; **ali-ēno**, to transfer, *alienate*; **ali-quantus** (*alius, quantus*), somewhat, some; **ali-quando**, at some time, sometimes; **ali-quis** (*alius, quis*), some one, something; **ali-quot** (*alius, quot*), some, several, [*aliquot*]; **al-ter** (a comparative form of *alius*), the other of two, one of two, [*alter, alterative*]; **al-ternus** (adj.), *alternate, alternative*; **al-terno**, to *alternate*; **al-tercor**, to dispute, quarrel, *altercate*; **al-tercatio**, a dispute, *altercation*; **altēr-ūter**, one of two, either; **ad-ul-ter** (*ad, alter*), an *adulterer*.

428. γλυκύ-ς, sweet; γλυκύ-της, sweetness; γλεῦκ-ος, must; ἀ-γλευκ-ής, not sweet, sour.

dul-cis (perhaps from *gulfis*, by dissimilation), sweet, [*dulcet*]; **dul-cēdo**, sweetness.

429. **var**; **val**; **Fal, Faλ**; **vol**; wind, roll, grind.

ἐλν-ω, to wind, to twist together; ἐλνύ-ω, to roll, enfold; ἐλν-μα, a wrapper; ἐλν-τρον, a cover; ἑλγέ, a whirling; ἑλλά-ς, a rope; ὀλοί-τροχος, ὀλοί-τροχος, a rolling stone; ὀλ-μος, a round stone, a mortar; οὔλαί, coarsely-ground barley; ἀλέω, to grind; ἀλευρον, ἀλείατα, wheaten flour; ἀλέτης, a grinder; ἀλε-τός, a grinding, meal; ἀλε-τρίβ-ανος, a pestle; ἀλο-άω, to thresh; ἀλω-ή, ἄλως, a threshing-floor.

volv-o, to roll, (compd. w. *ad, circum, com, de, e, in, ob, per, pro, re, sub, super*), [*walk, well* (vb.), *convolve, convolution, devolve, evolve, evolution, involve, involution, revolve, revolution, revolt, revolver*]; **vōl-ūto** (freq.), to roll; **vōl-ūbīlis**, rolling, whirling, (of speech) rapid, *voluble*; **vōl-ūmen**, a roll, *volume*.

430. ἔλαιον, olive-oil; ἐλαί-α (Att. ἐλά-α), the olive-tree, the fruit of the olive-tree, an olive.

ὄλῆ-μ, oil, olive-oil, [*oleaginous*]; ὄλιβα, an *olive*, olive-tree.

431. ἔλος (*Felos*), low ground.

valles, vallis, a valley.

432. ἦλος, a nail; ἐφ-ηλο-ς, nailed on or to; ἐφ-ηλό-ω, to nail on.

vallu-s, a stake, a palisade; *vallum*, a rampart set with palisades, a fortification; *vallo*, to surround with a rampart and palisades, (compd. w. circum, com, e), [*circumvallation*]; *intervallum*, the space between two palisades, an *interval*.

433. *las*; *lash*; λα, λασ; *las*; wish, long for.

λά-ω, to wish; λῆ-μα, λῆ-σις, will; λι-λα-ίωμα, to desire earnestly; λε-λίη-μαι (pf.), to strive eagerly; λία-ν, very, exceedingly.

las-o-ivus, playful, wanton, *lascivious*, [*lust*].

434. λαῖός, left, i.e., on the left side.

laevu-s, left, i.e., on the left side.

435. λάξ, λάγδην, with the foot; λακ-τίζω, to kick with the heel or foot; λακ-πάτητος, trampled on.

calx, the *heel*; *calo-o*, to tread under foot; *circum-calco*, *circum-culco*, to trample around; *oon-culco*, to crush or bruise by treading; *de-culco*, to tread down; *pro-culco*, to tread down, to despise; *ex-culco*, to tread out or down; *in-culco*, to tread into or upon, to impress on, to *inculcate*; *oo-culco*, to trample upon or down; *re-calco*, to tread again, retrace; *calcar*, a spur; *calo-eus*, a shoe; *calo-ῖτρο*, to kick, to be stubborn, [*recalcitrate, recalcitrant*].

436. λαῖός, the people; λά-ῖτον, λή-ῖτον, the town-hall or council-room; λειτουργός, (λείτος or λείτος, ἔργον), a public servant; λειτουργία, a burdensome public office or duty, any public service, the public service of the gods, [*liturgy*]; λειτουργέω, to perform public duties; βασιλεύς (prob. from rt. βα and Ionic λεν = λαο), a king (as leader of the people).

437. **lu, lav**; —; **laF**; **lu, la**; gain, get booty.

λά-ω, ἀπο-λαύ-ω, to enjoy; **λεία**, Ion. **λητή**, Dor. **λαία**, **ληίς**, **λαίς**, booty; **ληίζομαι**, to seize as booty; **ληίτις**, she who gives booty, epithet of Athena; **λά-τρις**, a hired servant; **λα-τρεύω**, to work for hire, to serve; **λω-ίων** (for **λω-φίων**), better.

lŭ-crŭm, gain, [*lucre*]; **lŭ-crŭr**, to gain; **lŭ-crātivus**, *lucrative*; **lŭ-tro**, a hired servant, a hired soldier, a freebooter, a robber; **lŭ-trōcinor**, to practise robbery on the highway; **lŭ-trocinium**, freebooting, robbery, piracy.

438. **lap**; —; **λαπ**; **lab**; lick.

λάπ-τω, to *lap* with the tongue, to drink; **λαφ-ύσσω**, to swallow greedily.

lăb-rum, **lăb-ia**, **lăb-ea**, **lăb-ium**, a *lip*, [*labial, labiate*]; **lamb-o**, to lick, *lap*, (compd. w. circum, de, prae, praeter).

439. **λάχ-νη**, soft, woolly hair; **λάχ-νος**, wool; **λαχ-νήεις**, woolly, shaggy; **λαχ-νέομαι**, to grow hairy; **λη-νος**, wool.

lă-na, wool; **lă-nŭ-go**, down; **lă-neus**, woollen; **lă-nicius**, woolly, fleecy.

440. **rag, lag**; —; **λεγ**; **leg**; collect, gather.

λέγ-ω, to pick, collect, count, tell, speak (the meaning 'speak' is the latest, and is developed through the intermediate notion of 'counting one's words'); **λεκ-τός**, chosen, spoken; **λογ-άς**, gathered, chosen; **δια-λέγ-ομαι**, to converse with, [*dialect, dialectic*]; **διάλογος**, a conversation, *dialogue*; **κατα-λέγ-ω**, to lay down, to pick out, to recount; **συλ-λογ-ή**, a collecting, levying; **ἐκ-λογ-ή**, a picking out, election, selection; **λόγ-ος**, a word, speech, reason, [*logarithm* (**λόγος**, ἀριθμός), *logic, logomachy* (**λόγος**, μάχη), *-logy* in compds., e.g., *geology* (**γῆ**, **λόγος**)] ; **λέξ-ις**, a speaking, speech; **λογ-ίζομαι**, to reckon, to consider, [*syllogize, syllogism*].

lēg-o, to collect, gather, hear, see, read, (compd. w. ad, com, de, e, inter, per, prae, se, sub), [*lecture, collect, elect, select*]; **δι-lig-o** (*dis, lēgo*), (to distinguish one by selecting him from others), to esteem highly, to love; **intellēgo**, less correctly

intelligo, [*inter, lēgo*], (to choose between), to perceive, understand, distinguish, [*intelligent, intellect*]; **neg-lēg-o**, less correctly **neg-lig-o**, **nec-lēg-o**, [*nec, lēgo*], (not to gather), to neglect, to slight; **rē-lēg-o**, to collect again, go over again, read again; **lec-tio**, a gathering, a reading, *lection*; **lec-tor**, a reader; **leg-ibilis**, *legible*; **lēg-io**, (prop. a levying), a body of soldiers, a *legion*; **lēg-ionarius**, *legionary*; **di-lig-ens** (prop. esteeming, loving), attentive, *diligent*; **neg-lēg-ens**, **neg-lig-ens**, heedless, *negligent*; **ē-lēg-ans** (another form of *elicens*), luxurious, *elegant*; **rē-lig-io**, in poetry also **rel-lig-io** (by some authorities derived from *religare*), reverence for God (the gods), *religion*; **col-lēg-a**, one who is chosen at the same time with another, a *colleague*; **col-lēg-ium**, persons united by the same office or calling, a *college*, a corporation; **leg-ūmen**, (that which is gathered), pulse, any *leguminous* plant; **lec-tus**, a reading; **sūpel-lex** (*super, lēgo*), household utensils, furniture; **lig-num**, (that which is gathered), wood, firewood, (*lignum* is by some derived from Sk. rt. *dah*, burn).

441. II; —; λαι; lev; smooth, polish.

λεῖ-ος, **λευ-ρός**, smooth, even, level; **λει-ότης**, smoothness; **λε-αίνω**, **λει-αίνω**, to smooth, to polish.

lēv-is, smooth; **lēv-itas**, smoothness; **lēv-o**, to smooth, to polish; **lēv-igo**, 1. to make smooth, 2. to make small, pulverize, *levigate*.

442. lak; —; —; —; bend.

λέχ-ριος, slanting, crosswise; **λέχ-ρις** (adv.), slanting, crosswise; **λοξ-ός**, slanting, crosswise, indirect.

lio-inus, bent or turned upward; **obliquus**, slanting, *oblique*; **obliquo**, to turn aside or in an oblique direction; **li-mus**, side-long, aslant; **li-men**, (prop. a cross-piece), a threshold; **ē-li-mīno**, to turn out of doors, [*eliminate*]; **sub-li-mis** (etym. dub., perhaps *sub, limen*, up to the lintel; or *sub, lēvo*), uplifted, high, *sublime*; **li-mes**, a cross-path, boundary, *limit*; **li-mīto**, to

enclose within boundaries or limits, to *limit*; **lux-us** (adj.), dislocated; **lux-um**, **lux-us**, a dislocation; **lux-o**, to dislocate, to *luxate*, [*luxation*].

443. ri, li, liβ; —; λιβ; ri, li, liβ. From the fundamental idea 'melt' have been developed two meanings, viz.: 1. flow, drop, melt away, pass away; 2. melt on to, adhere to.

λείβ-ω, to pour, to let flow; **λοιβ-ή**, a drink-offering; **λίψ**, **λίβ-άς**, **λίβ-ος**, anything that drops or trickles, a drop, a stream; **λιβ-ρός**, wet; **λείβ-ηθρον**, a wet country or place; **λιβ-άδιον**, a small stream, a wet place; **λίμ-νη**, a pool; **λι-μὴν**, a harbor; **λει-μὼν**, a moist, grassy place, a meadow.

ri-vus, a small stream of water, a brook, [*river*]; **ri-vŭlus** (dim.), a small brook, a *rivulet*; **ri-vālis** (adj.), of or belonging to a brook; **ri-vāles** (subst.), those who have or use the same brook; **ri-vālis**, a competitor in love, a *rival*; **ri-vo**, to lead or draw off; **de-ri-vo**, to draw off, divert, *derive*, [*derivation*]; **cor-ri-vo**, to conduct streams of water together; **li-no**, **li-nio**, to daub, spread over, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, ob, per, prae, sub, super); **li-tus**, **li-tura**, a smearing, anointing; **li-ni-mentum**, smearing-stuff, *liniment*; **li-tus**, the sea-shore; **littĕra** (less correctly *litera*), a *letter*, a word, (pl. an epistle); **litterālis**, **literālis**, of or belonging to letters or writing, *literal*; **litteratura**, **literatura**, philology, *literature*; **oblittero**, **oblitero**, to blot out, *obliterate*; **de-le-o**, to destroy; **lib-o**, to take a little of, to taste of, to pour out in honor of a deity, to make a libation, (compd. w. de, prae, pro); **lib-atio**, a *libation*; **lib-um**, **lib-us**, a consecrated cake, a cake; **de-lib-uo**, to besmear, anoint; **Lib-er**, an old Italian deity who presided over planting and fructification, afterwards identified with the Greek Bacchus.

444. λινο-ν, anything made of flax, linen; **λίνεος** (adj.), of flax, linen.

lin-um, flax, *linen*; **lin-eus** (adj.), of flax, of linen; **lin-ea**, a linen thread, a *line*; **lin-eāris**, of or belonging to lines, *linear*; **lin-eālis**, consisting of lines, *lineal*; **lin-eāmentum**, a line (made

with a pen, pencil, brush, etc.), a feature, *lineament*; **dē-līn-eo**, (lit. to make a line down), to sketch out, to *delineate*; **līn-tens**, of or belonging to linen or flax.

445. **λῖς, λέων, līon**; **λέ-αυα, lioness.**
leo, lion.

446. **λί-ς** (st. **λιτ**), smooth; **λίτ-ός**, smooth, plain; **λίσσός-ς, λίσ-πος, λίσ-φος**, smooth; **λίσ-τρον**, a tool for levelling or smoothing, a spade; **γλοι-ός**, sticky oil; **γλί-α, γλοι-ά**, glue.

‡ **glu-o**, to draw together; **glus** (for the usual *gluten*), *glue*; **glū-ten, glū-tinum**, glue; **glū-tino**, to glue, (compd. w. *ad, com, de, re*).

447. **lubh**; **lubh**; **λιφ**; **lib, lub**; desire, long for.

λίπ-τω, λίπ-τομαι, to be eager, to long for; **λίψ**, a longing.

lib-et, lūb-et, (impers.), it pleases, it is pleasing; **lib-eo, lūb-eo**, to please; **prō-lūb-ium**, desire, pleasure; **lib-ido, lūb-ido**, desire, passion; **lib-er**, doing as one desires, free; **lib-ěro**, to *liberate*; **lib-ěratio**, *liberation*; **lib-erātor**, a *liberator*; **lib-ertas**, *liberty*; **lib-ertus**, a freedman (in reference to the manumitter); **lib-ertinus** (adj.), of or belonging to the condition of a freedman; **lib-ertinus** (subst.), a freedman (in reference to his condition or class), [*libertine*]; **lib-erālis**, of or belonging to freedom, noble, *liberal*; **lib-eralitas**, a disposition befitting a freeman, a noble spirit, *liberality*.

448. **lu**; **lu**; **λυ**; **lu**; loose, release, ransom.

λύ-ω, to *loose*, [*lose, -less*]; **λύ-η, λύ-α**, dissolution, separation; **λύ-σις**, a loosing, release, [*analysis*]; **λυ-τήρ**, a deliverer; **λύ-τρον**, a ransom.

lū-o, to loose, release; **rě-lūo**, to redeem; **solvo** (= *se-lu-o*), to loose, (compd. w. *ab, dis, per, re*), [*solve, solution, absolve, absolute, absolution, dissolve, dissolute, dissolution, resolve, resolute, resolution*].

449. **lu**; —; **λυ, λο, λου**; **lu, luv, lav**; wash.

λυ-μα, filth or dirt removed by washing, defilement; **λύ-θρον**, defilement; **λύ-μη**, 1. outrage, ruin, 2. defilement; **λυ-μαίνομαι**, to outrage, to ruin; **λού-ω** (orig. form **λό-ω**), to wash; **λου-τρόν** (= **λοΰετρόν**), a bath; **λου-τήρ**, a bathing-tub; **λού-τριον**, water that has been used in washing.

lũ-o, to wash, cleanse, expiate, (compd. w. **ab, ad, circum, dis, e, per, praeter, pro, sub**), [*ablution, dilute, dilution*]; **pol-luo**, to defile, to pollute; **lũ-tum, lũ-tus**, mud, clay, [*lute*]; **lũ-to**, to daub with mud or clay; **lu-s-trum** (that which is washed, covered with water or flooded), a muddy place, a haunt or den of wild beasts; **lu-s-trum**, (that which washes out or expiates), an expiatory offering, a period of five years, a *lustrum*, [*lustral*]; **dẽ-lũ-brum**, a temple or shrine (as a place of expiation); **al-lũv-ies**, a pool of water occasioned by the overflowing of the sea or a river; **al-lũv-ius**, *alluvial*; **dĩ-lũv-ium, dĩ-lũv-ies, dĩ-lũv-io**, an inundation, *deluge*, [*diluvial*]; **lãv-o**, to wash, bathe, *lave*; **lau-tus** (part.), washed; **lau-tus** (adj.), elegant, noble; **lõ-tio**, a washing, a *lotion*.

450. **λώβ-η**, maltreatment, outrage; **λω-βάόμαι**, to maltreat, outrage; **λωβ-εύω**, to mock; **λω-βητήρ**, a slanderer, a destroyer. **lãb-es**, a spot, a stain.

451. **mal**; **mal**; **μελ**; **mal**; be dirty.

μέλ-ας, black; **μελ-αίνω**, to blacken; **μολ-ύνω**, to stain.

mãl-us, bad; **mãl-e**, badly, ill, (in Eng. *male-*, *mal-*, e.g., *malevolent, maltreat*); **mãl-itia**, badness, *malice*; **mãl-ignus** (for *maligenus*, from *malus* and *gen*, root of *gigno*), of an evil nature or disposition, *malignant, malign*; **mãle-fãcio**, to do or act wickedly; **mãlẽ-factor**, an evil-doer, *malefactor*; **mãle-dico**, to speak ill of, revile, curse; **mãle-dictio**, evil-speaking, *male-diction*.

452. For this group of words, there is assumed a stem-form *mluva*. *Ml* was softened in Greek by means of the auxiliary vowel *o*, while *m* in Latin, being in immediate contact with *l*, was changed into *p*.

μόλυβος, μόλιβος, μόλυβδος, lead; μολ-ύβδαινα, a ball of lead; μολιβοῦς, μολυβοῦς, leaden.

plumbum, lead, [*plumb*, *plumber*, *plumbago*]; plumb-eus, of or belonging to lead, leaden.

453. ul; ul; ũl; ul; howl.

ὄλολύζω, to cry aloud; ὄλολυγή, ὄλολυγμός, any loud cry.

ŭlŭla, a screech-owl, [*owl*]; ŭlŭlo, to howl, to shriek; ŭlŭla-tus, a howling, wailing, shrieking.

454. οὔλε, hail (a salutation); ὄλβος, happiness; ὄλβιος, happy, blessed.

salv-us, safe, [*save*, *salve*?, *salver*, *salvage*, *salvation*, *savior*]; salv-eo, to be well; sāl-us, health, safety; sāl-ūbris, healthful, salubrious.

455. σάλ-ος, unsteady, tossing motion, the open sea; σαλ-εύω, to toss; σόλ-ος, a quoit.

sāl-um, the open sea.

456. σίαλον, spittle; σίαλος, fat, grease.

salīva, spittle, saliva.

457. spal; sphal; σφαλ; fal; deceive, disappoint.

σφάλλ-ω, to make to fall, to mislead; σφάλμα, a false step, a fall; ἰ-σφαλ-ής, firm, sure; σφαλ-ερός, likely to make one fall, ready to fall.

fall-o, to deceive, [*fall*]; fal-sus, false; fall-ax, deceitful, fallacious; fall-acia, deceit, trick, [*fallacy*].

458. ὕλη, a wood, forest; ὕλεις, woody; ὕλημα, under-wood.

silva, a wood, forest; silvestris, of or belonging to a wood or forest; silvōsus, full of woods, [*sylvan*].

Σ

s; s; σ; s (or usually, when between two vowels, **r**).

459. as; as; εσ; es. The three principal meanings of this root are probably developed in the following order: *breathe, live, be*. The distinction of this root from the root *bhu* (No. 348) is that the root *as* denotes, like respiration, a uniform, continuous existence, while the root *bhu* implies a becoming. By short and natural steps, we have the successive meanings, *living, real, true, good*.

εἰ-μί (Aeol. ἐμ-μί = ἐσ-μί), *am, εσ-τί, is; εὖ-εσ-τώ* (εὖ, εἰμί), well-being; *εσ-θλός*, good, excellent; *εὖς*, good, brave, noble; *εἰεός*, true, real; *εἰ-ῥμος*, true; τὸ εἰ-ῥμον (as subst.), the true, literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology or derivation, the *etymon* or root; *εἰ-ῥμο-λογία*, the analysis of a word so as to find its origin, its *etymology*; *εἰ-ομος*, ready, certain, real.

ös, mouth; **ōro**, to speak, plead, entreat, (compd. w. ex, per), [*oral*]; **ōrātio**, a speech, *oration*; **ōrātor**, a speaker, *orator*; **oracūlum**, a divine announcement, an *oracle*; **os-cūlum** (dim.), a little mouth, a pretty mouth, a kiss; **os-cūlor**, to kiss, (compd. w. de, ex, per); **os-culatio**, a kissing, *osculation*; **orificium** (*os, facio*), an opening, *orifice*; **orārium**, a napkin, handkerchief; **cōram** (prob. from *co = cum, os*), in the presence of; **os-cīto**, **os-cītor** (*os, cieo*), to open the mouth wide, to gape; **sum** (= *esum*), *am*, (compd. w. ab, ad, de, in, inter, ob, post, potis, prae, pro, sub, super). Whenever *s* of the stem *es* comes between two vowels, *e* is dropped, as in *sum, sunt*, or *s* is changed to *r*, as in *eram, ero*. **essentia**, the being or *essence* of a thing; **absens**, *absent*; **praesens**, *present*; **praesento**, to place before, to present; **repraesento**, to bring before one, to bring back, to *represent*; **sons**, (prop. he who was it, the real person, the guilty one) [*adj.*], guilty, criminal; **insons**, guiltless, innocent; **sonticus**, dangerous, serious.

460. *vas*; *vas*; *ἔσ*, *ἔσ*; *ves*; cover around, clothe.

ἐν-νυμι, to clothe; *ἑλ-μα*, a dress, a garment, clothing; *ἱ-μάτιον*, a piece of dress, a cloak; *ἔσ-θής*, dress, clothing; *ἑ-ἄνός*, a fine robe; *ἑ-ἄνός*, good for wear.

ves-tis, clothing, [*vest*, *vestment*, *vesture*]; *ves-tio*, to clothe, to *vest*, (compd. w. *circum*, *com*, *de*, *in*); *vas* (gen. *vasis*), a vessel, utensil, [*vase*]; *vas-culum* (dim.), a little *vessel*, [*vascular*].

461. Under this number the root is perhaps the same as of No. 460.

ἑσπερος, evening (subst. and adj.); *ἑσπέρα*, evening; *ἑσπέριος*, *ἑσπερινός* (adj.), toward evening, western.

vesper, the evening, evening-star, the west, [*vesper*, *vespers*]; *vespĕra*, the evening; *vespertinus*, belonging to evening.

462. *sa*; —; *σας*, *σω*; *sa*; save, safe, whole and sound.

σάο-ς, *σόο-ς*, *σῶ-ος*, *σῶ-ς*, safe and sound; *σῶ-κος*, strong; *σῶ-ζω* (lengthened from *σά-ω*, *σαό-ω*, *σῶ-ω*), to save; *σω-τήρ*, a savior, preserver; *ἄ-σω-τος*, without salvation, abandoned.

sā-nus, sound, whole, *sane*; *sā-no*, to make sound, heal, restore; *sā-nitas*, soundness of body, soundness of mind, *sanity*; *in-sā-nus*, unsound in mind, *insane*; *sos-pes* (prob. from *σῶς* and the root *pa*, nourish, or from *σῶς* and *peto*), saving, delivering; *sos-pes* (subst.), a savior, deliverer; *sā-ocr*, 1. dedicated to a divinity, sacred, 2. devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited, accursed; *sacrum*, a holy or sacred thing, a sanctuary; *sa-cellum* (dim.), a little sanctuary, a chapel; *sa-cro*, to declare or set apart as sacred, to consecrate; *con-sĕ-cro*, to devote, to *consecrate*; *ex-sĕ-cror*, to curse, to *excrete*; *ob-sĕ-cro*, (lit., to ask on religious grounds), to beseech, implore; *rĕ-sĕ-cro*, to beseech again, to free from a curse; *sā-crāmentum*, 1. the thing set apart as sacred, the sum deposited by the two parties to a suit, 2. the thing setting apart as sacred, the military oath of allegiance, a solemn obligation or engagement, 3. (in eccl. and late Lat.) something to be kept sacred, a mystery, revelation, *sacrament*; *sā-cerdos*, a priest, a priestess, [*sacerdotal*]; *sancio*, to render sacred or inviolable,

to confirm, to sanction; **sanctio**, an establishing, a decree, ordinance, *sanction*; **sanctifico** (*sanctus, facio*), to make holy or treat as holy, to *sanctify*. (The words *sacer* and *sancio* with their derivatives are by some considered to come from the root *sak*, shown in No. 497.)

463. **sa, si; —; σα, ση; sa, sa-p, se, si; sow.**

σά-ω, σή-θω, to sift; **ση-στρον**, a sieve.

sē-ro (= *se-s-o*) (*sē-vi, sã-tus*), to sow, plant, beget, bring forth, (compd. w. *circum, com, in, inter, ob, pro, re, sub*); **sã-tio**, a sowing, planting; **sã-tor**, a sower, planter, father; **in-si-tio**, an ingrafting; **sē-men**, seed; **sē-mīno**, to sow, (compd. w. *dis, in, prae, pro, re*), [*disseminate*]; **sē-mīnārium**, a nursery, nursery-garden, seed-plot, *seminary*; **saeculum, seculum** (perhaps to be referred to *secus, sequor*), a race, a generation, an age; **saeculāris, seculāris**, of or belonging to a saeculum, temporal, *secular*; **Sa-turnus**, (the Sower), *Saturn*; **pro-sāpia**, a stock, race.

464. **στειγγ-ís, στελγ-ís, στεργ-ís**, iron for rubbing or scraping. **strig-ilis**, a scraper. The root is the same as that of No. 465.

465. **strag, strang; —; στραγγ (st.); strag, strang, strig, string.**

This root has two principal meanings: 1. to draw or force through, to press; 2. to strip.

στράγξ, a drop; **στραγγ-εύω**, to force through, to twist, (in middle voice) to turn one's self backward and forward, hesitate; **στραγγ-άλη**, a halter; **στραγγαλ-ιά**, a knot hard to unloose; **στραγγ-αλίζω**, to *strangle*.

string-o, to draw tight, press together, touch, strip off, (compd. w. *ad, com, de, dis, in, ob, per, prae, re*), [*strong, strain, string, stringent, astringent, strict, stricture, restrict, restriction, constrict, constriction*]; **strang-ũlo**, to choke, *strangle*.

466. **si, siu, siv; siv; συ; su.** The root *si* means 'bind,' *su* means 'sew.'

κασ-σύ-ω (prob. contr. from *κατα-σύ-ω*), **καττύω**, to stitch or sew together like a shoemaker; **κάσ-σῦ-μα, κάτ-τυ-μα**, anything stitched of leather; **κασ-σύ-ς, κατ-τύ-ς**, a piece of leather.

sū-o, to *sew*, (compd. w. *ad*, *in*, *ob*, *prae*, *sub*, *trans*); **sū-tor**, a shoemaker, cobbler; **sū-tūra**, a seam, *suture*; **sū-tēla**, (prop. a sewing together), a cunning device; **sū-būla**, an awl.

467. **σὺς**, *ūs*, a swine, a pig.

su-s (the prolific animal), a *swine*, boar, *sow*, pig.

468. **σφήξ**, a wasp.

vespa, a *wasp*.

Ξ

ks; **ksh**; **ξ**; **hs**, **chs**.

469. **ἀλέξ-ω**, to ward or keep off, to help; **ἀλεξητήρ**, a helper. These words are formed on an expansion of the root **ἀλκ** (No. 3).

470. **ἄξ-ων**, an axle; **ἄμ-αξ-α**, **ἄμ-αξ-α** (**ἄμ** is for **ἄμα**, No. 377), a wagon.

ax-is, an axle-tree, *axle*, *axis*, of the earth, the pole, the heavens. We may consider **ἄξ** as an expanded **ἄγ** (No. 104), and the Latin *ax* as an expanded *ag* (No. 104).

471. **vaks**; **vaksh**; **αὔξ**; —; increase.

αὔξ-ω, **αὔξ-άνω**, to increase; **αὔξ-η**, **αὔξ-ησις**, **αὔξ-ημα**, growth, increase. Cf. No. 138. By adding *s*, the root *vag* becomes *vaks* (Sk. *vaksh*), Greek **ῥεξ**, with prothetic *a* **ἄῤεξ**, with a 'thinning' from **ῥε** to *v*, **αὔξ**.

472. **ἐξ**, **ἐκ** (Locr. **ἐ**), from out of, out of, forth from.

ex, **ec**, **e**, out of, from; **ex-ter**, **ex-tērus**, outward; **ex-terior**, outer, *exterior*; **ex-tremus**, outermost, *extreme*; **ex-tra** (contr. from *extera*), (adv.), on the outside, (prep.) outside of, without, beyond, [*extra*]; **ex-trāneus**, external, *extraneous*; **ex-ternus**, outward, *external*; **ex-trinsēcus** (adv.), from without, [*extrinsic*].

473. **ξξ** (from **ῥεξ**), six; **ἐκ-ρός**, the sixth.

sex (from a primitive Graeco-Italic form *svex*), *six*; **sextus**, the sixth.

F

v; v; F; v.

474. αἰές, αἰέν (ἀεί), always, even, for ever; αἰ-διος, everlasting; αἰών, lifetime, an age, a long space of time.

ævu-m, lifetime, age, an age or generation, long time, eternity, [aye, ever]; ætas (contr. from ævitas), lifetime, age, an age or generation; æternus (contr. from æviternus), eternal; æternālia, everlasting, eternal.

475. av; av; dF; av, au; hear, attend to, help, treat affectionately or tenderly.

ἀῖω, to hear, to perceive; ἐπ-α-ί-ω, to hear, to understand; ἀ-ῖ-τας (Dor.), a beloved youth.

au-di-o, to hear, understand, listen to, (compd. w. ex, in, ob, sub), [audible, audience, audit]; ob-oe-dio, ob-ē-dio (ob, audio), to hearken to, to obey; ob-oe-diens, ob-ē-diens, obedient; ἄv-us, a grandfather; ἄv-ia, a grandmother; ἄv-uncūlus (dim.), uncle; ἄv-εο, to desire earnestly, to be or fare well; ἄv-ιδus, longing eagerly for something; ἄv-ιδίτας, eagerness, avidity; ἄv-άρus, covetous, avaricious; ἄv-aritia, ἄv-arities, avarice; au-deo (for avideo, from avidus, prop. to be eager about something), to dare, to be bold; audax, daring, courageous, audacious.

476. av, va; vâ; aF, Fa; va, ve, a; breathe, blow.

ἄ-ω, ἄ-ημι, to blow, breathe hard; ἀή-της, a blast, gale, wind; ἄ-ελλα, a stormy wind, a whirlwind; αὔ-ρα, air in motion, a breeze; οὐ-ρος, a fair wind; ἀ-ήρ, the lower air or atmosphere, air, [ærolite (λίθος), aeronaut (ναύτης)]; ἀίσθω, to breathe out; ἀσθ-μα, short-drawn breath, panting, asthma; αὔω, to shout, to call aloud; αὔ-τή, a cry, shout, war-cry; αὔ-τέω, to cry, to shout; ἰ-ω-ή, a shout or cry; αὐ-δή, the human voice, speech.

ven-tus, *wind*; **ven-tīlus** (dim.), a slight wind, a breeze; **ven-tīlo**, to blow gently, to *ventilate*; **van-nus**, a *fan*, a *van*; **āēr**, the *air*, (prop.) the lower atmosphere; **āērius**, **āēreus**, *aerial*, *airy*, *high*, [*aerate*, *aeriform*].

477. **āūr-μῆν**, **āūr-μῆ**, *breath*; **ār-μός**, *smoke*, *vapor*, [*atmosphere*]. These words are derived from No. 476, the root being expanded by **ar**.

478. **ēap**, ἦρ (= **Féap-ap** = **Féap**), *spring*; **ēap-ivós**, of *spring*.

ver (= *ves-er* or *ver-er*), the *spring*; **ver-nus**, of *spring*; **ver-nālis**, of *spring*, *vernal*.

479. **īo-v** (= **Fíov**), the *violet*; **īódēs** (ἰov, εἶδος), *violet-like*, *dark-colored*, [*iodine*].

vīōla, the *violet*.

480. **i-ós**, an *arrow*, *rust*, *poison*.

vīrus, a *slimy liquid*, a *poisonous liquid*, *poison*, *virus*; **vīrulentus**, *poisonous*, *virulent*.

481. **ī-s** (pl. **īv-es**), *sinew*, *strength*; **īv-íov**, *nape of the neck*; **īφi**, *strongly*, *mightily*; **īφios**, *strong*; **īφθιμος**, *strong*, *mighty*, *goodly*.

vīs (pl. **vīres** for *vīses*), *strength*; **vī-ílo**, to *treat with violence*, to *violate*; **vīolentus**, *forcible*, *violent*. For these words there is assumed a Graeco-Italic stem *vi*, which, coming from the $\sqrt{vi}$, *plait*, (No. 482), meant *band* or *cord*, then (like *nervus*, No. 363) *sinew*, and finally *strength*. The stem is expanded in Greek in some forms by *v*, in Latin by *s* (afterwards becoming *r*).

482. **va**, **vī**; **vja**, **va**; **v**; **vī**; *plait*, *entwine*.

ī-rus, *shield-rim*, *felloe of a wheel*; **i-réa**, a *willow*, [*withe*].

vī-ō-o, to *plait*, *weave*; **vī-men**, a *pliant twig*, a *withe*; **vīta**, a *band*, a *fillet*; **vī-tis**, a *vine*; **vī-tīum**, (prop. a *twist*), a *fault*, *defect*, *vice*; **vī-tūpēro** (*vitium*, *paro*), to *censure*, *vituperate*.

483. **ōi-vos** (orig. *Fōivos*), *wine*; **ōi-vη**, *vine*; **oi-vás**, **ōiv-apov**, a *vine-leaf*, a *tendril*; **ōiv-ávθη**, *vine-shoot*, *vine-blossom*.

vī-num, *wine*. The Indo-European root is probably *vi* as in No. 482.

484. *ō-is* (orig. *ōfis*), *ōis*, a sheep. (Sk. *av-is*, a sheep.)

ōvi-s, a sheep; *ōvile*, a sheep-fold.

The Sanskrit *avis*, as an adjective, means *devoted, attached*, and is probably derived from the root *av* (No. 475). The sheep may have been called pet, favorite, from its gentleness.

485. *oi-ōwós*, a large bird. (Sk. *vis*, a bird.)

āvis, a bird; *āvīarium*, a place where birds are kept, an *aviary*; *au-ceps*, (contr. for *aviceps*, from *avis*, *cipio*), a bird-catcher; *augur* (*avis* and Sk. *gar*, to call, show, make known), an *augur*, soothsayer; *augūro*, *augūrōr*, to act as augur in any matter; *ex-augūro*, to desecrate; *in-augūro*, to practise augury, to consecrate, *inaugurate*; *auspex* (a contraction of *avis* *pex*, from *avis* *spicio*), (lit. a bird-seer), an augur, soothsayer; *auspiciūm*, augury from birds, *auspices*, [*auspicious*]; *augūrium*, *augury*, prophecy. The root is probably *va*, *av*, blow, as in No. 476. We may assume the Indo-European stem *avi*, from which came Greek *ōfi* = *ōi*. In Sk. the initial vowel was lost.

486. *ō-ón* (*ōion*), an egg.

ōvu-m, an egg, [*oval, ovate, ovary*].

The older Graeco-Italic form was *ōvjo-m*, of which the Roman suppressed the *j*, and the Greek suppressed the *f*.

Spiritus Asper.

A Greek spiritus asper is in the following words the representative of an Indo-European initial *s* followed by a vowel, which *s* is retained in the Sanskrit and the Latin.

487. Prefix *ā-*, *ā-*, *ō-*, with. (Sk. *sa*, *sam*, with). The aspirated form is found in only two words, *ā-θρό-ος* and *ā-πας*; but the so-called *ā* copulative, expressing union, participation or likeness, is very common with the spiritus lenis; e.g., from *ā* copulative and *κοίτη*, bed, we have *ἀκοίτης*, husband, *ἀκαίτις*, wife. This prefix is not related to *σύν*, *ξύν*, or to Latin *com-*, but it is probably akin to *ā-μα* (No. 377) and perhaps to No. 488.

488. *á* in *ἄπαξ* (formed from *á* and the root *παγ*, No. 285), once; *ἄ-πλό-ος*, single.

sim-plex (*sim* = Sk. *sam*, *plico*), *simplex*; **singuli**, one to each, separate. These words are derived from a stem *sam*, *sa*, with the meaning *one*, and are probably akin to No. 487 and 377.

489. Pronominal stem, *ἐ*, *Fε* (for *σFε*), *σφε*, (*οῦ*, *οῖ*, *ἐ*), himself, herself, themselves; *ἐ-ός*, *ὄς*, *σφός*, own, his own, her own, their own; *ἱ-διω-ς*, one's own, private, personal; *ἱ-διώ-της*, a private person, one who has no professional knowledge, [*idiot*]; *ἱ-διω-μα*, a peculiarity, *idiom*.

se, himself, herself, itself, themselves; **suus**, of or belonging to himself, herself, itself, themselves, [*suicide*].

The Spiritus Asper appears in the following words as the representative of an original *j* or *y*, which in Sk. and Latin may be retained or replaced by *i* or *e*.

490. **ya**; **ja**; (st. *ó*, fem. *á*, *ῥ*); **i**; pronominal forms.

ὄ-ς, who; *ὤς*, as.

I-a, he; **e-a**, she; **i-d**, it; **iste** (compounded of two pronominal stems, *i* and *to*), this, that, this of yours, that of yours; **ipse** (*is* and *pse* for *pte*; the suffix *pte* being from the same root as *potis*, No. 314), he himself; **i-bī** (from the pronominal root *i*, with dative ending *bi* [as in *tibi*, *sibi*], in locative sense [as in *ubi*]), there; **I-ta**, thus; **I-tem** (from the pronominal root *i* and *-tam*), just so, in like manner, also, [*item*]; **i-dem** (from the pronom. rt. *i* and the demonstrative suffix *-dem*, meaning *just*, *exactly*), the same, [*identical*, *identity*, *identify*]; **I-tērum**, (acc. sing. neut. of a comparative form from the pronom. rt. *i*), further, again; **I-tēro**, to do a thing a second time, to repeat, [*iterate*, *reiterate*].

In the following words (Nos. 491-495), in Greek a simple vowel is the representative of the Indo-European vowel corresponding to it: *ā*, *ε*, *ο*, representing original *ā*; *ā*, *η*, *ω*, representing original *ā*; *ι* and *υ* representing original *i* and *u*; and the original vowels are retained in Sk. and Latin, sometimes in a fuller form.

491. **vas, us; ush, us; —; us; burn.**

εῦω, εῦω, to singe; αῦω, to kindle.

ūr-o (= *us-o*) (**us-si, us-tus**), to burn, (compd. w. ad, amb, com, de, ex, in, per, prae); **us-tor**, a burner of dead bodies; **combūro** (*com, būro* = *ūro*), to burn entirely, to consume; **com-bus-tio**, a burning, *combustion*; **bus-tum**, the place where the bodies of the dead were burned and buried, a tomb.

492. **ἠώς, Aeol. αὔως, Att. ἑώς, the dawn; Ἑωσ-φόρος, Bringer of morn, (Lat. Lucifer), the Morning-star; αὔριο-ν, to-morrow; ἡ-ρι (adv.), early; ἡρι-γένεια, child of morn; ἡέριος (adj.), early; ἄριστον, morning-meal, breakfast.**

aurōra (for *aus-os-a*), the dawn, morning. Of these words the Indo-Eur. rt. is *us*, burn, shine.

493. **i; i; i; i; go.**

"As the root *i* has been expanded in Sk. to *ja*, so Greek *i* has been expanded to *ie*, which occurs in *iévai*. From the same *ja* in a causative sense comes *i-η-μι*, i.e., *ji-jā-mi*, and, with the addition of a *c*, Lat. *jacio*." Curtius.

εἶ-μι (pl. *i-μεν*), to go; **i-της, i-τα-μός**, headlong, eager; **οἶ-μος**, a way, path; **οἶ-μη**, the course of a song; **οἶ-τος**, fate, doom; **ἵημι** (causal of *εἶμι*), to put in motion, to send.

e-o (pl. *i-mus*), to go, (compd. w. amb, ab, ad, ante, circum, com, ex, in, inter, intro, ob, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, retro, sub, trans), [*exit, transient, transit, transition, transitive, transitory*]; **ītus, ītio**, a going; **ambītio**, a going round, a soliciting for votes, *ambition*; **cōmes** (*com, eo*), a companion; **i-ter** (for *i-tiner*), a going, a journey, [*itinerant*]; **in-īt-ium**, a going in, a beginning, [*initial*]; **in-īt-io**, to begin, to *initiate*; **ex-īt-ium**, a going out, destruction; **sēd-īt-io** (*sed*, i.e., *sine, itio*), a going apart, dissension, *sedition*; **subītus**, that has come on stealthily or unexpectedly, sudden, unexpected; **cōītus, coetus**, a coming together, an assemblage; **praetor** (for *praeitor*), a leader, a *praetor* (*pretor*); **jā-c-īo**, (to make go, cause to go, hence), to throw, (compd. w. ab, ad, circum, com, de, dis, e, in, inter, ob,

prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*adjective, conjecture, dejected, eject, inject, interject, interjection, object, project, prject, reject, subject, subject*]; **amīcīo** (*am* = *ambi*, *jācio*), to throw around, to wrap about; **amictus**, an outer garment, clothing; **jac-to** (freq.), to throw, to hurl; **jac-tūra**, that which is thrown overboard, loss; **jac-ūlus** (adj.), that which is thrown, cast, or hurled; **jac-ūlum**, a net, a dart; **jac-ūlor**, to hurl a javelin, to throw, [*ejaculate*]; **ŭbex** (*ob, jacio*), a bolt or bar, a barrier; **jāc-ēo** (intrans. of *jacio*), (lit. to be thrown or cast, hence), to lie, (compd. w. *ad, circum, inter, ob, prae, sub*), [*adjacent, circumjacent*]; **Jānus**, an old Italian deity (the month of January, as the beginning of the year, was sacred to him, as were also the beginnings of things in general; and the doors of houses were under his special protection); **Jānuarius** (adj.), of or belonging to Janus; **Jānuarius** (sc. *mensis*), *January*; **jā-nua**, a door; **jānītor**, a door-keeper, a *janitor*.

494. **is**; **ish**; **īr**; —; wish, long for.

īó-rŭs, will, desire; **ī-μepos**, a longing or yearning after.

495. **ōs**, the ear.

aur-is (= *aus-is*), the ear, [*aurist, auricular*]; **aus-culto** (freq.), to listen to, give ear to, [*auscultation*]. The Indo-Eur. rt. of these words is probably *av* (shown in No. 475). By adding *s* we have the stem *aus* shown in the Latin *auris* (= *ausis*).

PART III.

Irregular Substitution of Sounds.



k ; k, p ; π ; qu.

496. vak ; vak' ; Fer ; vōc, vec ; sound, speak, call.

ἔ-(F)ειπον, εἶπον, I spoke, I said ; ἔπ-ος, a word, (pl.) epic poetry ; ἐπ-ικός, *epic* ; ὄψ, a voice ; ἐν-σπ-ή, a cry, voice, sound.

vox (st. *vōc*), a *voice*, sound ; **vōc-o**, to call, (compd. w. a, ad, com, de, e, in, pro, re, se), [*convoke, evoke, invoke, provoke, revoke*] ; **vōc-ābulum**, an appellation, name, [*vocabulary*] ; **vōc-ālis**, that utters a voice, *vocal* ; **vōc-ātio, vōc-ātus**, a calling, summoning, [*vocation, avocation, convocation, invocation, provocation, revocation*] ; **vōc-ifēror** (*vox, fero*), to cry out, *vociferate* ; **con-vio-ium** (= *con-vec-ium*), a violent or loud noise, loud or violent reproaching ; **invīto** (= *in-vic-ito* = *in-vec-ito*), to *invite*, ask.

497. sak ; sak' ; ἐπ (for σπ) ; sequ, sec, soc ; follow.

ἔπ-ω, to be about or with ; ἔπ-ομαι, to follow ; ἑ-σπ-όμεν (2 aor.), I followed ; ἐπ-έτης, a follower, attendant ; ὀπ-λον, an implement, (pl.) arms.

sēqu-or, to follow, (compd. w. ad, com, ex, in, ob, per, pro, re, sub), [*sue, suit, ensue, pursue, sequence, consequent, consequence, subsequent, consecutive, persecute, prosecute*] ; **sec-tor** (freq.), to follow continually or eagerly, (compd. w. ad, com, in) ; **as-sec-la** (ad-sec-la), a follower ; **sēqu-ester**, a depositary, a trustee ; **sēqu-estro**, to give up for safe-keeping, surrender, [*sequester, sequestrate*] ; **sēc-undus**, following, the following in

time or order, the next, the *second*, [*secondary*]; **sĕo-undo**, to favor, to *second*; **sĕc-us**, adv. (prop. following later in rank or order), otherwise; **sĕc-ius** (adj.), sharing, associated; **sĕc-ius** (subst.), a sharer, partner, companion; **sĕc-ialis**, of or belonging to companionship, *sociable*, *social*; **sĕc-io**, to associate, to share a thing with another, (compd. w. ad, com, dis), [*associate*, *association*, *consociate*, *consociation*, *dissociate*, *dissociation*]; **sĕc-ietas**, *society*.

498. ik; —; iκ; ic; hit.

ἵπτομαι, to press hard, to hurt; **ἵψ** (st. **ἵπ**), a noxious worm; **ἵπ-os**, (in a mouse-trap) the piece of wood that falls and catches the mouse, a fuller's press.

ic-o, to strike, to hit; **ic-tus**, a blow, a stroke, (in prosody or music) a beating time, a beat.

499. ἵππος (**ἵκκος**), a horse; **ἵππό-τα**, a driver or rider of horses, a horseman, knight; **ἵππιος**, of or pertaining to horses; **ἵππεύς**, a horseman; **ἵππό-δρομος**, a chariot-road, race-course, *hippodrome*; **ἵππο-πόταμος**, the river-horse, *hippopotamus*.

ἔqu-u-s, a horse; **ἔqu-inus**, of or belonging to horses, *equine*; **ἔqu-es**, a horseman; **Equ-ites**, the order of knights; **ἔqu-ester**, of horsemen, of cavalry, *equestrian*; **ἔqu-ῡτο**, to ride, (compd. w. ad, in, inter, ob, per, praeter). The Indo-Eur. root of these words is probably *ak* (No. 2).

500. rik; rik'; λιπ; liqu, lic; leave, leave free.

λείπ-ω, **λιμπ-άνω**, to leave; **λείμ-μα**, **λείψ-ανον**, a remnant; **λοιπ-ός**, remaining, the rest; **ἔλ-λειψ-ις**, a leaving out, *ellipsis*, *ellipse*.

linqu-o (**liqu-i**, **lic-tum**), to *leave*; **de-linguo**, to fail, to be wanting in one's duty, [*delinquent*]; **rĕ-linguo**, to leave behind, *relinquish*, [*relic*, *relict*]; **dĕ-rĕlinguo**, to forsake entirely, [*dere-lict*]; **rĕ-liqu-us**, that is left behind, remaining; **reliquiae**, **reliquiae**, the remains, *relics*; **lic-et** (it is left to one, open to one), is is lawful, permitted, (*licet*, being the intrans. to *linquere*, as

pendet to *pendere*, *jacet* to *jacere*, [*licit*, *illicit*]; **lic-entia**, freedom, *license*; **lic-eo**, to be for sale; **lic-eor**, to bid at an auction; **pol-lic-eor**, [to bid or offer largely, cf. No. 317], to offer, to promise; **liqu-eo**, to be fluid or liquid, to be clear or evident; **liqu-esco** (inch.), to become fluid or liquid, to become clear; **liqu-idus**, flowing, fluid, *liquid*, clear; **liqu-or**, to be fluid or liquid, to flow; **liqu-or**, fluidity, a fluid or liquid, *liquor*.

501. mark; μαρ; μαρπ, μαρ; mule; touch, seize.

μαρπ-τω (2 aor. **ἔ-μαρ-ον**), to catch, seize; **μαρπ-τις**, a seizer, ravisher.

mulo-o, † **mulo-to**, to maltreat, injure; **mulo-eo**, to stroke, to touch lightly, (compd. w. com, de, per, re).

502. ak; αϕ, ak-sh; ὀπ; oc; see.

√**ὀπ** (**ὀπ-ωπ-α**, **ὀψ-ομαι**), see; **ὄμ-μα**, the eye, a sight; **ὠψ**, the eye, countenance; **ὄψις**, the look or appearance of a person or thing, countenance, sight; **ὀπ-τήρ**, a spy, a scout; **ὀπ-ιπεύω**, **ὀπ-ιπτέω**, to look around after; **ὀπ-ή**, an opening, a hole; **ὀπ-eas**, an awl; **ὀπ-τικός**, of or for sight, *optic*, *optical*, [*optics*, *optician*]; **ὀφ-θαλμός**, the eye; **ὀφ-θαλμία**, a disease of the eyes, *ophthalmia*, *ophthalmy*.

ὄc-ũlo, an eye, [*ocular*, *oculist*, *daisy*]; **ὄc-ũlo**, to make to see, to make visible, [*ogle*]; **in-ὄcũlo**, to *inoculate*, i.e., to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another; **ex-ὄcũlo**, to deprive of eyes.

503. ὀπ-ός, juice, (properly) the milky juice which flows naturally from a plant or is drawn off by incision; **σαφ-ής**, clear, sure (prop. of a keen, decided taste); **σοφ-ός**, skilful, intelligent, wise, [*sophist*, *philosopher*]; **σοφ-ία**, skill, intelligence, wisdom; **σοφ-ίζω**, to make wise, to become wise.

sũg-o, to suck; **ex-sũgo**, to suck ont; **sũc-us** (**succus**), juice; **sũc-ulentus**, full of juice or sap, *succulent*; **sũ-men** (= *sug-imen*, *sug-men*), breast; **săp-a**, must or new wine boiled thick, [*sap*]; † **săpo**, *soap*, [*saponaceous*]; **săp-io**, to taste, to have taste, to

have good taste, to be wise; **săp-iens**, wise, *sapient*; **săp-or**, taste; **săp-īdus**, well-tasted, relishing, savory, wise; **in-săp-īdus**, tasteless, *insipid*.

504. πέντε, five; **πέμπ-τος**, the fifth.

quinque, five; **quintus** (= *quinc-tus*), the fifth.

505. pak, kak; pak'; πεπ; coqu, coc; cook, ripen.

πέπ-ων, cooked by the sun, ripe, soft, tender; **πεπ-τός**, cooked; **πέψ-ις**, a ripening, cooking, digestion; **δυσ-πεψ-ία**, indigestion, *dyspepsia*, *dyspepsy*; **πέπ-τω**, to soften or ripen, to cook; **πέμ-μα**, any kind of dressed food, (but mostly in plur.) pastry; **πόπ-ανον**, a sacrificial cake.

coqu-o, to cook, (compd. w. com, de, dis, ex, in, per, prae, re), [*decoction*]; **coqu-us** (**cōquos**, **cōcus**), a cook; **coqu-īna**, a kitchen; **cū-lī-na**, (= *coc-līna*), a kitchen, [*culinary*].

506. ka; ka; πο, κο; quo; pronominal roots.

πό-θι, **ποῦ**, where; **πό-θεν** (Ion. **κό-θεν**), whence? **πῶς** (Ion. **κῶς**), how? **πότε** (Ion. **κότε**), when? **πό-τερος** (Ion. **κό-τερος**), which of two? **πό-στος** (**πόσος**), which in a series? **πο-ῖος** (Ion. **κοῖος**), of what nature, of what sort? **πό-σος** (Ion. **κόσος**), of what quantity?

quo-d, that, because; **quo** (prop. dat. or abl. of *qui*), where, whither; **ū-bī** (for *quo-bi*), where; **qua-m** (adverbial acc. of *qui*), how; **quan-do**, when; **ūter** (for *cu-ter*, or *quo-tero-s*, in form a comparative of *quis*), which of the two, [*whether*]; **ūterque** (*uter, que*), each (of the two), one and the other, one as well as the other; **quo-t**, how many, as many; **quōtīens**, **quōtīes**, how often, how many times, as often as, [*quotient*]; **quō-tus**, which or what in number, order, etc., [*quota*]; **quan-tus** (*quam*), how great, [*quantity*]; **quā-lis**, of what sort or kind, [*quality*].

507. √σπ, say.

ἔ-σπ-ετε, say; **ἔν-ι-σπ-εν**, said.

508. tark; —; τρεπ, τραπ; torqu, torc; turn, wind.

τρέπ-ω (Ion. τράπω), to turn; τροπ-ή, a turning round; τρόπ-ος, a turn, manner, *trope*; τροπ-ικός, belonging to a turn or turning, [*tropic, tropical*]; τροπ-αῖος, of a turning, of or belonging to a defeat or rout; τρόπ-αιον, a *trophy*, a monument of the enemy's defeat (τροπή); τρόπ-ις, a ship's keel; τροπ-ήιον, τροπ-εῖον, a press; τραπ-έω, to tread grapes; εὐ-τράπ-ελος, easily turning, versatile.

torqu-eo, to turn, to twist, (compd. w. com, de, dis, ex, in, ob, per, prae, re), [*torsion, tort, tortoise, contort, contortion, distort, distortion, extort, extortion, retort, retortion*]; tor-to (freq.), to torture; tor-tor, an executioner, torturer; tor-tura, a twisting, *torture*; tor-tus, a twisting, winding; tor-tuōsus, full of crooks or turns, *tortuous*; tor-mentum, an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, torture, *torment*; torqu-is, torqu-es, a necklace; torc-ūlum, torc-ūlar, a press.

g; g; β; b, v, g.

509. ga, gva, (g)va-n, ba; ga, gam; βα; bi, bi-t, bu, (ven), go.

2 aor. ἔ-βη-ν, I went; Hom. pres. part., βι-βά-ς, going; (iterative) βά-σκε, go; (verbal adj.) βα-τός, passable; pres. βαίν-ω, I go; βῆ-μα, a step, a raised place to speak from; βω-μός, an altar (with a base or steps); βη-λός, the threshold; βέ-βη-λος, allowable to be trodden, profane; βά-σις, a stepping, step, *base, basis*; ἀνά-βα-σις, a going up; βά-θρον, that on which anything steps or stands, a pedestal, step, the ground; βά-δ-ος, a walk; βα-δ-ίζω, to walk or go slowly, to march; βέ-βα-ιος, firm, steady; βι-βά-ζω (causal of βαίνω), to make to mount, to lift up.

věn-io, to come, (compd. w. ad, ante, com, de, dis, e, inter, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub, super), [*advent, adventure, convene, convent, event, intervene, invent, inventory, prevent, supervene*]; ven-tīto (freq.), to come often; ad-věn-a, one who comes

to a place, a foreigner, a stranger; **ven-tio**, a coming, [*intervention, invention, prevention, supervention*]; **con-ven-tio**, a meeting, *convention*, agreement; **con-tio** (less correctly **concio**) (= *con-ventio*), a meeting, a discourse; **coniōnor**, **coniōnor**, to be convened in an assembly, to deliver an oration; **bā-cūlum**, **bā-cūlus**, a staff; **bē-to**, **bae-to**, **bī-t-o**, to go, (compd. w. *ad, e, in, inter, per, praeter, re*); **ar-bī-t-er** (*ar = ad, bito*), one that goes to something in order to see or hear it, a spectator, one who approaches a cause in order to inquire into it, an *arbiter*; **ar-bī-tror**, to hear, judge, believe, *arbitrate*; **ar-bī-trium**, judgment, decision; **ar-bi-trarius**, of arbitration, uncertain, depending on the will, *arbitrary*; **am-bū-lo** (= *ambi-bū-lo*), to go about, to walk, (compd. w. *circum, de, in, ob, per, re*), [*ambulant, ambulance, ambulatory, amble, perambulate*].

510. —; **gal**; **βαλ, βελ, βολ**; —; fall, glide, slip away, let slip, let fly, throw.

βάλ-λω, to throw, (intr.) to fall; **δια-βάλ-λω**, to throw over or across, to slander; **διά-βολ-ος**, a slanderer, the Slanderer, the *Devil*; **δια-βολ-ικός**, slanderous, devilish, *diabolical*; **βλή-μενος**, **βλη-τός**, hit; **βλη-μα**, a throw, a missile, a wound; **βέλ-ος**, a missile; **βέλ-εμνον**, a dart; **βελ-όνη**, a point, a needle; **βολ-ή**, a throw, a stroke; **βόλ-ος**, a throw with a casting-net, a net; **βολ-ίς**, a missile, the sounding-lead.

511. **βᾶρύ-s**, heavy; **βᾶρύ-τονος** (**βᾶρύς, τόνος**), deep-sounding, [*barytone, baritone*]; **βᾶρ-ος**, **βαρύ-της**, weight, [*barometer*]; **βαρέ-ω**, to weigh down; **ἐπι-βαρέ-ω**, to weigh down, press heavily upon.

grāv-is (= *gar-uis*), heavy, *grave*, [*grief*]; **grāv-itas**, weight, *gravity*; **grāv-o**, to load, to weigh down, (compd. w. *ad, de, in, prae*), [*grieve, aggrrieve, aggravate*]; **grāv-esco** (inch.), to become burdened or heavy; **grāv-idus**, pregnant, laden; **brū-tus** (kindred with **βαρύς**, perhaps contracted from *bārūtus*), heavy, dull, irrational, *brute*, [*brutal*].

512. **gl**, **gvl-v**, **gvl-g**; **gîv**; **βι**; **vl**, **vl-v**, **vl-g**; live.

βί-os, **βί-oros**, **βι-οτή**, life, course of life, livelihood, [*biography*, *autobiography*, *biology*]; **βι-όω**, to live.

vît-a, life; **vît-âlis**, *vital*; **vîv-us**, living, *quick*; **vîv-îdus**, living, animated, *vivid*; **vîv-ax**, tenacious of life, vigorous, *vivacious*; **vîv-âcîtas**, natural vigor, liveliness, *vivacity*; **vîv-o**, to live, (compd. w. com, pro, re, super), [*revive*, *revival*, *survive*]; **vîc-tus**, that upon which one lives, provisions, *victuals*.

513. **gu**; **gu**; **βο**; **bo**; cry aloud, roar, bellow.

βο-ή, a loud cry, a shout; **βο-άω**, to cry aloud, to shout.

bō-o, **bōv-o**, to cry aloud, to roar; **re-bō-o**, to bellow back, resound, re-echo; **bōv-înor**, to bellow at, to revile.

514. **gar**, **gal**; **gar**; **βορ**, **βορ**; **vor** (for **gvor**), **gur**, **gul**, **glu**; swallow, devour.

βι-βρώ-σκω, to eat; **βορ-ά**, meat; **βορ-ός**, gluttonous; **βρῶ-μα**, food; **βρω-τήρ**, eating.

vōr-o (= *gvoro*), to devour; **dē-vōro**, to swallow down, to *devour*; **vōr-ax**, swallowing greedily, *voracious*; **vōr-âcîtas**, greediness, *voracity*; **vōr-âgo**, (that which swallows up), an abyss, whirlpool; **gur-ges**, a raging abyss, a whirlpool, [*gorge*]; **in-gur-gîto**, to pour in like a flood or whirlpool; **gur-gûl-io**, the gullet, windpipe; **gûl-a**, the *gullet*, throat, [*gully*]; **glū-tio**, *gluttio*, to swallow or gulp down, [*glut*, *deglutition*]; **in-glū-vies**, the crop, maw.

515. **gu**; **gu**; **βο**; **bo**; bellow.

βούς, an ox, a cow; **βου-κόλος**, a herdsman; **βου-κολικός**, pastoral, *bucolic*.

bōs, an ox, a cow, [*bos*, *bossy*, *bovine*].

k; **k'**; **τ**; **qu**.

516. **τε**, and.

que, and. This particle is probably derived from the interrogative stem (No. 506).

517. τέσσαρες, four; τέταρτος, τέτατος, the fourth; τετράκις, four times.

quattuor, quatuor, *four*; quartus, the fourth, [*quarter, quart, quartan, quartette, quarto*]; quāter, four times; quādro, to make square, [*quadrante*]; quadrans, a fourth part, [*quadrant*]; quadrigae (contr. from quadrijugae, quatuor, jugum), a set or team of four; quadrūpēs (quattuor, pes), a four-footed animal, a *quadruped*.

518. √π, pay.

τί-ω, to pay honor to a person, to honor, to value; τί-νω, to pay a price, (mid.) to have a price paid one, to exact a penalty; τι-μή, honor, value; τι-μάω, to honor, to value; τι-μῆμα, valuation, census; τι-μη-τής, one who estimates, the censor; τί-σις, payment by way of return or recompense, vengeance.

519. ki; —; π; qui; interrog. pronom. roots.

τί-ς, τί (interrog. pronoun), *who? what?* τις, τι (indef. pronoun enclitic), any one, anything.

qui-s, qui-d, (interrog. pronoun), *who? which? what?* qui-s, qui-d, (indef. pronoun), any one, anything. These forms are to be referred to ki, the weaker form of the interrogative stem; the stronger form is shown under No. 506.

In the following example the corresponding letters are gh; gh; θ; f.

520. ghar; ghar; θep; for, fur; hot, warm.

θέρ-ομαι, to become hot or warm; θέρ-ος, summer; θερ-μός, hot, *warm?*, [*thermometer*]; θερ-μη, heat; θερ-μαι (pl.), hot springs; θερ-μετε (vb.), heat; θερ-μαίνω, to warm, to heat.

for-mus, for-mīdus, warm; fur-nus, for-nus, an oven; for-nax, a *furnace*, an oven; for-ceps (*formus, capio*), (lit. that which takes hold of what is hot), a pair of tongs, pincers, *forceps*.

In Nos. 521 and 522 we find a change of an original b or bh to Greek F.

521. Sk. bhañg' (bhanag'-mi), break, burst; bhang-as, breach.

Greek √Fay. ἄγ-νυμι, to break; ἄγ-ή, breakage, a fragment, the place where the waves break, the beach; ἄ-αγ-ής, unbroken, not to be broken.

522. bargh, bhrag; —; Φραγ, Φρηγ; frag; break.

ρήγ-νυμι, to break, break or burst through; ρήγ-μα, a fracture, a rent; ρήγ-μῆς, ρήγ-μῖν, breakers; διαρρώξ, rent asunder; ῥωγαλέο-ς, broken, cleft, torn.

frang-o, to break, (compd. w. com, de, dis, e, in, inter, ob, per, prae, re, sub), [*frangible, fraction, infringe, infraction, refract, refraction, refractory*]; **frag-men, frag-mentum**, a piece broken off, a *fragment*; **frāg-or**, a breaking, a crashing; **frāg-ilis**, easily broken, *fragile, frail*; **frac-tūra**, a *fracture*.

In the following words we find in Greek an interchange of λ and ρ.

523. sar; sar; ἄλ; sal; leap.

ἄλλ-ομαι, to spring, leap; ἄλ-μα, a spring, leap; ἄλ-τικός, good at leaping, active.

sāl-io, to leap, (compd. w. ad, dis, ex, in, prae, pro, re, sub, trans), [*salient, assail*]; **sal-tus**, a leaping, a bound; **sal-to** (freq.), to dance, (compd. w. ad, de, dis, ex, in, per, prae, sub, trans), [*assault, desultory, exult, insult*]; **sāl-ax**, fond of leaping, *salacious*; **sāl-ebra**, a jolting-place, roughness in a road; **prae-sul**, one who leaps or dances before others.

524. ἄλ-ς (m.), salt; ἄλ-ες (pl.), intellectual 'salt,' wit; ἄλ-ς (f.), the sea; ἄλ-ιος, marine; ἄλ-ιεύς, one who has to do with the sea, a fisher, a sailor; ἄλ-μη, sea-water, brine; ἄλ-μυρός, salt, briny; ἄλ-ίζω, to salt.

sal, salt, the sea, intellectual acuteness, wit; **sāl-io, sālo, sallo**, to salt down, to salt; **sal-sus**, salted, salt.

525. var, val; var; βολ, βουλ; vol; will, choose.

βούλ-ομαι (Hom. βόλ-εται, ἐ-βόλ-οντο), to will, to wish; βουλ-ή, will, plan; βουλ-ησις, a willing, a purpose; βούλ-ημα, a purpose; βουλ-εύω, to take counsel, to plan.

vōl-o, to will, to wish, [*volution*]; **nō-lo** (= *ne, volo*), to wish or will . . . not, to be unwilling; **vōl-untas**, will, choice; **vōl-untarius**, willing, *voluntary, volunteer*; **vel** (old imperative of *volo*, take your choice) (conj.), or; **vel . . . vel**, either . . . or.

526. —; var; **Feλ**; —; press, restrain, shut in, protect.

εἰλ-ω, εἰλ-έω, to pack close, to collect; εἰλ-αρ, a close covering, a defence; οὐλ-ᾄμός, a throng of warriors; εἰλ-η, ἰλ-η, a crowd, a troop; ὄμιλος (ὄμός, ἰλῆ), a crowd, a throng; ὀμιλέω (ὄμιλος), to be together with, be associated with.

527. ὅλο-ς (Ion. οὔλος), whole, [*catholic*].

sollu-s (old Latin form, retained in the compounds, *sollennis*, *sollers*, *sollicitus*, *sollifereus*), whole, entire; sól-ιδus, firm, *solid*.

528. svar; (svar, heaven); σερ (for σερ), σερ, σελ (for σελ); ser, sor, sol; shine, burn.

σείρ-ιος = σερ-ός, hot, scorching; Σείρ-ιος, Sirius, the dog-star; σερ-ιάω, to be hot and scorching; σελ-as, light; σελ-ήνη, the moon, [*sclenography*].

sēr-ēnus, clear, bright, *serene*; sēr-ēno, to make clear or fair; sól, the sun; sól-āris, *solar*.

PART IV.

Application of the Principles of the New School.



CHAPTER I.

ABLAUT I.

THE three root-forms which are treated under the names of ablaut I., II., and III., each occur regularly in Greek, as in the other languages of the family, only in certain kinds of formations, or, conversely, a certain Greek word has but one historically correct root-form or ablaut. But as in language everywhere, so especially in a language of the rich, independent life of the Greek, disturbing forces have operated against the laws which originally shaped the several word formations, and have in certain cases succeeded in almost obliterating the effects of these laws. The unfriendly forces at work are best defined as: 1. *Assimilation* by what is generally termed 'false analogy' or form association. 2. *New formation* upon some already existing form, or upon the material abstracted from such a form. A single example to illustrate each will not be amiss.

(1) The noun bases in *es*, generally serving as abstracts (*θέρ-ος*, *κλέF-ος*, etc.), are made with ablaut I. According to this rule are made *βένθ-ος* and *πένθ-ος*, both occurring in Homer, but going out of common use about the time of Herodotus. In the later language there appear in addition to these *βάθ-ος* and *πάθ-ος*, illegitimately made with ablaut III. These are evidently formed after the analogy of *βαθ-ύς*, *ἔ-παθ-ον*, etc., forms which regularly have ablaut III., and with which the abstracts were associated in the minds of the

language-users until they crowded out the historically correct βῆθ-ος and πενθ-ος, because there were no forms by mental association with which they could be kept alive.

(2) The present ῥάπτω is made with ablaut III. Ordinarily the theme of the present stands in no formal relation with the themes of the other tenses, e.g., the present πάσχω is made with ablaut III., but future πείσομαι (πένθ-σομαι) with ablaut I., as the future regularly is. But the future and sigmatic aorist corresponding to ῥάπτω are made according to its root-vowel: ῥάψω, ἔρραψα, where we should expect ῥέμψω, ἔρρεμψα; cf. ῥομ-φεύς.

Verbal Formations.

1. The singular of non-thematic (root) presents originally was accented on the root, which appears in its first strong form. The material in Greek is very meagre: εἶ-μι, εἶ and Hom. εἶ-σθα, εἶ-σι : ἴ-μεν. — εἶ-μί (ἔσ-μί), Dor. ἔσ-σῖ, ἔσ-τί: Dor. (σ)-εντί; further the Hom. infinitive ἔδ-μεναι; cf. Lat. *es-t* = Sk. *at-ti*. An Indo-European irregularity is contained in κεῖ-ται = Sk. *cé-te*, because ablaut I. appears in the middle. From Class BB there is another example: φη-μί, φή-ς, φη-σί: φῶ-μέν. Sanskrit has this class largely represented: *é-mi*, *i-más*; *ás-mi*, *s-más*; *hán-mi*; *ghn-ánti*; *vác-mi*; *uc-más*, etc. The only Latin instance which preserves the difference between strong and weak forms is contained in *es-t*: *s-unt*.

2. The entire system, active and middle, of thematic presents, when corresponding to the Hindu I. class, is made with ablaut I. They are to be found in Curt. Verb. I², 210 and 223. Examples: ἔχ-ω, δέχ-ομαι, τεί-ω, κε(γ)-ομαι, κλέ(F)-ω, ἀλεύ-ομαι, δέρ-ω, πέλ-ομαι, μέν-ω, φείδ-ομαι, φεύγ-ω, τέρσ-ομαι, σπέν-δω, μέμφ-ομαι, etc. Of Class BB: λήθ-ω, τήκ-ω, ῥδ-ομαι, etc. Lat. *leg-o*, *reg-o*, *trem-o*, *dic-o* (= *deic-o*), *fīd-o* (= *feid-o*), *dūc-o* (= *deuc-o*), *ūr-o* (= *cus-o*), *clp-o*, *serp-o*, etc.

3. A considerable number of presents of the iota-class are made (irregularly) with ablaut I.: πέσσω, σείω (σεF-γω), πλείω

(πλεF-γω), κλείω (κλεF-γω), τείρω, φθείρω, σπείρω, ἀγείρω, ἐγείρω, δείρω, κείρω, μείρομαι, πείρω, εἶρω (σερ-γω), τελλω, δελλω and ζέλλω, ὀφείλω, ὀφέλλω, στέλλω, κέλλω, ὀκέλλω, μέλλω, σκέλλω, τείνω, γείνομαι, θείνω, κτείνω, λεύσσω, ἔρδω (= *Φεργ-γω*).

4. The future systems, active and middle, are made with ablaut I.: ἐδ-οῦμαι, κεί-σομαι, πλεν-σοῦμαι, δερ-ῶ, στελ-ῶ, τεν-ῶ, νεμ-ῶ, λείψω, φευξοῦμαι, τέρψω, βλέψω, πέμψω, etc.

5. The sigmatic (first) aorist system, active and middle, is made with ablaut I.: ἔλεξα, ἔδδει-σα, ἔρρεν-σα, ἔφθειρα, ἔστειλα, ἔμεινα, ἔλειψα, ἔθρεψα, etc. To these correspond the simple s-aorists in Sk. (Whitney, §§ 878, 879): *a-ero-s-i*, *a-ne-s-i*, etc.

6. The first aorist passive, a special Greek formation, is made with this ablaut with very few exceptions. It differs in this important respect from the second aorist passive, which is made with ablaut III. The following are the instances from roots of Class AA: ἡνέχ-θην, ἐπέφ-θην, ἐπέχ-θην, ἐστέφ-θην, ἐλέχ-θην, ἐπνεύσ-θην, ἐπλεύσ-θην, ἡγέρ-θην (ἀγείρω), ἡγέρ-θην (ἐγείρω), ἐκέρ-θην, ἐπέισ-θην, ἡλείφ-θην, ἡρείχ-θην, ἐλείφ-θην, ἡμείφ-θην, ἐλείχ-θην, ἐδείχ-θην, ἐψεύσ-θην, ἐτεύχ-θην, ἐζεύχ-θην, ἐγεύσ-θην, εὐ-θείς, ἐκλέφ-θην, ἐθέλχ-θην, ἐπλέχ-θην, ἐβλέφ-θην, ἐφλέχ-θην, ἐδέρχ-θην, ἐστρέφ-θην, ἐτρέφ-θην, ἐθρέφ-θην, ἐσπέρχ-θην, ἐτέρφ-θην, ἐβρέχ-θην, ἐστέρχ-θην, ἐσπέισ-θην, (= ἐσπένδ-θην), ἐμέμφ-θην, ἐπέμφ-θην; of Class BB cf. ἐλήφ-θην and ἐδήχ-θην.

Seeming exceptions are the Doric ἐστράφ-θην, ἐτράφ-θην, etc. Their vowels are on the same level with, and are to be explained like τράφ-ω, στράφ-ω, τράχ-ω, etc., as a special dialectic peculiarity.

Interesting are the cases in which first and second aorist passive occur from the same root: ἐκέρ-θην : ἐκάρ-ην; ἡλείφ-θην : ἐξ-ηλίφ-ην, ἡρείφ-θην : ἡρίπ-ην; ἐζεύχ-θην : ἐζύγ-ην; ἐκλέφ-θην : ἐκλάπ-ην; ἐπλέχ-θην : ἐπλάκ-ην; ἐδέρχ-θην : ἐδράκ-ην; ἐστρέφ-θην : ἐστράφ-ην; ἐτέρφ-θην : ἐτάρπ-ην; ἐτρέφ-θην : ἐτράπ-ην; ἐθρέφ-θην : ἐτράφ-ην; ἐβρέχ-θην : ἐβράχ-ην; cf. from Class AA ἐτήχ-θην : ἐτάκ-ην.

Nominal Formations.

7. Nominal and adjectival bases in *es* are made with ablaut I.: (F)ἔπος, νέφ-ος, ἔχουσιν; ἔτ-ος, πέκ-ος, λέπ-ος, πέ(σ)-ος, κτέ-ος, στέγ-ος, τέγ-ος, ἔρεβ-ος, λέχ-ος, ἔδ-ος, ῥέγ-ος, ῥέθ-ος, στέφ-ος; δέ(γ)-ος; ῥέ(F)-ος, κλε(F)-ος, σκεῦ-ος; δέρ-ος, μέρ-ος, θέρ-ος, εἶρ-ος, ἔρ-ος; ἔλ-ος, βέλ-ος, τέλ-ος, σκέλ-ος, μέλ-ος; μέν-ος, γέν-ος, σθέν-ος, νέμ-ος, γέμ-ος; εἶδ-ος, μεῖδ-ος, τεῖχ-ος; γλεῦκ-ος, κεῦθ-ος, ζεῦγ-ος, ἔρευθ-ος, τεῦχ-ος, ψεῦδ-ος; κέρδ-ος, ἔρκ-ος, θέρσ-ος, στρέφ-ος; βλέπ-ος, φλέγ-ος, ἔλκ-ος, κλέπ-ος, βένθ-ος, πένθ-ος, ῥέγκ-ος, (ῥέγχ-ος), ἔγχ-ος, ἔλεγχ-ος, φέγγ-ος, λέμβ-ος, λέμφ-ος.

Adjectives: ποδ-ηλεκής, εὐ-μενής, ἰο-δνεφής, εὐ-σεβ-ής, ἔτεο-κλῆς (theme: -κλεF-ες), Εὐ-πτερής, νημερτής, περι-σκελής, ζα-φλεγής, ἀ-τενής, ἀμφι-ῥρεπής, ἀ-σπερχές, ἀ-μερφές.

As first members of compounds: φερέσ-βιος, ἐγερσί-μαχος, θελξί-νοος, etc.

Cf. also nouns in *as*: σέβ-ας, δέμ-ας, σέλ-ας, γέρ-ας, σκέπ-ας, κρέ-ας, λέπ-ας.

Formed by association with βαθ-ύς, θρασ-ύς, κρατ-ύς, etc., are made πάθ-ος, βάθ-ος, θάρσ-ος and θράσ-ος, κράτ-ος and κάρτ-ος, etc.; some historically correct forms, πένθ-ος, etc., are also preserved. Otherwise irregular are λάχ-ος, ὄχ-ος; εὐ-τυχής and δυσ-πονής are denominative formations.

Lat., *gen-us*, *nem-us*, *vet-us*, etc. In comp., *de-gener*.

8. Bases in *τωρ*, *τηρ*, *της* are formed with ablaut I.: Ἐκ-τωρ, Νέσ-τωρ, Μέν-τωρ, Στέν-τωρ, νεμ-έ-τωρ, ἔρκ-τωρ, κέν(τ)-τωρ, θέλκ-τωρ, τεύκ-τωρ; — θελκ-τήρ, θρεπ-τήρ, στρεπ-τήρ, ζευκ-τήρ, πειυσ-τήρ, τευκ-τήρ, ἀλειπ-τήρ, πεισ-τηρ (: πείθω), γεν-ε-τήρ; — ἐπ-έ-της, νεφελ-ηγερέ-της, ἐρ-έ-της, Μέν-της, αὐθ-έν-της, ἀλείπ-της, ψεύσ-της, πεύσ-της, κλέπ-της, Θερσί-της.

The secondary suffix *τρον* follows the same norm: λέκ-τρον κέν(τ)-τρον, δέρ-τρον, φέρ-τρον, τὰ θρέπ-τρα; φέρετρον and τέρε-ε-τρον.

Lat., *sec-tor*, *emp-tor*, *vec-tor*, *lec-tor*, *tex-tor*, *gen-i-tor*, etc.

9. Noun-bases in *man* (neuters in *μα-τ* ; masculines in *μων*) are made with ablaut I. : *εἶ-μα* ; Aeol. *ἔμ-μα* (root *Feσ*), *πέμ-μα*, *λέμ-μα*, *ζέσ-μα*, *στέμ-μα*, *βδέσ-μα*, *ῥεγ-μα*, *ρέγ-μα* ; *δεῖ-μα*, *χεῖ-μα*, *πνεῦ-μα*, *ῥεῦ-μα*, *χεῦ-μα*, *νεῦ-μα*, *δεῦ-μα* ; *τέρ-μα*, *φέρ-μα*, *σπέρ-μα*, *ἔρ-μα*, *δέρ-μα*, *κέρ-μα* ; *πέλ-μα*, *τέλ-μα*, *σέλ-μα* ; *ἄλειμ-μα*, *ἔρειγ-μα*, *ἔρεισ-μα*, *λεῖμ-μα*, *δεῖγ-μα*, *ψεῦσ-μα*, *τεῦγ-μα*, *κεῦθ-μα*, *ζεῦγ-μα*, *γεῦ-μα* ; *βλέμ-μα*, *κλέμ-μα*, *θέλγ-μα*, *πλέγ-μα*, *φλέγ-μα*, *ἔργ-μα*, *δέργ-μα*, *στρέμ-μα*, *θρέμ-μα*, *πεῖσ-μα* (= *πενθ-μα*). As an example of an exception *χύ-μα* is late ; *χεῦ-μα* Homeric.

Sk., *kár-man*, *bhár-man*, *tok-man*, *várt-man*, etc.

Lat., *ger-men*, *seg-men*, *ter-men*, *lū-men* (= *leuc-men*).

Nouns in *μων* : *χει-μών*, *λει-μών*, *πλεύ-μων*, *πνεύ-μων*, *τέρ-μων* ; *τερ-ά-μων* and *τελ-α-μών* ; derivatives : *φλεγ-μον-ή*, *βέλ-ε-μν-ον*, *στελ-μν-ίαι* ; in comp. *ἀν-εῖ-μων*, 'unclad' : *εἶ-μα*.

Lat., *ter-mo*, *ser-mo*.

10. The comparatives and superlatives in *ων* and *ισ-τος* are formations accented on the root-syllable, and are regularly made with ablaut I. : *κερδ-ίων*, *κέρδ-ιστος* ; *μείζων*, *μέγ-ιστος*, *μεί-(γ)ων* ; *κρείσσω* (*κρέτ-γων*), Doric-Ionic *κρέσσων* ; the superlatives *κράτ-ιστος* and *κάρτ-ιστος* (abl. III.) have been attracted to the vocalic condition of the positive *κρατ-ύς*.

11. Formations in *ανο*, *ανη*, *ονη* (*υνη*) seem to be pretty equally divided between ablauts I. and II. With ablaut I. : *ἔδ-ανός*, *σφεδ-ανός*, *σκεπ-ανός*, *στεγ-ανός* ; *σκέπ-ανον*, *δρέπ-ανον*, *λείψ-ανον* ; *έρκ-άνη*, *σφενδ-όνη*, *περ-όνη*, *βελ-όνη*, *ἀμπ-εχ-όνη* ; cf. *τέμ-ενος*.

With ablaut II. : *ζό(F)-ανον*, *ῥογ-ανον*, *πόπ-ανον*, *ῥχ-ανον*, *χό(F)-ανος* ; *χόδ-ανος*, *ῥοφ-ανός*, *ῥοδ-ανός*, *οῦρ-ανός* (= *For-ανός*), *ῥρκ-άνη* (*ῥρχ-άνη*), *τορ-ύνη*.

CHAPTER II.

ABLAUT II.

Verbal Formations.

THE Greek, as well as the Indo-European, perfect is a non-thematic or root-formation. Like the non-thematic present, it originally exhibited the difference of accent and root-form between the singular active on the one hand and the dual-plural active and entire middle on the other. The singular active, having the accent on the root, contained and still regularly contains strong forms; in case of Class AA, ablaut II.: ἔ-οικ-α, μέ-μον-α : ἔ-ϊκ-τον, μέ-μα-τον; of Class BB: λέ-ληθ-α, πέ-φην-α : λέ-λάσ-ται, πέ-φᾶν-ται. The perfects with ο are given in Curt. Verb. II., 185 and 188. Examples: τέ-τοκ-α, δέ-δοι-κα, ἔ-φθορ-α, ἔ-Φολ-α, κέ-κον-α, δέ-δρομ-α, πέ-ποιθ-α, ἐλ-ήλουθ-α; δέ-δορκ-α, κέ-κλοφ-α, πέ-πονθα, λέ-λογχ-α, πέ-πομφ-α.

Lat., ο in the old perfects: *mo-mord-i*, *spe-pond-i*, and *te-tond-i*.

[NOTE. Many are the intrusions which have been made upon this rule of root-vowels for the singular active. So the vowel-group ευ, as is well known, has, with the exception of the single ἐλ-ήλουθ-α, supplanted the group ου: τέ-τευχ-α, πέ-φευγ-α, κέ-κευθ-α, πέ-πνευ-κα. Not infrequently the weak forms of the perfect have intruded upon the singular, as vice versa the strong forms have generally usurped the territory of the weak in the active dual and plural: δέ-δι-α with δέ-δοι-κα; ἔ-φθαρ-κα with ἔ-φθορ-α; ἔ-σπαρ-κα, κέ-καρ-κα, ἔ-σταλ-κα, τέ-τα-κα, ἀλ-ήλιφ-α, ἐρ-ήριπ-α; the frequency of κ-perfects among these attests the fact that these are later formations, made after the accentual law, the cause of the difference between strong and weak forms, had become extinct. A few

perfects are made upon the theme of the present: κέ-χανδ-α : χανδάνω; (ἔ-πτᾶρ-α : πταίρ-ω); εἰ-ληχ-α by the side of λέ-λογχ-α is made like εἰ-ληφ-α, λέ-ληθ-α, etc.; λα-γ-χ-άνω, ἔ-λαχ-ον (root-syllable ληχ), apparently equal to λα-μ-β-άνω, ἔ-λαβ-ον (root-syllable λαβ) show the reason.]

2. Derived verbs in *αγα*, Gr. ε(y)ω, take ablaut II.: ὀχ-έω, ἐκ-ποτ-έομαι, φοβ-έω, φορ-έω, ῥοφ-έω, πον-έω, στοιχ-έω, πορθ-έω, στροφ-έω, τροπ-έω, τροφ-έω, στοργ-έω, τρομ-έω, στροβ-έω, ῥομβ-έω, ὀρχ-έομαι; the same formations are contained in με-μóρ-ηται, β-βóλ-ημαι, ἀπ-ε-κτόν-ηκα, σπορ-ητός, δομ-ήτωρ, etc.; an exception is στιβ-έω, made directly upon στίβ-ος.

Lat., *mon-eo*, *noc-eo*, *tond-eo*, *tong-eo*, *spond-eo*, etc.

Nominal Formations.

3. A special Greek formation made in close junction with the preceding are the themes in εὺς: τοκ-εὺς, χο(F)εὺς, τορ-εὺς, φορ-εὺς, φθορ-εὺς, σπορ-εὺς, γον-εὺς, φον-εὺς, δρομ-εὺς, τομ-εὺς, νομ-εὺς, πορθ-εὺς, στροφ-εὺς, τροφ-εὺς, ἀμοργ-εὺς, ἀμολγ-εὺς, πλοκ-εὺς, κλοπ-εὺς, ῥομφ-εὺς, πομπ-εὺς, etc.; στιβ-εὺς occurs like στιβ-έω.

4. Themes in α (Greek ο, masculine and neuter, η feminine) are formed with ablaut II. The accent in historical times is generally found on the suffix in the case of *feminines*; on the suffix also in the case of *masculines* when they have the function of *adjectives* or *nomina agentis*; but on the root in the case of *masculines* when they are *abstracts* or *names of objects*. Accordingly there are:—

(α) *Feminines*: ἐν-(F)οπ-ή, σκοπ-ή, ῥο(F)-ή, πνο(F)-ή, βολ-ή, στολ-ή, φον-ή, τομ-ή, στοιβ-ή, σπουδ-ή, κλοπ-ή, πομπ-ή, etc.

(β) *Adjectives and Nomina Agentis*: δοχ-ός, σκοπ-ός, λοιπ-ός, σμοι-ός, θο(F)ός, βορ-ός, τομ-ός, αιδ-ός, ἀμοιβ-ός, τροφ-ός, κλοπ-ός, ὀλκ-ός, πομπ-ός, φορ-ός (cf. φόρ-ος), τροχ-ός (cf. τρόχ-ος), etc.

(γ) *Abstracts and Names of Objects*: τόκ-ος, φόβ-ος, λόγ-ος, χο(F)-ός, σό(F)-ος, νόμ-ος, φόν-ος, δρόμ-ος, βόλ-ος, στόλ-ος, πτόρ-ος, φόρ-ος, στοῖχ-ος, τρόχ-ος, δνόφ-ος, μόμφ-ος, ῥόγχ-ος, etc.

Exceptionally forms with ablaut I. : *φειδ-ός, λευκ-ός, Δελφ-οί, ἔργ-ον*; with ablaut III. : *φυγ-ή, ζυγ-όν, στίχ-ος*, etc.

Lat., *dol-u-s, mol-u-s, tog-a*.

5. Themes in *ι* are made with ablaut II. : *τρόχ-ις, τρόφ-ις, τρόπ-ις, χρώμ-ις, μόμψ-ις, δρόπ-ις*. Those in *ιδ* are pretty evenly divided between ablauts I. and II., and generally have the tone on the suffix : *ἐλπ-ίς, σκελ-ίς* and *σχελ-ίς, σελ-ίς, λεπ-ίς, κερκ-ίς*; *ζο(F)-ίς, βολ-ίς, λοπ-ίς, φλογ-ίς, βροχ-ίς*.

6. A special Greek formation (probably secondary) with ablaut II. are the nouns in *άδ* : *λογ-άς, σπορ-άς, στολ-άς, λοιπ-άς, δλκ-άς, πλοκ-άς, λοπ-άς, δρομ-άς, ὄργ-άς, δορκ-άς, φορβ-άς, νομ-άς, ὄρχ-άς, τροχ-άς, φοιτ-άς, Στοιχ-άδες, Στροφ-άδες*; exceptions with ablaut III. : *φυγ-άς, νιφ-άς, μυγ-άς*.

7. Themes in *μα* (*μος, μη, μον*; *ιμος, αμος*) are regularly formed with ablaut II.; the accent wavers between root and suffix, except in the case of those in *ιμος* : *γόν-ιμος, λόπ-ιμος, μόρσ-ιμος, τρόφ-ιμος, πλόκ-ιμος, σπόρ-ιμος, φθόρ-ιμος*. Those without intervening vowel are, (a) With the accent on the root : *πότ-μος, οἷ-μος, τór-μος, ὄρ-μος, ὄλ-μος, ὄρκ-μος*; *λόχ-μη, οῖ-μη, τόλ-μη*. (b) With the accent on the suffix : *ῥογ-μός, ἄλοι-μός, λοι-μός, συν-εοχ-μός, κορ-μός, φορ-μός, στολ-μός, βροχ-μός, ῥωχ-μός, πλοχ-μός, φλογ-μός*; *δοχ-μή, ὄρ-μή*; also a base *κοι-μα-* in *κοι-μά-ω*. In *αμος* : *πλόκ-αμος, ὄρχ-αμος*; *οὐλ-αμός* (= *Φολ-*), *ποτ-αμός*.

Lat., *for-ma* (Sk. root *dhar*); *for-mus* (Sk. root *ghar*).

8. Themes in *τα* (*το, τη*) which are not verbal adjectives are regularly accented on the root-syllable and take ablaut II. : *οἷ-τος, κοῖ-τος, κόν(τ)-τος, νόσ-τος, φόρ-τος, χόρ-τος*.

Lat., *hor-tus* = *κόρ-τος*.

CHAPTER III.

ABLAUT III.

THIS root-form is the one which appears when the accent of a word rests on some formative element, not on the root itself. The special Greek law of accentuation has, however, engrafted itself upon the old Indo-European accentual system, leaving but a few fossilized remnants, which have resisted the new law (infinitives of second aorist, verbal adjectives in *τός*, etc.).

Verbal Formations.

1. The dual and plural active and the middle of non-thematic presents were originally accented on the personal suffixes, leaving the root-syllable without accent, which therefore appears in its weakest form, ablaut III.: *ἵ-τον, ἵ-μεν : εἶμι*; Doric (σ)-*ἐντί : ἐσ-τί*; the vowel is inorganically restored in *ἐσ-μέν, ἐσ-τόν*, etc., as is shown by Sk. *s-mas*, Lat. *s-umus*, etc. Of Class BB: *φα-μέν, φα-τόν : φη-μί*; *ἔ-φα-μεν, ἔ-φα-τον : ἔ-φη-σθα*. Sk. *s-mas : ás-mi*; *i-más : é-mi*; *ha-thás : hán-mi*. Lat., *s-unt : es-t*. With the same ablaut are formed the optative and participle of non-thematic presents: *ι-οίην, ι-όντος : εἶμι*; (σ)-*όντος* and (σ)-*ετέος* = Sk. *sat-yá-s*; cf. *φα-ίην, φά-μενος : φη-μί*.

2. Reduplicated thematic presents are formed with ablaut III.: *γί-γν-ο-μαι, μί-μν-ω, ἴ-σχω, πί-πτ-ω* and *τίκτω* for *τί-τκ-ω*. Lat. *gì-gn-o*.

3. Presents whose formative element is the inchoative suffix *σκ* added immediately to the root are formed with ablaut III.: *βά-σκω (βγ-σκω)* = Sk. *gá-chāmi*; *πάσχω (= πῑθ-σκω) : πένθ-ος*; *μίσγω (μίγ-σκω) : Μειξίας*; *ἴσχω (Φικ-σκω) : ἔ-Φοικ-α*. Cf. of Class BB: *φά-σκω : φη-μί*; *λάσχω (λάκ-σκω) : λέ-λāk-α*; *χάσχω (χάν-σκω) : κέ-χην-α*.

4. Only a small number of presents of the *iota*-class (IV. class) are formed with ablaut III., though this is the historically correct formation: *πταίρω* (*πτρ-γω*) : *Εὐ-πτέρ-ης*; *σπαίρω* and *ἀσπαίρω*; *βάλλω* (*βλ-γω*) : *βέλ-ος*; *δαίρω* : *δέρ-μα*; *μαίνομαι* (*μν-γομαι*) : *μέν-ος*; *καίνω* : *κέ-κον-α*. Roots of Class BB: *φαίνω* (*φᾶν-γω*) : *πέ-φην-α*; *πάλλω* (*πᾶλ-γω*) : *ἔ-πηλ-α*. With reduplication: *τι-ταίνω* (*τι-τν-γω*).

5. A number of nasal formations are made with ablaut III.

(a) Those in *ανω* : *ἱκ-άνω* : *ἱκ-ω* (= *εἰκ-ω*), *ἀμαρτ-άνω* : *νημερτ-ής*; *α-ὕξ-άνω* : *ᾠ-ἦξ-ω*; *δαρθ-άνω*.

(b) Those with double nasals are uniformly made with ablaut III.: *θι-γ-γ-άνω*; *λι-μ-π-άνω*; *τυ-γ-χ-άνω*; *ἔρυ-γ-γ-άνω*; *πυ-ν-θ-άνομαι*; *φυ-γ-γ-άνω*; *λα-γ-χ-άνω* (= *λγ-γ-χ-άνω*) : *λέ-λογχ-α*; *χα-ν-δ-άνω* (*χγ-ν-δ-άνω*) : *χείσομαι* (= *χενδ-σομαι*); *πα-ν-θ-άνω* (*πγ-ν-θ-άνω*) : *πενθ-ος*; of roots of Class BB: *ᾠ-ν-δ-άνω* : *ἔ-ᾠδ-α*; *λᾶ-μ-β-άνω* : *λήψομαι*; *λᾶ-ν-θ-άνω* : *λήθ-ω*; *μᾶ-ν-θ-άνω*.

(c) Presents with nasals and *υ* : *ἔρυθ-αίνω* : *ἔρευθ-ος*; *ἄλιτ-αίνω* : *ἄλεί(τ)-της*; *α-ὕ(σ)-αίνω* and *α-ὕ(σ)-αίνω* : Lat. *ūr-o* (= *eus-o*) and Sk. *ὄσ-ati*; *παθ-αίνω* : *πένθ-ος*, *μαρ-αίνω* : Sk. *mār-ate*. So also *πεπ-αίνω*; but ablaut III. of roots of the type A does in most cases not differ graphically from ablaut I. With reduplication: *τε-τρ-αίνω*.

6. The non-thematic second aorist (*μ*-form) is historically an imperfect belonging to a non-thematic present, and accordingly shares with it the peculiarity of differentiating the root-form of the singular active (ablaut I.) from that of the remaining persons of the indicative, active and middle, the entire optative, and the participles (ablaut III.).

In roots from Class BB the Greek has *ἔ-πτη-ν* : *ἔ-πτά-μην*, *πτᾶ-ίην*; *ἔ-βη-ν* : *βᾶ-ίην*; *ἔ-τλη-ν* : *ἔ-τλᾶ-ν*, *τλᾶ-ίην*; *ἔ-φθη-ν* : *φθᾶ-ν*, etc.

In roots of Class AA this original vocalic difference appears also upon close search. There occur in the first place the following forms with ablaut III.: *ἔ-χύ-μην*, *ἔ-σσύ-μην*, *κλύ-θι*, and *κλύ-μενος*; *ἀπο-υρά-ς* and *ἀπο-υρά-μενος* : *ἀπό-(F)ερ-σε*; *ἔ-κτα-το* : *κτόν-ος*; *ἀπ-έ-φα-το*.

For traces of formations containing ablaut I. and supplementing these, we must look to a set of peculiar aorists: $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\epsilon\text{-}\alpha$ and $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\epsilon(F)\text{-}\alpha$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\alpha$, $\eta\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, and $\eta\lambda\epsilon(F)\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$. These are not sigmatic aorists which have dropped their σ , but they are strong forms of root-aorists, whose corresponding weak forms live in $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$. An old conjugation was $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\alpha$ (for $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\mu$), $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\varsigma$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\tau$: $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\upsilon\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$, etc., precisely as the imperfect of a μ -verb: $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\acute{\tau}\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\nu$, etc.: $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$, etc. But the strong forms attracted the weak forms of the active to their vowel condition in accordance with that same tendency towards uniformity which has disturbed the original difference between the singular and the dual-plural of the perfect active. $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\alpha$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\alpha$, etc., are therefore conjugated independently through the active like sibilant aorists, and even middle forms ($\eta\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$) occur; but $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ have preserved the historically correct root-forms belonging to all the persons, except the singular active.

7. The common second aorist is a formation which corresponds to an imperfect of a thematic present which has the accent on the thematic vowel, therefore ablaut III. The true accentuation, which is the cause of the weak root-form, appears in the infinitives and participles: $\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$; $\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$. From roots of type A: $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\tau\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$: $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\text{-}\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$: Lat. *in-sec-e*; $\eta\text{-}\nu\epsilon\gamma\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$. Irregularly with ablaut I.: $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\epsilon\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$. From roots of type B: $\acute{\alpha}\mu\text{-}\pi\nu\nu\text{-}\epsilon$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\tau\alpha\rho\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\eta\gamma\rho\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$: $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$; $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$: $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$, $\acute{\omega}\phi\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\alpha\nu\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\tau\alpha\nu\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\alpha\mu\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\rho\alpha\mu\text{-}\omicron\nu$. Irregularly with ablaut I.: $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\rho\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$: $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$ (both Homeric); $\acute{\omega}\phi\epsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$: $\acute{\omega}\phi\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$; $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\epsilon\mu\text{-}\omicron\nu$ (late): $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\alpha\mu\text{-}\omicron\nu$. From roots of type C: $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\eta\eta\rho\iota\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\eta\eta\rho\iota\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\lambda\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\omicron\nu$ (Hesych.), $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\iota\kappa\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\iota\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\eta\lambda\iota\tau\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\tau\iota\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\iota\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\iota\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\psi\upsilon\theta\text{-}\epsilon\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\upsilon\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\upsilon\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\eta\lambda\upsilon\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\upsilon\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\nu\theta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$, $\eta\rho\upsilon\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\rho\alpha\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\rho\alpha\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tau\alpha\rho\pi\text{-}\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ and $\tau\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\beta\rho\alpha\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\eta\mu\alpha\rho\tau\text{-}\omicron\nu$ and $\eta\mu\beta\rho\omicron\tau\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\alpha\rho\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$ and $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\rho\alpha\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\alpha\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\alpha\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\alpha\delta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\text{-}\acute{\rho}\alpha\phi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\alpha\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu$. From roots of Class BB: $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\alpha\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\alpha\beta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\delta\iota\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\mu\alpha\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\alpha\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$, etc.

8. The reduplicated thematic aorist is formed with ablaut III.: *ἔειπον* (= ε-*Fε-Fπ-ον*); *ἔ-σπ-ό-μην*; *ἔ-κε-κλ-ό-μην*, *ἔ-πε-φν-ον*, *ἔ-τε-τμ-ον*, *πε-πιθ-ό-μην*, *πε-φιδ-ό-μην*, *τε-τυκ-ό-μην*, *πε-πυθ-ό-μην*, *τε-ταρπ-ό-μην*; from Class BB: *λε-λαθ-ό-μην* : *λήθ-ω*.

9. The second aorist passive system is formed with ablaut III., differing remarkably in this respect from the first passive system, which is formed with ablaut I.: *ἔ-ῥύ-ην*, *ἔ-σσύ-ην*, *ἔ-πτάρ-ην*, *ἔφθ-άρ-ην*, *ἔ-σπάρ-ην*, *ἔ-δάρ-ην*, *ἔ-κάρ-ην*, *ἔ-πάρ-ην*, *ἔ-(F)άλ-ην*, *ἔ-στάλ-ην*, *ἔ-κάν-ην*, *ἔξ-ηλίφ-ην*, *ἡρίπ-ην*, *ἔ-μίγ-ην*, *ἔ-λίπ-ην*, *ἔ-ζύγ-ην*, *ἔ-κλάπ-ην*, *ἔ-πλάκ-ην*, *ἔ-λάπ-ην*, *ἔ-δράκ-ην*, *ἔ-στράφ-ην*, *ἔ-τράπ-ην*, *ἔ-τράφ-ην*, *ἔ-τάρπ-ην*, *ἔ-βράχ-ην*, *ἔ-ῥράφ-ην*. Exceptions with ablaut I.: *ἔ-φλέγ-ην*, *ἔ-πλέκ-ην*, variant for *ἔ-πλάκ-ην*; *ἔ-τέρσ-ην*. From roots of Class BB: *ἔ-τᾱκ-ην* : *τέ-τηκ-α*; *ἔ-σᾱπ-ην* : *σέ-σηπ-α*; *ἔ-σφᾱλ-ην* : *ἔ-σφηλ-α*; *ἔ-φάν-ην* : *πέ-φην-α*, etc.

10. The domain of ablaut III. in the perfect, it has been seen, regularly is: The dual and plural active and the entire middle of the indicative; the optative, active and middle, and the participles.

In Greek this relation has been disturbed by the inroads of the strong forms of the singular active (ablaut II.), so that, as a rule, the perfect system follows their norm through all forms of the active, showing ablaut II. However, the traces of the old regime of ablaut III. in the active are not wanting, especially in the older language. Of the indicative and participle active from roots of Class AA there are to be found: *ἔ-ϊκ-τον*, *ἔ-ϊκ-την* : *ἔ-οικ-α*; cf. middle: *ἔ-ϊκ-το* and *ἡ-ϊκ-το*; *ἔ-πέ-πιθ-μεν* : *πέ-ποιθ-α*; *ἴσ-τον*, *ἴδ-μεν*, *ἴδ-νῖα* : *οἴδ-α*; *δεί-δι-μεν* and *δέ-δι-μεν*, *ἔ-δε-δί-την*, *δε-δι-ώς* : *δεί-δοι-κα* and *δέ-δοι-κα*; *ἐλ-ηλύθ-αμεν* : *εἰλ-ήλουθ-α*; *ἐκ-γέ-γα-τον*, *γέ-γα-μεν*, *γε-γα-ώς* : *γέ-γον-α*; *μέ-μα-τον*, *μέ-μα-μεν*, *με-μα-ώς* : *μέ-μον-α*; *πέ-πασ-θε*, *πε-παθ-νῖα* : *πέ-πον-θα*. From roots of Class BB: *τέ-τλᾱ-μεν*, *τε-τλᾱ-ί-ην* : *τέ-τλη-κα*; *κέ-κρᾱχ-θι* : *κέ-κρᾱγ-α*; *ἔ-σταῖ-τον*, *ἔ-στα-μεν* : *ἔ-στη-κα*; *δε-δᾱ-νῖα* : *δέ-δη-ε*; *με-μᾱκ-νῖα* : *με-μηκ-ώς*; *τε-θᾱλ-νῖα* : *τέ-θηλ-α*; *λε-λᾱκ-νῖα* : *λέ-ληκ-α*; *σε-σᾱρ-νῖα* :

σε-σηρ-ώς; ἄρ-ἄρ-νῖα : ἄρ-ηρ-ώς. Apparently of all forms of the active the feminine participle has resisted longest the attacks of assimilation.

In the perfect middle system ablaut III. has generally survived: εἶμαι (Fe-Fσ-μαι) : ἔσ-σα; κέ-κλι-μαι, ἔ-σσυ-μαι; κέ-χυ-μαι, ἔ-φθαρ-μαι; ἔ-σπαρ-μαι, δέ-δαρ-μαι, κέ-καρ-μαι, πέ-παρ-μαι, τέ-ταλ-μαι, ἔ-σταλ-μαι, τέ-τα-μαι, πέ-φα-ται, ἄλ-ήλιμ-μαι, ἔρ-ήριγ-μαι, ἔρ-ήριμ-μαι, μέ-μιγ-μαι, τέ-τυγ-μαι, πέ-φυγ-μαι, πέ-πυσ-μαι, ἔ-στραμ-μαι, τέ-τραμ-μαι, τέ-θραμ-μαι. In roots of type A, ablaut III., as usual, necessarily coincides with ablaut I.: ἔ-ζεσ-μαι, ἔ-στεμ-μαι, ἐν-ήνεγ-μαι, εἰ-λεγ-μαι, λέ-λεγ-μαι; such forms as these have given rise to others made with the same vowel, where ablaut III. would be historically correct and possible: πέ-πλεγ-μαι (cf. ἐ-πλάκ-ην), κέ-κλεμ-μαι (cf. ἐ-κλάπ-ην), βέ-βρεγ-μαι, πέ-φλεγ-μαι, ἔ-στεγ-μαι, for κέ-κλαμ-μαι, etc.; then also forms ἔ-ζεγν-μαι, δέ-δειγ-μαι, λέ-λειμ-μαι, etc. From roots of Class BB: λέ-λᾶσ-μαι : λέ-ληθ-α; πέ-πο-ται : πέ-πω-κα; πέ-φαν-ται : πέ-φην-α.

Nominal Formations.

11. Verbal adjectives in τός and τέος = Sk. pass. participles in -tas accent the suffix and accordingly appear with ablaut III. In Greek this condition appears in the following cases: ἄ-τι-τος, ῥυ-τός, πλυ-τός, κλυ-τός, μορ-τός and βρο-τός, φθαρ-τός, σπαρ-τός, δρα-τός and δαρ-τός, καρ-τός, σταλ-τός, βα-τός, τα-τός, αὐτό-μα-τος, φα-τός, ἔρα-τός, πισ-τός, ἔρικ-τός, ἄ-ϊσ-τος, στιπ-τος, ἄ-θικ-τος, τυκ-τός, φυκ-τός, ἀνά-πυσ-τος, ῥαπ-τός. Roots of type A as usual cannot differentiate ablaut III. from I.: ἐκ-τός, λεπ-τός, πεκ-τός, πεπ-τός, ζεσ-τός, λεκ-τός, etc.; they perhaps were the starting point of illegitimate formations containing ablaut I. where III. was possible, e.g., ἐγερ-τέον, φερ-τός, ἄ-δερκ-τος, ἄ-φλεκ-τος, στρεπ-τός, μεμπ-τός, and even ἔρικ-τός, δεικ-τέον, πεισ-τός, ζευκ-τός, etc. These false formations, in the course of the development of the language away from its original laws and materials, have become on the whole the

more common method for verbals. From roots of Class BB: *θε-τός*, *δο-τός*, *ἄ-λασ-τος*, *πακ-τός*, etc.

The abstract nouns in *ti* (σι) originally had the tone on the suffix, therefore ablaut III.: *τί-σις*, *ρύ-σις*, *χύ-σις*, *δάρ-σις*, *κάρ-σις*, *στάλ-σις*, *τά-σις*, (*κτά-σις* in) *ἀνδρο-κτα-σί-α*, *πίσ-τις*, *τύξις*, *φύξις*, *πύσ-τις*, *ράψις*, *ἀγαρρίς*. From roots of type A necessarily: *πέψις*, *ξε-σις*, *λέξις*, *ὄρεξις*. Thence the *ε* has spread over by far the largest part of these nouns: *δέρ-ρις* (with *δάρ-σις*), *ρεῦ-σις* (with *ρύ-σις*), *φεῦξις* (with *φύξις*), *πεῦσις* (with *πύσ-τις*), *πλέξις*, *θρέψις*, *μέμψις*, etc. From roots of Class BB: *φᾶ-τις*, *στᾶ-σις*, *δό-σις*, *θέ-σις*, etc. Cf. Latin *stā-tio*-(*n*), *rā-ti-o*-(*n*), *af-fā-tim*.

13. A number of adjectives in *ra* (ρο-) have the accent on the suffix and ablaut III.: *ἐρυθ-ρός* = Sk. *rudh-irás* = Lat. *ruber*; *ψυδ-ρός*, *λιβ-ρός*, *λυγ-ρός*, *στιφ-ρός*, *ἐλαφ-ρός*, *γλυκ-ερός*, *στυγ-ερός*; from roots of Class BB: *μακ-ρός*: *μήκ-ιστος*; *σᾶπ-ρός*; *τακ-ερός*, *πᾶγ-ερός*, etc.

CHAPTER IV.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ROOTS.

IN the present chapter, the roots assigned are to be taken in accordance with the principles laid down in Part I., Ch. VI., and Part IV., Ch. I.-III. It is impossible to arrange the entire etymological material of a language under designated roots, because the roots are not all known. According to the most recent views, the roots of a certain group of words are one and the same element, which appears in different forms when modified by certain surroundings and laws. For instance, *φερ*, *φορ*, *φρ* are one root: *φερ* and *φορ* change with each other in certain formations, the law of the variation being not as yet ascertained; it is clear, however, that there is *some* law: on the other hand, *φρ* varies with both *φερ* and

φop according to the well-known original accentual difference. Here we know the law.

In *all* roots we look for processes and explanations as reasonable as this, but as yet only the variations described under ablaut I.-III. are understood with anything like satisfactory clearness. Other material, in cases involving variation of the root-vowel, is more or less obscure. Nevertheless, even in such cases, we may often assign roots that are fairly warranted by the evidence of comparison and that will be of practical benefit in associating related words.

In the following sets, the numbers (1-528) are the same as in the body of the work; the definitions of the roots are also the same. It is not necessary to restate the Sanskrit roots; and the omission of them secures a form which exhibits regularly side by side for each set: 1. the Indo-European root; 2. the Greek root; 3. the Latin root.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. ak, ank; ἀγκ; anc, unc. | 40. —; καρπ, κραπ; —. |
| 2. ak; ἄκ, ἄκ; āc, āc. | 41. skarp; —; carp. |
| 3. ark; ἄρκ, ἄλκ; arc. | 42. kar; —; —. |
| 5. —; δακ; —. | 43. —; κᾱφ, καυ; —. |
| 9. derk, dork, dṛk; δερκ, δορκ,
δρκ (δρακ); —. | 44. kei, ki; κει, qui, ci. |
| 10. deik, dik; δεικ, δικ; dīc, dīc. | 45. sēk; σκε, σκα; séc, scī. |
| 11. —; δοκ; dēc, dīc. | 48. kel, kl; κελ, κλ; cēl. |
| 12. deuk, douk, duk; δουκ; dūc, dūc. | 51. sker, skor, skr; κερ, κορ, κρ
(καρ); —. |
| 14. vik; Φικ, ικ; vīc. | 53. skap; σκαπ; —. |
| 16. —; Φεκ, ἐκ; vīc. | 54. kei, ki; κει, κι; cī, cī. |
| 18. —; Φελκ, Φολκ; lāc. | 55. klep, klop, klṗ; κλεπ, κλοπ,
κλπ; clēp. |
| 21. —; ικ; —. | 56. sklav; κλᾱφ; clay, clau. |
| 22. —; εἰκ, ικ; —. | 57. kli; κλι; cli. |
| 25. Pron.stems: ka, ki; κα, κο; —. | 58. kleu, klū; κλευ, κλύ; clu. |
| 26. —; κακ; —. | 59. klu; κλυ; —. |
| 28. kal; καλ; kāl, cāl, clā. | 60. skav; κοφ; cāv, cau. |
| 29. kal; καλ; cāl, cāl, cēl. | 62. ku; —; —. |
| 32. kan; καν; cān. | 64. —; κοπ; —. |
| 33. kap; καπ; cāp. | 66. kard; κραδ; card. |
| 35. kvap; καπ; vāp (for cvap). | |

67. —; *κρα, κραν*; cer, cre.
 69. ker, kri; *κρι*; cer, cri.
 70. kru; *κρυ*; cru.
 71. —; *κτεν (κεν), κτον, κτᾶ*; —.
 72. —; *κτει, κτί*; —.
 73. —; *κοφ, κυ, κοι*; cav, cau.
 74. kur; *κυρ, κυλ*; —.
 76. kō; *κω*; cō, cū.
 77. —; *λάκ, λάκ*; lōqu, lōc.
 78. lak; *λακ*; lāc.
 80. reuk, rouk, rk; *λυκ*; lūc, lūc.
 82. mak; *μακ*; mac.
 83. —; *νεκ*; nēc, nēc
 85. vik; *φικ*; vīc.
 87. —; *πεκ, ποκ*; pec.
 89. —; *πευκ, πυκ*; —.
 90. pik, pig; *πικ*; pic, pig.
 91. plak; *πλακ*; plac.
 92. —; *πλεκ, πλοκ*; plāg, plēc, plīc.
 95. —; —; scalp.
 96. scad, scand; *σκαδ*; scad.
 97. skap; *σκαπ, σκιπ*; scap.
 98. —; *σκαπ*; —.
 99. —; *σκεπ, σκοπ*; spēc.
 101. sku; *σκυ*; scu.
 102. —; *σκυλ*; —.
 104. ag; *ᾶγ, ᾶγ*; āg, ēg, āg.
 105. —; *ᾶγ*; —.
 107. arg; *ᾶργ*; arg.
 108. gau; *γαυ, γᾶφ, γα*; gau.
 111. —; *γῆμ, γομ*; gēm.
 112. gen, gon, gn; *γεν, γον, γν(γα)*; gēn, gn, gnā.
 115. geus, gous, gus; *γευ*; gus.
 117. gar; *γαρ*; gar.
 118. grabh; *γλαφ*; —.
 119. glubh; *γλυφ*; —.
 120. gan, gnā, gnō; *γνω, γνο*; gnā, gnō.
 122. —; *γραφ*; scrib, scrob, serof.
 123. verg; *φεργ, φρεγ*; —.
 124. verg; *φεργ*; urg.
 125. jeug, jūg; *ζευγ, ζῦγ*; jūg.
 126. dheigh, dhigh; *θειγ, θιγ*; fig.
 127. lag; *λαγ*; lag.
 129. rug, lug; *λυγ*; lūg.
 130. lig; *λυγ*; lig.
 131. —; *μελγ, μολγ*; mulg.
 132. —; *μεργ, μοργ*; merg.
 133. —; *ὀργ*; virg.
 134. rēg; *ὀργ, ὀρεγ*; reg.
 135. steg; *στεγ*; steg, tēg, tēg, tōg.
 138. veg, aug; *ὕγ*; vēg, vīg, aug.
 140. —; *φλεγ*; flag, fulg.
 141. —; *φρυγ*; frīg.
 142. bheugh, bhūgh; *φευγ, φῦγ*; fūg, fūg.
 143. —; *ᾶρχ*; —.
 144. agh, angh; *ᾶχ, ᾶγχ*; ang.
 145. —; *βρεχ, βροχ*; rīg.
 146. —; *λαχ*, lēv (for legv).
 147. —; *φex, ἐχ*; vēh.
 148. —; *σεχ, σχ, ἐχ*; —.
 149. —; *ᾶχ, ᾶγχ*; —.
 150. —; *λεχ*; lēc.
 151. reigh, roigh, righ, ligh; *λιχ*; lig.
 152. steigh, stigh; *στειχ, στίχ*; stig(?).
 153. —; *τρεχ, τροχ*; —.
 154. gha, ghi; *χα, χαν*; hi.
 155. —; *χενδ, χᾶδ*; hend.
 156. ghrad; *χλαδ*; grad.
 158. ghar, ghra; *χαρ*; grā.
 159. —; *χερ*; hir, her.
 160. ghjes; —; —.
 161. ghi; *χι*; hi.
 163. —; *χρεμ, χρομ*; —.
 164. —; *χρι*; fri.
 165. gheu, ghoul, ghū; *χευ, χου*, χῦ; fū, fūd.

167. ster, str; ἀστρ; ster, astr.
 173. pet, pt; πετ, ποτ, πτ, πτᾶ; pēt.
 175. stā, stā; στᾶ, στη, στᾶ; stā, stā.
 176. stel, stol, stl; στελ, στολ, στλ (σταλ); stol.
 177. —; στεμφ, στεμβ, στομφ, στοβ; —.
 178. —; στεν, στον; —.
 179. —; στερ; —.
 181. —; στεφ; stīp, stīp.
 183. stig; στιγ; stīg, stīg.
 185. ster, stor; στρω, στω; strā, ster, stor.
 186. —; στεν, στυ; —.
 188. ten, ton, tñ; τεν, τον, τυ (τα, ταν); tēn, tōn.
 189. stag; ταγ; tāg, tāg.
 190. ta; τᾶκ, τᾶκ; ta.
 192. tva; τε (for τφε); te, tu.
 194. tek, tok, tk, — teuk, tük; τεκ, τολ, τκ, — τευκ, tük, — τευχ, τϋχ; tec.
 195. tel, tol, tl; τλᾶ, τλη, τλᾶ, — τελ, τολ, τᾶλ; tol, tul, tlā.
 196. tem, tom, tñ; τεμ, τομ, τμ, τμᾶγ; tem, tom.
 197. —; τερ; ter, tra.
 193. —; τερ; ter, tor, tri.
 199. —; τερπ, ταρπ, — τρεφ, τροφ, τραφ; —.
 200. —; τερσ, ταρσ; tors.
 202. tres; τρεσ; ters.
 203. —; τρεμ, τρομ; trēm.
 204. Stems: tri; τρι; tri.
 205. tu; τυ; tu.
 206. stul; τυδ; tūd.
 207. —; τυπ; —.
 208. tvar; —; —.
 209. sval; σφαδ, ᾶδ; suad.
 210. da, da-k; δᾶ, δακ; dōc.
 211. —; δα; —.
 212. —; δαν, δᾶφ; —.
 213. —; δαμ; dōm.
 214. —; δαπ, δεπ; dāp.
 215. —; δαρθ; dorm.
 218. —; δη, δε; —.
 219. dem, dōm; δεμ, δομ; dōm.
 220. dek; δεξ; dex.
 221. der, dor, dr; δερ, δορ, δρ (δαρ); —.
 223. dei, doi, di; δει, doi, δι; di.
 224. di, div; δι, διφ; di, div.
 225. dō, dō; δω, δο, δωκ; dō, dā.
 227. —; δρᾶ; —.
 228. —; δρα; —.
 229. —; δρεμ, δρομ, δραμ; —.
 233. ed, el; ἡδ, ἐδ, ᾶδ; ed, ed.
 234. sed; ἐδ; sēd, sēd.
 235. sed; ἐδ; sēd, sēd.
 236. veid, void, vid; Φειδ, Φοιδ, Φιδ (ιδ); vid, vid.
 237. svid; σφιδ, ιδ; sud (for svid).
 238. —; μεδ; mōd.
 239. —; μελδ; —.
 240. od; ᾶδ, ᾶδ; od, ol.
 242. —; πεδ, ποδ; pēd.
 243. —; σκεδ, σχεδ, κεδ; scand.
 244. skid; σκιδ, σχιδ; scid, cid, caed.
 245. spad, spand; σφαδ; fund.
 247. vad, ud, und; ὑδ; und.
 248. —; φεθ; vād.
 249. aidh, idh; αιδ; aed.
 250. —; ἄλθ; —.
 251. —; ἄθ, ἄνθ; —.
 252. svēdh; σφηθ; sōd, sōd, sued.
 253. reudh; ῥουθ; rud, ruf, rub.
 254. —; θα, θη; fē, fi.
 255. —; θαφ; —.
 256. —; θη, θε; dā, fā, fā-c.
 257. ghen; θεν; fend.

258. —; *θευ* (θεF), *θῦ*, *θο*; —.
 260. dhars; *θαρσ*, *θρασ*; fars.
 261. dhar, dhra; *θρα*; fir, for.
 262. drē; *θρη*, *θρε*; —.
 265. dhu; *θυ*; fu.
 266. keudh, kūdh; *κευθ*, *κῦθ*; cud.
 268. —; *ὀθ*; *ὀδ*, *ὀδ*.
 270. —; *πενθ*; —.
 271. bheidh, bhoidh, bhidh; *πειθ*,
ποιθ, *πιθ*; fid (= feid), foed
 (= foid), fid.
 272. —; *πευθ*, *πῦθ*; —.
 273. bhudh; *πυθ*, *πυνδ*; fund.
 275. rap; *ῥπ*; rāp.
 276. sarp; *ῥπ*; sarp.
 277. —; *Feλπ*, *έολπ*; vol(u)p.
 281. serp; *έρπ*; serp, rēp (for srep).
 282. —; *λαμπ*; —.
 283. reup, roup, rup, lup; *λυπ*;
 rup.
 284. —; *νεπ*; —.
 285. pak, pag; *πᾶγ*, *πηγ*; pāg, pāg,
 pāc, pāc.
 286. pav; *παF*; pāv.
 291. pa; *πα*; pā, pēn.
 292. pau; *πau*; pau.
 295. —; *πεν*, *πον*; —.
 296. per, por, pr; *περ*, *πορ*, *παρ*;
 pēr, pōr.
 302. pi; *πι*; pī.
 304. pel, pol, pl; *πελ*, *πολ*, *πλ*,
πλη; ple.
 305. plak; *πᾶγ*, *πληγ*, *πλᾶγ*; plāg.
 306. pleu, plū; *πλευ* (πλεF), *πλῦ*, —
πλω, *πλο*; plu.
 307. —; *πνευ* (πνεF), *πνῦ*; —.
 308. pō; *πω*, *πο*, *πι*; pō, bī.
 310. pu; *ποι*; pū, pū.
 312. —; *πλε*; ple.
 313. —; *πρω*, *πορ*; pāṛ.
 314. pa; —; —.
 315. —; *περ*, *πρ*, *πρα*; —.
 316. pra; *πρω*, *προ*, *πρι*; pra, pro,
 pri.
 318. spju, spu; *πτυ*, *πυτ*; spu.
 319. pu; *πυ*; pū, pū.
 320. pug; *πυγ*; pūg.
 322. pu; —; pū, pū.
 323. spher, sphor, sphr, — sphel,
 sphol, sphl; *σπερ*, *σπορ*,
σπρ (*σπαρ*), — *πελ*, *πολ*, *πλ*
(παλ); spēr, sprē, spūr, pōl,
 pāl, pāl.
 324. —; *ύπ*; sōp, sōp.
 330. bargh; *βραχ*; —.
 331. arbh, rabh, labh; *άλφ*; lāb.
 335. —; *νεφ*; nēb, nūb.
 339. bhā, bha-n, bha-s, bha-v,
 bha-k, bha-d; *φᾶ* (*φη*), *φᾶ*,
 — *φα-ν*, *φᾶν* (*φαF*); *fā*, *fā*,
 — *fa-n*, *fa-s*, *fa-v*, *fa-c*, *fa-t*.
 340. —; *φαγ*; —.
 341. bhar; *φαρ*; fōr.
 342. —; *φεβ*, *φοβ*; —.
 343. —; *φεν*, *φον*, *φν* (*φα*); —.
 344. bher, bhor, bhr; *φερ*, *φορ*,
φρ; fēr, for.
 345. —; *φλα*, *φλαδ*, *φλε*, *φλι*, *φλιδ*,
φλυ, *φλυδ*, *φλυγ*; *flā*, *flō*,
flū, fle.
 346. —; *φρακ*; farc, frēqu.
 348. bhu; *φῦ*, *φῦ*; fū, fō, fē.
 350. an; *αν*; ān.
 354. —; *ένεκ*, *ένοκ*; nac.
 358. men, mon, mñ, — madh; *μεν*,
μον, *μν* (*μα*, *μαν*), — *μενθ*,
μαθ; mēn, mōn, mān.
 360. —; *νεμ*, *νομ*; nēm, nūm.
 361. —; *νεσ*, *νοσ*; —.
 364. —; *νε*; nē.
 366. nig; *νιγ*, *νιβ*; —.
 367. snigh; *νιφ*; nig, nīv (for nigv).

369. nu; *νυ*; nu.
 370. snā, snū; *νευ* (*νεF*), *νῦ*; nā, nā, nū.
 372. —; *νω*; nō.
 374. gan, gna, gno; *γνω*, *γνο*; gnō.
 377. —; *άμ*, *όμ*; sīm.
 379. —; —; mōv, mōv.
 380. mu; *μν-ν*; mū.
 381. —; *φεμ*, *έμ*; vōm.
 383. mad; *μαδ*; mād.
 384. makh; *μαχ*; mās.
 385. ma, me; *με*; me.
 386. ma, mi; *με*; ma, mē = mai, men.
 387. mag, meg; *μεγ*; mäg.
 388. smi; *μει*; mī.
 389. —; *μελλ*, *μειλ*; —.
 391. —; *μερ*, *μαρ*; mōr.
 392. mer, mor, mar; *μερ*, *μop*, *μαρ*; mēr.
 393. mer, mor, mar; *μερ*, *μop*, *μαρ*, *μpo*, *bro*; mōr, mar-c.
 394. —; *μεθ*; mēd, mīd.
 395. —; —; men.
 396. ma; *μα*, *μη*; mā.
 397. mik; *μικ*; misc.
 398. —; *μιν*, *με*; man, min, men.
 400. mu; *μν*; mū.
 401. mus; *μυσ*; mus.
 402. —; *μυλ*; mōl.
 403. mus; *μυσ*; mus.
 408. ār; *άρ*, *άρ*; ar.
 409. ark; —; —.
 410. ar; *άρ*; ar.
 411. ar, ra, er; *έρ*; rā, rē.
 412. ver; *φερ*, *έρ*; vēr.
 413. ver; —; —.
 414. or; *φορ*, *ορ*; ōr.
 415. —; *φορ*, *ορ*; vēr.
 417. raug; —; —.
 421. sre-u, srou, sṛū; *ρεν* (*ρεF*), *ρου* (*ροF*), *ρῦ*, *ρῦ*; rā, rou, rō.
 422. sver, ser; *σφερ*, *σερ*; sēr, sṛē.
 423. —; *сур*; sur.
 425. rau; —; rū, rau.
 426. āl; *άλ*; al, ōl, ūl.
 428. —; *γλευκ*, *γλῦκ*; —.
 429. —; *φαλ*, *فال*; vōl.
 433. las; *λασ*, *λα*; las.
 437. lau, lav; *λαF*; lav, lu, la.
 438. lap; *λαπ*; lab.
 440. leg, log; *λεγ*, *λογ*; lēg, lēg.
 441. —; *λει*; lēv.
 443. leib, loib, lib; *λειβ*, *λοιβ*, *λιβ*; rī, lī, lī, lib.
 447. —; *λιφ*; lib, lrb, lūb.
 448. lu; *λυ*; lu.
 449. —; *λου*, *λυ*, *λο*; lav, lū, lūv.
 451. —; *μελ*; māl.
 453. ul; *ύλ*; ul.
 455. sal; *σαλ*; sāl.
 457. sphal; *σφαλ*; fāl.
 459. es, s; *έσ*, *σ*; es, s.
 460. ves; *φes*, *έσ*; ves.
 462. —; *σao*, *σω*; sā, sā.
 463. —; *σα*, *ση*; sā, sē, sē, sī.
 466. siu, siv; *συ*; sū.
 471. —; *αὐξ*; —.
 475. av; *άF*; av, au.
 476. av, va; *φη*, *φε*, *άF*, *φα*; —.
 482. —; *ι*; vī, vī.
 490. Pron.stems: ja; *δ* (fem. *ά*, *ή*); i.
 491. us; —; ūs, ūs.
 492. aus; *αὐσ*; aus.
 493. ei, i; *ει*, *ι*, — *ή*, *ί* (*ιημι*); i, i.
 494. is; *ισ*; —.
 496. vek, vok, vk; *φεπ*; vōc, vōc, vēc.
 497. sek, sk; *σеп*, *сп*; sēqu, sēc, sōc.
 498. ik; *ιπ*; ic.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>500. reik, roik, rik; λειπ, λοιπ, λιπ;
liqu, liqu, lie.</p> <p>501. mark · μαρκ, μακ; mule.</p> <p>502. —; ώκ, ώτ, όπ; όc.</p> <p>503. sap; σαπ, σαφ; sãp, sãp.</p> <p>505. —; πεπ; cõqu, cõc.</p> <p>506. —; πω, πο, κο; quo.</p> <p>507. —; σεπ, σπ; —.</p> <p>508. terk, tork, trk; τρεπ, τροπ,
τραπ; torqu, torc.</p> <p>509. gem, gom, gm; βά, βη, βǎ; bĩ,
bĩ, bi-t, bu, vën, vën.</p> <p>510. —; βελ, βολ, βλ (βαλ),
βλη; —.</p> | <p>512. gi, gvi-v, vi-g; βι; vĩ, vĩ-v,
vĩ-g.</p> <p>513. —; βο; bõ.</p> <p>514. —; βρω, βορ; võr, gũr, gũl,
glũ, glũ.</p> <p>515. gou; βο; bo.</p> <p>518. —; τει, τί; —.</p> <p>519. ki; τι; qui.</p> <p>520. —; θερ; for, fur.</p> <p>521. —; φαγ; —.</p> <p>522. vřeg, bhrëg; φρηγ, φρωγ, φραγ;
fråg.</p> <p>523. sar, sal; άλ; sãl.</p> <p>525. —; βουλ, βολ; võl.</p> <p>526. —; φελ; —.</p> |
|---|---|

—•••—

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF GREEK ROOTS.

The following list comprises some roots not included in the foregoing sets. These roots, with words to which they apply, are stated in accordance with the principles of the new school.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>529. βενθ, βαθ. βένθος, βαθύς,
βάθος.</p> <p>530. βλω (for μλω), μολ, μλο, βλο.
βλώσκω, ξμολον.</p> <p>531. βρεμ, βρομ. βρέμω, βρόμος.</p> <p>532. βω, βο. βόσκω.</p> <p>533. γρǎ. γράω, γρώνη.</p> <p>534. (έ)γερ, (έ)γρ. εγείρω, ηγρόμην.</p> <p>535. έλευθ, έλουθ, έλϑ. έλεύσομαι,
έλήλουθα, ήλθον (ήλυθον).</p> <p>536. φαχ. ιάχω.</p> <p>537. φικ, φοικ, φικ. εΐκω (= φείκω),
φοικα (= φέ-φοικ-α), έϊκτον
(= φέ-φικ-τον).</p> <p>538. φελ. ήλλω, έελμένος.</p> <p>539. φερ. άπούρας.</p> | <p>540. ζη. ζητέω.</p> <p>541. ζωσ, ζοσ. ζώννυμι.</p> <p>542. ής. ήμαι.</p> <p>543. θάγ. θήγω.</p> <p>544. θαφ. θαΰμα.</p> <p>545. θάλ. θάλλω.</p> <p>546. θνǎ, θνη, θǎν. θνάσκω, ξθǎνον.</p> <p>547. θρω, θορ. θρώσκω, ξθορον.</p> <p>548. κάδ, κηδ, κάδ. κήδω, κεκάδή-
σομαι.</p> <p>549. κάφ, κάπ. κάπτω.</p> <p>550. κλǎγ. κέκληγα.</p> <p>551. κλǎφ, κλǎυ. κλαίω, κλαύσω.</p> <p>552. λǎβ, λǎφ, λǎβ. λαμβάνω, έλǎ-
βον.</p> <p>553. λǎθ, λǎθ. λανθάνω, έλǎθον.</p> |
|--|---|

554. λεγχ, λογχ, λᾶχ. λαγχάνω,
λέλογχα, ἐλάχον.
555. μακ. μεμάκνῃα.
556. νᾶφ. ναίω.
557. ξᾶν. ξαίνω.
558. πελ, πλ. πέλομαι, ἐπλετο.
559. πτερ. πτάρνυμαι.
560. πεμπ, πομπ. πέμπω, πέπομφα,
πομπή.
561. πενθ, πονθ, (πνθ) παθ. πάσχω,
πείσομαι, πέπονθα, ἐπᾶθον.
562. περθ, πορθ, πραθ. πέρθω,
πορθέω, ἐπραθον.
563. πτᾶκ. πτήσσω.
564. σᾶπ. σήπω.
565. σᾶρ. σαίρω, σεσαρνῖα.
566. σευ, σϋ. σεύω, ἔσσϋτο.
567. σκᾶλ. σκάλλω.
568. σκλη. ἀποσκληῖναι.
569. στειβ, στοιβ, στῖβ. στείβω,
στοιβή, στῖβάς.
570. στεργ, στοργ. στέργω, ἐσ-
τοργα.
571. στρεφ, στροφ, στῤῥφ. στρέφω,
ἔστροφα, στῤῥφήσομαι.
572. τελ, ταλ. τέλλω, ἐτέταλτο.
573. τᾶφ, τᾷφ. ταφείν.
574. τρω. τιτρώσκω.
575. φᾶγ, φᾷγ. ἐφᾶγον.
576. φειδ, φῖδ. φείδομαι, πεφῖδέ-
σθαι.
577. φθᾶ, φθᾷ. φθανω, ἐφθᾶκα.
578. φθει, φθῖ. φθίω, φθίνω, ἐφθῖτο.
579. φθερ, φθορ, φθρ, φθαρ. φθείρω,
ἐφθαρμαι, φθορά.
580. χη, χε. κίχημι, κιχείην.

GREEK INDEX.



[The figures refer to the numbers of the sets.]

A.

ἀ-	351	ἄδ	209	αἰθός	249	ἀλέω	429
ἀ-	487	ἄδμαστος	213	αἰθοψ	249	ἄλθ	250
ἀ-	487	ἄδματος	213	αἰθρα	249	ἀλθαίνω	250
ἄ (st.)	490	ἄδμης	213	αἰθρη	249	ἀλθήεις	250
ἀαγής	521	ἄδμητος	213	αἰθω	249	ἀλθήσκα	250
ἄγ	104	ἄδραστος	227	αἰθων	249	ἀλιεύς	524
ἄγ	105	ἄδης	236	αἶρω	422	ἀλίζω	524
Ἀγαμέμνων	358	Ἀίδης	236	ἀίσθω	476	ἀλίσθη	411
ἄγαν	104	ἀέθλιον	248	ἀίτας	475	ἔλιος	524
ἄγῃ	521	ἄεθλον	248	ἄτω	475	ἄλκ	3
ἄγῆνωρ	104	ἄεί	474	αἰών	474	ἄλκή	3
ἄγίζω	105	ἄείρω	422	αἰώρα	422	ἄλλά	427
ἄγινέω	104	ἄελλα	476	ἄκ	2	ἄλλάσσω	427
ἄγιος	105	ἄεναος	370	ἄκαινα	2	ἄλλήλους	427
ἄγκ	1	ἄερ	422	ἄκανος	2	ἄλλοίος	427
ἄγκος	1	ἄέρω	422	ἄκέφαλος	52	ἄλλομαι	523
ἄγκυλος	1	ἄφ	475	ἄκοή	60	ἄλλος	427
ἄγκυρα	1	ἄφ	476	ἄκοίτης	487	ἄλλότριος	427
ἄγκών	1	ἄζομαι	105	ἄκοιτις	487	ἄλλως	427
ἄγλευκῆς	428	ἄημι	476	ἄκολουθέω	47	ἄλμα	523
ἄγνός	105	ἄήρ	476	ἄκόλουθος	47	ἄλμη	524
ἄγνυμι	521	ἄήτης	476	ἄκουή	60	ἄλμυρός	524
ἄγός	104	ἄθ	251	ἄκούω	60	ἄλοάω	429
ἄγος	105	Ἀθήνη	251	ἄκρις	2	ἄλοχος	151
ἄγρα	104	ἄθλειώ	248	ἄκρος	2	ἔλς	524
ἄγρεύω	104	ἄθλέω	248	ἄκτωρ	104	ἔλσος	426
ἄγρέω	104	ἄθλητήρ	248	ἄκων	2	ἄλτικός	523
ἄγριος	106	ἄθλητής	248	ἄλ	523	Ἀλτις	426
ἄγριόω	106	ἄθλον	248	ἄλ	426	ἄλφ	331
ἄγρός	106	ἄθλος	248	ἄλαλκεῖν	3	ἄλφάνω	331
ἄγυιά	104	ἄθρόος	487	ἄλειατα	429	ἄλφεισίβοιος	331
ἄγχ	144, 149	ἄιδιος	474	ἄλεξητήρ	469	ἄλφή	331
ἄγχι	144	αἰέν	474	ἄλέξω	469	ἄλφημα	331
ἄγχοῦ	144	αἰές	474	ἄλες	524	ἄλφός	332
ἄγχω	144	ἄιθ	249	ἄλέτης	429	ἄλωή	429
ἄγω	104	αἰθήρ	249	ἄλετός	429	ἄλως	429
ἄγών	104	Αἰθιοψ	249	ἄλετρίβανος	429	ἄμ	377
		αἰθος	249	ἄλευρον	429	ἄμα	377

βαθός	529	✓βολ	525	γάνος	108	γλύπτῃς	119
βαίνω	509	βολός	329	γάνυμαι	108	✓γλυφ	119
✓βαλ	510	βόλεται	525	γαστήρ	110	γλύφανος	119
βάλλω	510	βόλη	510	✓γαν	108	γλύφω	119
βάρβαρος	327	βολίς	510	γαῦρος	108	✓γν	112
βαρβαρίζω	327	βόλος	510	✓γαν	108	γναθμός	353
βαρέω	511	✓βορ	514	γέα	116	γνάθος	353
βάρος	511	βορά	514	γείνομαι	112	γνήσιος	112
βαρύς	511	βορός	514	γείτων	116	✓γνο	374
βαρύτης	511	βόσκω	532	✓γεμ	111	✓γνο	120
βαρύτονος	511	βουκολικός	515	γεμίζω	111	γνύξ	121
βασιλεύς	436	βουκόλος	48, 515	γέμω	111	✓γνω	374
βάσις	509	✓βουλ	525	✓γεν	112	✓γνω	120
βάσκε	509	βουλεύω	525	γενεά	112	γνώμη	120
βατός	509	βουλή	525	γένειον	353	γνωρίζω	120
βέβαιος	509	βούλημα	525	γένεσις	112	γνώσις	120
βέβηλος	509	βούλησις	525	γενέτειρα	112	γνωστός	120
✓βελ	510	βούλωμαι	525	γενέτηρ	112	γνώτός	120
βελόνη	510	βοῦς	515	γενέτης	112	✓γομ	111
βέλεμον	510	✓βραχ	330	γένος	112	γόμος	111
✓βενθ	529	βράχεια	330	γένυς	353	γομούω	111
βένθος	529	βραχύνω	330	γέρανος	113	✓γον	112
βέλος	510	βραχύνω	330	γέρων	114	γόνυ	121
βηλός	509	βραχύτης	330	✓γευ	115	γουνάζομαι	121
βῆμα	509	✓βρεμ	531	γεῦμα	115	γουνόομαι	121
✓βι	512	βρέμω	531	γεύομαι	115	γράμμα	122
βιβάζω	509	✓βρεχ	145	γεῦσις	115	γραμμή	122
βιβάς	509	βρέχω	145	γεύω	115	γραῦς	114
βιβρώσκω	514	✓βρο	393	γῆ	116	✓γρᾶ	533
βίος	512	✓βρο	514	γηθέω	108	✓γραφ	122
βιοτή	512	✓βρομ	531	γῆθος	108	γραφή	122
βίотος	512	βρόμος	531	γηθοσύνη	108	γραφικός	122
βιδώ	512	βροτός	393	γηθόσυνος	108	γραφίς	122
✓βλ	510	✓βροχ	145	γῆρας	114	γράφω	122
✓βλη	510	βροχετός	145	γηρυ (st.)	117	γράφω	533
βλήμα	510	✓βρω	514	γῆρυς	117	γυτή	112
βλήμενος	510	βρώμα	514	γηρύω	117	γρώνη	533
βλητός	510	βρωτήρ	514	γίγνομαι	112		
βληχάομαι	328	✓βω	532	γινώσκω	120		
βληχός	328	βωμός	509	✓γλαφ	118		
βληχή	328			γλάφυ	118		
✓βλο	530			γλαφυρός	118		
✓βλω	530			γλάφω	118		
βλώσκω	530			✓γλευκ	428		
✓βο	515			γλεύκος	428		
✓βο	513			γλία	446		
✓βο	532			γλοιά	446		
βοάω	513			γλοιός	446		
βοή	513			✓γλυκ	428		
βοηθός	258			γλυκός	428		
✓βολ	510			γλυκύτες	428		
		Γ.					
		✓γα	108				
		✓γα	112				
		γαF	108				
		γαία	116				
		γαίω	108				
		γάλα	109				
		γαλαθηνός	254				
		γαλακτ (st.)	109				
						Δ.	
						✓δα	210
						✓δα	211
						δαδύσσεσθαι	12
						✓δαF	212
						δαίζω	211
						δαίνυμαι	211
						δαίνυμι	211
						δαίρω	221
						δαίς	212
						•δαίς	211
						δαίτη	211

δαιτρός	211	δεινός	223	διάβολος	510	✓δρ	221
δαιτυμών	211	δειξις	10	διαδέω	218	✓δρα	228
δαιτύς	211	δειπνον	214	διάδημα	218	✓δρα	227
δαίω	211	δειράς	222	διαλέγομαι	440	✓δρακ	9
δαίω	212	δειρή	222	διάλογος	440	δράκων	9
✓δακ	5	δείρω	221	διαμφίδιος	333	✓δραμ	229
✓δακ	210	✓δεκ	7	διαρρώξ	522	δράμα	228
δάκνω	5	δέκα	8	διδάσκω	210	δράνος	228
δάκος	5	δέκομαι	7	δίδημι	218	δρασμός	227
δάκρυ	6	δέλεαρ	226	διδράσκω	227	δραστοςύνη	228
δάκρυον	6	✓δεμ	219	δίδωμι	225	δράω	228
δακρύω	6	δέμας	219	δίεμαι	223	✓δρεμ	229
δάκτυλος	7	δέμω	219	✓διϛ	224	δρηστήρ	228
δαλός	212	δένδρεον	230	διηνεκής	354	δρηστοςύνη	228
✓δαμ	213	δένδρον	230	✓δικ	10	✓δρκ	9
δαμάζω	213	✓δεξ	220	δίκη	10	✓δρομ	229
δαμάλης	213	δεξιός	220	δινεύω	223	δρομεύς	229
δάμαρ	213	δεξιτερός	220	δινέω	223	δρόμος	229
δαμάω	213	δέος	223	δίνος	223	δρυμός	230
δαμνάω	213	✓δεπ	214	δίνω	223	δρυστόμος	230
δάμνημι	213	✓δερ	221	δίομαι	223	δρύς	230
-δαμος	213	δέργμα	9	δῖος	224	δρυτόμος	230
✓δαπ	214	δερή	222	δῖς	231	δρύφακτος	346
δαπάνη	214	✓δερκ	9	δίσκουρα	414	✓δυκ	12
δαπανηρός	214	δερκομαι	9	δισσός	231	δύο	231
δάπανος	214	δέρμα	221	δίχα	231	δυσ-	232
δάπτω	214	δέρος	221	διχθά	231	δυσεντερία	232
✓δαρ	221	δέρρις	221	δίω	223	δυσμενής	232
✓δαρθ	215	δέρω	221	Διώνη	224	δυσπεψία	505, 232
δαρθάνω	215	δέσις	218	δμώς	213		
δασμός	211	δεσμός	218	✓δο	225	δυσχερής	159
δάσος	216	δεσπόζω	314	δοάσματο	224	δυσώδης	234
δασύνω	216	δεσπόσυνος	314	✓δοι	223	δύω	231
δασύς	216	δεσπότης	314	δοιή	231	δυάδεκα	231
δατέομαι	211	δέσποινα	314	δοιοί	231	δῶ	219
✓δᾶν	212	δετή	218	✓δοκ	11	✓δω	225
δαυλός	216	Δευτερονόμιον		δοκέω	11	δώδεκα	231
δαυιλής	214		231	δόλος	226	✓δωκ	225
-δε	217	δεύτερος	231	✓δομ	219	δῶμα	219
✓δε	218	✓δεχ	7	δόξα	11	δῶρον	225
δέατο	224	δέχομαι	7	δόμος	219	δῶς	225
δεδάσθαι	210	δέω	218	✓δορ	221	δωτήρ	225
δέδαε	210	✓δη	218	δορά	221	δωτινή	225
δεδαώς	210	δηγμα	5	✓δορκ	9	δῶτις	225
✓δει	223	δήλος	224	δορκάς	9	δωτός	225
δείγμα	10	δημοκρατία	67	δόρυ	230		
δείδω	223	✓δι	223	δόσις	225		
✓δεικ	10	✓δι	224	δοτήρ	225		
δείκνυμι	10	διά	231	δουράτεος	230		
δειλός	223	διαβάλλω	510	δούρειος	230		
δειμός	223	διαβολικός	510	δουρηνηκές	354		

E.

ε 472

ε (st.) 489

ε 489

√έ	493	εἴλυμα	429	ἔλκος	19	√ένοκ	354
ἔδον	209	εἰλῶ	429	ἔλκω	18	ἐνοπή	496
ἔανός	460	εἴλω	526	ἔλλειψις	500	ένος	357
ἔινός	460	εἶμα	460	ἔλος	430	ἔνοσίχθων	268
ἔαρ	478	εἵμαρται	392	√έλουθ	535	ἐντερον	355
ἔαρινός	478	εἶμι	493	ἐλπίζω	277	ἐντός	355
ἔβδομος	280	εἰμί	459	ἐλπῖς	277	ἐξ	472
ἔβην	509	εἶν	355	ἐλπομαι	277	ἐξ	473
ἐβόλοντο	525	εἵνατος	356	ἐλπω	277	ἐξείης	148
ἐγείρω	534	εἶνι	355	ἐλπωρή	277	ἐξεπλάγην	305
√(ἐ)γερ	534	εἵπον	496	√έλυθ	535	ἐξῆς	148
√(ἐ)γρ	534	√είρ	422	ἐλυτρον	429	ἔοικα	537
ἔγχευς	149	εἶργμός	124	ἐλύω	429	√έολπ	277
√έδ	233	εἶργω	124	√έμ	381	έός	489
√έδ	234	εἶργω	124	ἔμαπον	501	√έπ	497
√έδ	235	εἶρερος	422	ἔμαθον	358	ἐπαθον	561
ἐδάην	210	εἶρεσία	411	ἔμε	385	ἐπαίω	475
ἐδανός	209	εἶρηκα	412	ἔμεσις	381	ἐπέτης	497
ἔδαφος	235	εἶρήνη	412	ἔμετικός	381	ἔπετον	173
ἔδεσμα	233	εἶρκτή	124	ἔμετος	381	ἔπεφνον	343
ἐδητύς	233	εἶρμός	422	ἔμέω	381	ἐπί	279
ἐδιδαξα	210	ἔιρος	413	ἔμμορα	392	ἐπιβαρέω	511
ἔδος	234	ἔίρω	422	ἔμολον	530	ἐπικός	496
ἔδρα	234	εἶρω	412	ἐμπῖς	278	ἐπίουρος	415
ἔδραμον	229	εἶς	355	ἐμπορικός	296	ἐπιπολή	294
ἔδω	233	εἶσα	234	ἐμπόριον	296	ἐπισκύνιον	101
ἔδωδή	233	εἶσω	355	ἔμπορος	296	ἔπλετο	558
ἔελμένος	538	εἶωθα	252	ἐν	355	ἐπλήγην	305
ἔειδον	236	√έκ	16	ἐναγίζω	105	ἔπομαι	497
ἔζομαι	234	ἐκ	472	ἐνάκῖς	356	ἔπορον	313
ἐθ (st.)	252	ἐκατόν	15	ἐνακόσιοι	356	ἔπος	496
ἐθάων	546	ἐκηλος	16	ἐναντίος	166	ἐπράθον	562
ἔθιγον	126	ἐκητι	16	ἐνατος	356	ἔπρησεν	315
ἐθίζω	252	ἐκλογή	440	ἐνδιος	224	ἐπτά	280
ἔθορον	547	ἐκτός	473	ἐνδον	355	ἔπα	497
ἔθος	252	ἐκυρα	17	√ένεκ	354	√έρ	411
ἔ(φ)ειπον	496	ἐκυρός	17	ἐνενήκοντα	356	√έρ	412
√εί	493	ἐκφλαίνω	345	ἐνερθε	355	√έρ	422
εἶδαρ	233	ἐκφλυνδάνειν	345	ἐνεροι	355	√έρ	422
εἶδομαι	236	ἐκών	16	ἐνέρτερος	355	ἐργάζομαι	123
εἶδον	236	ἐλά	430	ἐνη	357	ἔργω	124
εἶδος	236	ἐλάβον	522	ἐνήνοχα	354	ἔρδω	123
εἶδωλον	236	ἐλάβον	553	ἐνί	355	ἐρεοῦς	413
√είκ	22	ἐλαία	430	ἐνισπεν	507	ἐρεσία	411
εἵκοσι	13	ἐλαιον	430	ἐννάκῖς	356	ἐρέσσω	411
εἵκτον	537	ἔλακον	77	ἐννακίσιοι	356	ἐρέτης	411
εἵκω	14	ἐλάχον	554	ἐννατος	356	ἐρετμόν	411
εἵκω	537	ἐλαχύς	146	ἐννέα	356	ἔρευθος	253
εἵλαρ	526	√έλευθ	535	ἐννήκοντα	356	ἐρεύθω	253
εἵλέω	526	ἐλεύσομαι	535	ἔννοσίγαιος	268	ἔρέω	412
εἵλη	526	ἐλήλουθα	535	ἔννυμι	460	ἐρήρος	408

θερμαίνω	520	θρήνυς	261	ἴημι	493	ἵτυς	482
θέρμαι	520	θρηνηφδία	262	√ικ	21	ἱφθιμος	481
θέρμετε	520	θρήσασθαι	261	√ικ	14	ἱφι	481
θέρμη	520	θρόνος	261	√ικ	22	ἱφιος	481
θερμός	520	θρόος	262	ικάνός	22	ἱψ	498
θέρμαι	520	√θρω	547	ικάνω	22	ἰώδης	479
θέρος	520	θρώσκει	547	ικέτης	22	ἰωή	476
θεσις	256	√θυ	265	ἱκκος	499		
θεσμός	256	√θυ	258	ικμαίνω	21		
√θευ	258	θυάς	265	ἱκμας	21		
θεύσσομαι	258	θυγάτηρ	263	ἱκμενος	22	√κα	25
θέω	258	θύελλα	265	ἱκνέομαι	22	√κάδ	548
θεωρία	255	θυήεις	265	ἱκτήρ	22	√κάδ	548
√θη	254	θυιάς	265	ἱκω	22	κάδος	23
√θη	256	θύμα	265	ἱλη	526	√καF	43
θήγω	543	θύμον	265	ἱλγξ	429	καβαίρω	24
θηέομαι	255	θύμος	265	ἱλλός	429	καθαρός	24
θήκη	256	θυμός	265	ἱλλω	538	κάδαρσις	24
θηλαμών	254	θύνος	265	ἱμάτιον	460	καί	25
θηλάστρια	254	θύνω	265	ἱμεν	493	καίω	71
θηλή	254	θύος	265	ἱμερος	494	καίω	43
θῆλυς	254	θυοσκόος	60	ἱνδάλλομαι	236	√κακ	26
θηλώ	254	θύρα	264	ἱνίον	481	κάκη	26
θήρ	259	θύρᾱσι	264	ἱον	479	κακός	26
θήρα	259	θυρεός	264	ἰός	480	κακός	26
θηρίον	259	θυρέτρα	264	ἰότης	494	κακύνω	26
θηρῶ	259	θυρίς	264	√ιπ	498	√καλ	28
θῆσαι	254	θυρωρός	415	ἱπος	498	√καλ	29
θήσατο	254	θυρία	265	ἱππεύς	499	καλαμεύς	27
θῆσθαι	254	θύω	265	ἱππιος	499	καλάμη	27
√θηγ	126			ἱππόδομος	499	κάλαμος	27
θιγγάνω	126			ἱππόδρομος	229	καλέω	28
√θνᾶ	546			ἱππος	499	καλία	29
√θηῖ	546			ἱπποπόταμος	499	καλιάς	29
θνήσκω	546			ἱππότα	499	καλίος	29
θίγγημα	126			ἱπτομαι	498	καλλίον	30
√θο	258			√ισ	494	καλλονή	30
θοάζω	258			ἱς	481	κάλλος	30
θοός	258			ἱστημι	175	καλλύνω	30
√θορ	547			ἱστορέω	236	καλός	30
θόρυβος	262			ἱστορία	236	κάλη	40
√θρα	261			ἱστός	75	καλυβ (st.)	29
θράνος	261			ἱστωρ	236	καλύβη	29
√θρασ	260			ἱστωρ	236	καλύπτω	29
θρασύς	260			ἱσχανάω	148	καμάρα	31
√θραφ	199			ἱσχάνω	148	√καν	32
√θρε	262			ἱσχω	148	κανάζω	32
θρέομαι	262			ἱταλός	170	κανάσσω	32
√θρεφ	199			ἱταμός	493	καναχή	32
√θρη	262			ἱτέα	482	√καπ	33
θρήνος	262			ἱτης	493	√καπ	35

✓κάπ	549	κελανεφής	46	✓κλευ	58	κοπίδω	64
κάπετος	98	κελαινός	46	κλέω	58	κόπισ	64
καπηλεύω	31	κέλευθος	47	κλήϊς	56	κοπίς	64
καπηλεία	34	κελεύω	48	κλήϊσις	28	κόπος	64
κάπῃλος	34	κέλης	48	κλητεύω	28	κόπτω	64
καπνός	35	κέλλω	48	κλητήρ	28	✓κορ	51
κάπρος	36	κέλομαι	48	κλήτωρ	28	κόραξ	65
κάπτω	549	✓κεν	71	✓κλι	57	κόρη	51
καπύω	35	✓κερ	51	κλίμα	57	κορμός	51
✓καρ	51	κερατίζω	51	κλίμαξ	57	κόρος	51
κάρα	37	κεράς	49	κλίνω	57	κορυφή	37
κάρανος	37	κέρας	49	κλίνω	57	κορώνη	65
καρανώ	37	κερασός	50	κλισία	57	κορώνη	74
καρδία	38	κέρμα	51	κλιτύς	57	κορωνίς	74
καρκίνος	39	✓κευθ	266	✓κλοπ	55	κορωνός	74
✓καρπ	40	κευθος	266	κλοπεύς	55	κοσμοπολίτης	
καρπάλιμος	40	κευθμών	266	κλοπή	55		311
κάρπιμος	41	κεύθω	266	✓κλπ	55	κόσος	506
καρπός	41	κεφάλαιος	52	✓κλυ	58	κότε	506
καρπών	41	κεφαλή	52	✓κλυ	59	κότερος	506
κάρτερος	67	✓κηδ	548	κλύδων	59	κουρά	51
κάρτος	67	κήδω	548	κλύζω	59	κουρεύς	51
καρύα	42	κῆπος	53	κλυτός	58	κούρη	51
κάρυον	42	κῆρ	38	κλύω	58	κουρίδιος	51
κάσσυμα	466	κῆρ	51	κλώψ	55	κῡρος	51
καστός	466	κηραίνω	51	✓κο	25	✓κρ	51
καστώ	466	✓κι	54	κο (st.)	506	✓κρα	67
καταλέγω	440	κινέω	54	κόγχη	61	✓κραδ	66
κάττυμα	466	κίνυμαι	54	κόγχος	61	κραδαίνω	66
καττός	466	κίρκος	74	κοέω	60	κραδάω	66
καττώ	466	κιχείην	580	✓κοφ	60	κραδή	66
✓καυ	43	κίχημι	580	✓κοφ	73	κραδίη	38
καυλός	73	κίω	54	κόθεν	506	κράζω	65
καῦμα	43	✓κλ	48	✓κοι	73	κραίνω	67
καυστικός	43	✓κλαγ	550	κοιλία	73	κραιπάλη	40
καυστός	43	✓κλαγ	551	κοῖλος	73	κραιπνός	40
✓κᾱφ	549	✓κλαίω	551	κοιμάω	44	✓κραν	67
κεάζω	45	✓κλαῦ	551	κοῖος	506	κράνεια	50
κέαρ	38	κλαύσω	551	κοίτη	44	κρανίον	37
κέαρνον	45	✓κλει	56	κόκκυ	62	κράνον	50
✓κεδ	243	✓κλειδ	56	κόκκυξ	62	κράνωρ	67
✓κει	44	κλεινός	58	κοκκύζω	62	✓κραπ	40
κει (st.)	44	κλείς	56	κολοφών	63	κραταίος	67
✓κει	54	κλειτός	58	κολώνη	63	κρατέω	67
κείμαι	44	κλείω	56	κολωνός	63	κράτος	67
κείρω	51	κλέω	56	κόμμα	64	κρατύνω	67
κείω	45	κλέος	53	κόναβος	32	κρατός	67
κεκαδήσομαι	548	✓κλεπ	55	✓κοπ	64	κρέας	68
κεκαφώς	35	✓κλεπ	29	κωπάζω	64	κρείον	68
κέκληγα	550	κλέπτῃς	55	κοπεύς	64	κρέλων	67
✓κελ	48	κλέπτω	55	κοπή	64	κρέων	67

κρήδεμνον	218	κόπη	33	λαχνόμαι	439	λιβάδιον	443
κρήνη	37	κῶς	506	λάχνος	439	λιβάς	443
√κρι	69	κωφός	64	λάω	433	λίβος	413
κρίμνον	69			λάω	437	λιβρός	443
κρίνω	69	Δ.		λέαινα	445	λιλαίομαι	433
κρίος	49			λεαίνω	441	λίμνη	443
κρίσις	69	√λα	433	√λεγ	440	λιμήν	443
κριτήριον	69	√λαβ	552	√λεγχ	554	λιμπάνω	500
κριτής	69	√λαβ	552	λέγω	440	λίνεος	444
κριτικός	69	√λαγ	127	√λει	441	λίνον	444
Κρόνος	67	λαγαρός	127	λεία	437	√λιπ	500
√κρύ	70	λαγγάζω	128	λείαινω	441	λίπτομαι	447
κρυμός	70	λάγνος	127	λείβω	443	λίπτω	447
κρυδεις	70	λαγχάνω	554	λείβω	443	λίσ	445
κρυόμαι	70	√λαF	437	λείβηθρον	443	λίσ	446
κρύος	70	√λαθ	553	λείμμα	500	λίσπος	446
κρυσταίνομαι	70	√λαθ	553	λειμών	443	λίσσος	446
κρύσταλλος	70	λαία	437	λείος	441	λίστρον	446
κράζω	65	λαιός	434	λειότης	441	λίσφος	446
κράπιον	41	λαῖς	437	√λειπ	500	λιτός	446
√κτα	71	λαῖτρον	436	λείπω	500	√λιφ	447
√κταν	71	√λακ	78	λειτουργέω	436	√λιχ	151
√κτει	72	√λακ	77	λειτουργία	436	λιχανός	151
κτείνω	71	λακερός	77	λειτουργός	436	λιχμάω	151
√κτεν	71	λακερός	78	λείχω	151	λιχμάζω	151
√κτι	72	λακίς	78	λείψανον	500	λίχνος	151
κτίζω	72	λάκκας	78	λεκτός	440	λίψ	447
κτίσις	72	λάκος	78	λέκτρον	150	λίψ	443
κτόνος	71	λακπάτητος	435	λέλακα	77	√λο	449
√κυ	73	λακτίζω	435	λελήμαι	433	√λογ	440
κύαρ	73	λαμβάνω	522	λέλογχα	554	λογάς	440
κυέω	73	√λαμπ	282	λέξις	440	λογιάζω	128
κύημα	73	λαμπάς	282	λευγαλέος	129	λογίζομαι	440
√κυθ	266	λαμπρός	282	λευκός	80	λόγος	440
κύκλος	74	λάμπω	282	λευρός	441	√λογχ	554
κύκνος	32	λανθάνω	553	λεύσσω	79	√λοιβ	443
κυλίνδω	74	λάξ	435	√λεχ	150	λοιβή	443
κυλλίω	74	λαός	436	λέχος	150	λοιγίος	129
κυλλός	74	√λαπ	438	λέχριος	442	λοιγός	129
κῦμα	73	λάπτω	438	λέχρις	442	√λοιπ	500
κύος	73	√λασ	433	λέων	445	λοιπός	500
√κυρ	74	λάσκω	77	λητίζομαι	437	λοξός	442
κυρτός	74	λατρεύω	437	λητή	437	√λου	449
κύτος	73	λάτρις	437	ληῖς	437	λουτήρ	449
κύτος	101	√λᾶφ	552	ληῖτις	437	λούτριον	449
κύων	75	√λᾶφ	552	ληῖτον	436	λουτρόν	449
κάμη	44	λαφύσσω	438	λήμα	433	λούω	449
κάμος	44	√λαχ	146	λήνος	439	λοχεία	150
κωμφδός	44	√λαχ	554	λήσις	433	λοχεύω	150
κωμφδία	44	λάχνη	439	λίαν	433	λόχημα	150
κῶνος	76	λαχνήεις	439	√λιβ	443	λόχος	150

√λυ	448	μάντις	358	μείων	398	μῆνις	358
√λυ	449	√μαπ	501	√μελ	451	μηνοσ (st.)	395
λύε	448	√μαρ	393	μελαγχολία	162	μηνύω	358
√λυγ	129	√μαρ	391	μελαίνω	451	μήσ	395
λυγ (st.)	130	√μαρ	392	μέλας	451	μήστωρ	238
λυγισμός	130	μαραίνω	393	√μελγ	131	μήτηρ	396
λύγος	130	μάρανσις	393	√μελδ	239	μητρόπολις	311
λυγός	130	μαρασμός	393	μέλδομαι	239	√μιγ	397
λυγρός	129	√μαρπ	501	μέλδω	239	μίγα	397
λύη	448	μάρπτις	501	μέλι	390	μιγάς	397
λύθρον	449	μάρπτω	501	μέλισσα	390	μίγδα	397
√λυκ	80	μάρτυρ	391	μελίφρων	390	μίγδην	397
λόκος	81	μαρτύριον	391	√μελλ	389	μίγνυμι	397
λύμα	449	μαρτύρομαι	391	μεμάκνυα	555	μιμέομαι	386
λυμαίνομαι	449	μάρτυς	391	μέμνημαι	358	μίμησις	386
λύμη	449	μάτηρ	396	μέμονα	358	μιμνήσκω	358
√λυπ	283	√μαχ	384	√μεν	358	μίμος	386
λυπέω	283	μάχαιρα	384	√μενθ	358	√μιν	398
λύπη	283	μάχη	384	μένος	358	μινύθω	398
λυπηρός	283	μάχιμος	384	Μέντης	358	μινυνθάδιος	398
λυπρός	283	μάχομαι	384	Μέντωρ	358	μῆις	397
λύσις	448	√με	398	μένω	358	μίσγω	397
λυτήρ	448	√με	386	√μερ	391	μισθός	267
λύτρον	448	με (st.)	385	√μερ	392	√μλο	530
λύχνος	80	με	385	√μερ	393	√μν	358
λύω	448	√μεγ	387	√μεργ	132	μνήμη	358
λωβόομαι	450	μεγαίρω	387	μέριμνα	391	μνημοσύνη	358
λωβεύω	450	μεγαλύνω	387	μερίζω	392	μνόομαι	358
λώβη	450	μέγας	387	μέρις	392	μνηστήρ	358
λωβητήρ	450	μέγεθος	387	μερμαίρω	391	μνηστής	358
λωτών	437	√μεδ	238	μέρμερα	391	μνηστεύω	358
		μέδιμνος	238	μέρμερος	391	μοῖρα	392
		μέδομαι	238	μέρμηρα	391	√μολ	530
		μέδοντες	238	μερμηρίζω	391	√μολγ	131
		μέδω	238	μέρος	392	μόλιβος	452
		√μεθ	394	μεσηγνύ(ς)	394	μολιβοῦς	452
		√μει	388	μεσηγνύ(ς)	394	μολύβδαινα	452
		μειδῶ	388	μέσος	394	μόλυβδος	452
		μειδῆμα	388	μέσος	394	μολυβοῦς	452
		μειδιάω	388	μετά	171	μόλυβος	452
		μειδος	388	μεταξε	171	μολύνω	451
		μείζων	387	μεταξύ	171	√μον	358
		√μειλ	389	μετρικός	386	μονάρχης	143
		μείλια	389	μέτριος	386	μόναρχος	143
		μειλίσσω	389	μέτρον	386	√μορ	392
		μειλιχία	389	μήδομαι	238	√μορ	393
		μειλίχιος	389	μῆδος	238	μόρα	392
		μείλιχος	389	μῆκος	82	√μοργ	132
		μειδω	398	μήν	395	μορμύρω	399
		μείρομαι	392	μήνη	395	μόρος	392
		μείς	395	μηνιαῖος	395	μόρσιμος	392

M.

√μα	358
√μα	396
√μαδ	383
μαδάρος	383
μαδάω	383
√μαθ	358
μαθηματικός	358
μαῖα	396
μαίνομαι	358
√μακ	82
√μακ	555
μάκαρ	82
μακρός	82
√μαν	358
μανθάνω	358
μανία	358

μορτός 393
 √μορ 393
 √μυ 400
 μυάω 400
 μυγμός 400
 μύδος 400
 μνέω 400
 μυζάω 400
 μύζω 400
 μυῖα 401
 μυῖνδα 400
 μυκτήρ 400
 √μυλ 402
 μύλαι 402
 μύλη 402
 μυλῖται 402
 μυλόδοντες 402
 μύλος 402
 μυλωθρός 402
 √μυν 380
 μυνδός 400
 μύνη 380
 μυρμύρω 399
 √μυσ 401
 √μυσ 403
 μῦς 403
 μῦσις 400
 μυστήριον 400
 μύστις 400
 μύστης 400
 μύτης 400
 μυττός 400
 μυχθίζω 400
 μυχός 400
 μύω 400
 μύωψ 400
 μωραίνω 404
 μωρία 404
 μωρόομαι 404
 μωρός 404

N.

√να 370
 √νάφ 556
 ναίω 556
 νάω 370
 ναῦς 359
 ναυσία 359
 ναύτης 359

ναυτία 359
 ναυτικός 359
 √νε 364
 Νέαιρα 362
 νεανίας 362
 νεαρός 362
 νέατος 362
 νεβρός 362
 νεφός 362
 νείαιρα 362
 νείος 362
 νείφει 367
 √νεκ 83
 νεκρός 83
 νέκυσ 83
 √νεμ 360
 Νεμέα 360
 νεμεσάω 360
 νεμεσίζομαι 360
 νέμεσις 360
 Νέμεσις 360
 νεμεσσάω 360
 νεμετῶρ 360
 νέμησις 360
 νέμος 360
 νέμος 360
 νέομαι 361
 νέος 362
 νέος 362
 νεοσσία 362
 νεοσσός 362
 νεοστία 362
 νεοχμός 362
 √νεπ 284
 νέποδες 284
 √νεσ 361
 νεῦμα 369
 νευρά 363
 νεῦρον 363
 νεῦσις 369
 νεῦσις 370
 νευστάζω 369
 νευστήρ 370
 νεύω 369
 √νεφ 335
 νεφέλη 335
 νέφος 335
 νεφόομαι 335
 νέω 364
 νεωστί 362
 νέωσι 169

νη- 365
 νήθω 364
 νήμα 364
 νήριθμος 408
 νήριτος 408
 νήσις 364
 νήτρον 364
 √νιβ 366
 √νιγ 366
 νίζω 366
 νίσσομαι 361
 νίπτρον 366
 νίπτω 366
 √νιφ 367
 νίφα 367
 νιφάς 367
 νίφει 367
 νιφετός 367
 νιφετος 367
 νοέω 120
 √νομ 360
 νομεύς 360
 νομή 360
 νομίζω 360
 νόμισμα 360
 νόμος 360
 νομός 360
 νόος 120
 √νoσ 361
 νοστέω 361
 νόστος 361
 νύ 368
 √νυ 369
 √νυ 370
 νυκτ (st.) 84
 νυκτερινός 84
 νυκτερίς 84
 νύκτερος 84
 νύκτωρ 84
 νῦν 368
 νύν 368
 νυνί 368
 νύξ 84
 νύξ 371
 νυστάζω 369
 νυσταλός 369
 νω (st.) 372
 νῶϊ 372
 νωμάω 360
 νώνυμος 371
 νώρυμος 371

Ξ.

ξαίνω 557
 √ξάν 557

O.

δ (st.) 490
 ὀ- 487
 ὀγδοος 86
 ὀγκος 1
 ὀγμος 104
 √ὀδ 240
 ὀδεύω 235
 ὀδίτης 235
 ὀδημή 240
 ὀδός 235
 ὀδός 235
 ὀδούς 241
 ὀδῶδα 240
 ὀζω 240
 √ὀθ 268
 οἶ 489
 οἶδα 236
 οἰκέτης 85
 οἰκέω 85
 οἰκία 85
 οἰκόνδε 217
 οἶκος 85
 οἶμη 493
 οἶμος 493
 οἰάνθη 483
 οἶναρον 483
 οἶνός 483
 οἶνη 378
 οἶνη 483
 οἶνος 483
 οἶνόφυξ 345
 οἶος 373
 οἶς 484
 οἶς 484
 οἶτος 493
 οἶωνός 485
 ὀκρις 2
 ὀκτώ 86
 ὀλβιος 454
 ὀλβος 454
 ὀλκή 18
 ὀλκος 18
 ὀλμος 429
 ὀλοίτροχος 429

πένης	295	πεύθομαι	272	√πλ	304	πνεῦμα	307
√πενθ	270	√πευκ	89	√πλ	323	πνευματικός	307
πενθερά	270	πευκεδανός	89	√πλ	558	πνευμονία	307
πενθερός	270	πεύκη	88	√πλα	304	πνεύμων	307
πενία	295	πεύκινος	88	√πλαγ	305	πνέω	307
πενιχρός	295	πευκών	88	πλάζω	305	√πνθ	561
πένομαι	295	πεῦσις	272	πλακ (st.)	91	πνοή	307
πέντε	504	πεφιδέσθαι	576	πλάκινος	91	√πνυ	307
πεντηκόντορος		πέψις	505	πλακοῦς	91	πο (st.)	506
	411	√πηγ	285	πλάξ	91	√πο	308
√πεπ	505	πῆγμα	285	√πλε	304	√ποδ	242
πεπνυμένος	307	πῆγνυμι	285	√πλε	306	ποδηνεκής	354
πέπνυμαι	307	πηγός	285	√πλε	312	πόθεν	506
πέποιθα	271	πῆλινος	300	πλέγμα	92	πόθι	506
πέπονθα	561	πῆλός	300	√πλεF	306	√ποι	310
πέπομφα	560	πῆρη	301	πλείος	304	ποιέω	322
πεπτός	505	πηνίζομαι	301	πλείων	312	√ποιθ	271
πέπων	505	πηνίζον	301	√πλεκ	92	ποικίλος	90
πέπρωται	313	πηνίτις	301	πλέκω	92	ποιμήν	309
πέπτω	505	πῆνος	301	πλέος	304	πόιος	506
√περ	296	√πι	302	√πλευ	306	√ποκ	87
√περ	315	√πι	308	πλεύμων	307	πόκος	87
-περ	299	παιών	302	πλέω	306	ποινή	310
πέρι	297	πιαλέος	302	πλέως	304	ποιπνύω	307
περαίνω	297	πῖαρ	302	√πλη	304	√πολ	304
περαῖος	297	πιαρός	302	πληγή	305	√πολ	323
πέραν	297	πιερός	302	πλήθος	304	πολίς	293
πέρας	297	√πιθ	271	πληθύνω	304	πόλις	311
περάτη	297	√πικ	89	πλήθω	304	πολιτεία	311
περάτος	297	√πικ	90	√πληγ	305	πολίτης	311
περάω	296	πικρός	89	πλήν	312	πολιτικός	311
περάω	298	πίλος	303	πλήρης	304	πολύς	312
√περθ	562	πιμελή	302	πλήσσω	305	πόμα	308
πέρθω	562	πιμπλάναι	304	√πλο	306	√πομπ	560
περί	299	πιμπλημι	304	√πλοκ	92	πομπή	560
περιδέξιος	220	πιμπράναι	315	πλόκαμος	92	√πον	295
περικτιόνες	72	πιμπρημι	315	πλοκή	92	πονέω	295
περιξ	299	πῖνον	308	πλός	306	πονηρός	295
περίοδος	235	πινυτή	307	πλοῦτος	304	√πονθ	561
περισσός	299	πινυτός	307	√πλυ	306	πόνος	295
πέρνημι	298	πίνω	308	πλύμα	306	πόρθμος	296
√πετ	173	πιπίσκω	308	πλυνός	306	πόπανον	505
πετα (st.)	174	πιπράσκω	298	πλυντήρ	306	√πορ	313
πέταλον	174	πίπτω	173	πλύνω	306	√πορ	296
πέταλος	174	πίσα	308	πλυτός	306	πορεύω	296
πετάννημι	174	πίσος	308	√πλω	306	√πορθ	562
πέτασμα	174	πίστις	271	πλωτήρ	306	πορθέω	562
πέτασος	174	πίστρα	308	πλωτός	306	πορίζω	296
πέτομαι	173	πίτνημι	174	√πνε	307	πόρκος	93
√πευθ	272	πιφάσκω	339	√πνεF	307	πόρνη	298
πευθῆν	272	πίων	302	√πνευ	307	πόρος	296

πόρρω	316	πρώτος	316	ρέζω	123	√σαλ	455
πορσύνω	313	√πτ	173	ρείθρον	421	σάλος	455
πόρσω	316	√πτā	173	ρέος	421	σαλεύω	455
πός	317	√πτāk	563	√ρευ	421	√σao	462
πόσις	308	πτάρνυμαι	559	ρεῦμα	421	σάος	462
πόσις	314	√πτερ	559	ρεῦσις	421	σάω	462
πόσος	506	πτέρον	173	ρευστός	421	√σαπ	503
πόστος	506	πτήσσω	563	ρεύσω	421	√σāπ	564
√ποτ	173	√πτυ	318	ρέω	421	√σār	565
ποτάομαι	173	πύαλον	318	ρήγμα	522	√σαφ	503
πότε	506	πτύω	318	ρήγμιν	522	σαφής	503
πότερος	506	πτῶσις	173	ρήγμις	522	σάω	462
ποτήριον	308	√πυ	319	ρήγνυμι	522	σάω	463
πότης	308	√πυγ	320	ρήμα	412	√σελ	528
ποτί	317	πυγμαῖχος	320	ρήσις	412	σέλας	528
πότμος	173	πυγμή	320	ρήτορικῇ	412	σελήνη	528
πότνια	314	√πυθ	272	ρήτορικός	412	√σειρ	422
ποτόν	308	√πυθ	273	ρήτός	412	√σειρ	528
ποτός	308	πυθεδών	319	ρήτρα	412	σειρά	422
πότος	308	πυθμήν	273	ρήτωρ	412	σειριάω	528
ποῦ	506	πύθομαι	319	ρίγέω	419	σείριος	528
πούς	242	πύθω	319	ρίγιον	419	√σεπ	497
√πρ	315	√πυκ	89	ρίγος	419	√σεπ	507
√πρα	315	πύκτης	320	ρίγω	419	√σερ	422
√πραθ	562	πυλαωρός	415	ρίζα	420	√σερ	528
πρᾶσις	298	πυλωρός	415	ρίνκερος	49	σεσαρυία	565
πρατήρ	298	√πυνδ	273	√ροφ	421	√σευ	566
πρατίας	298	πύνδαξ	273	ρόη	421	σέυω	566
πρηδών	315	πυνθάνομαι	272	ρόμμα	337	√σεχ	148
πρημαίνω	315	πύξ	320	ροπτός	337	√σFαδ	209
πρηστήρ	315	πύον	319	√ρου	421	σFεθ (st.)	252
√πρι	316	πύρ	321	ροφάνω	337	√σFερ	422
πρίαμαι	298	πυρά	321	ροφέω	337	√σFηθ	252
πρίν	316	πυρετός	321	ρόφημα	337	√σFιδ	237
√προ	316	πυρρός	321	√ρυ	421	√ση	463
προ	316	πυρσός	321	√ρυ	421	σήθω	463
πρόμος	316	πυτάζω	318	ρύαξ	421	σήπω	564
πρόμαχος	384	πύσμα	272	ρυθμός	421	σήστρον	463
προπηλακίζω	300	πύστις	272	ρύμη	421	σήτες	169
πρός	317	√πυτ	318	ρύσις	421	σίαλον	456
προσέτι	168	√πω	308	ρύτός	421	σίαλος	456
πρόσθε	317	√πω	506	ρυφέω	337	√σκα	45
πρόσσω	316	πωλιν	322	ρωγαλέος	522	√σκαδ	96
πρόσω	316	πῶλος	322	ρώμη	421	σκαϊότης	94
πρότερος	316	πῶμα	308	Ῥώμη	421	σκαϊός	94
προτί	317	πῶς	506	ρώννυμι	421	√σκαλ	567
πρόχυν	121			ρώμαι	421	σκάλοψ	95
πρύτανις	316					σκάλλω	567
√πρω	313	P.				σκαλπ (st.)	95
√πρω	316	ρᾶ	408	Σ.		σκανδάληθρον	96
πρωτ	316	ράκος	78	√σ	459	σκανδαλίζω	96
πρώην	316	ρέεθρον	421	√σα	463	σκάνδαλον	96
		√ρεF	421	σαίρω	565		

√σκαπ	53	√σπ	507	στερέω	179	στραγγέω	465
√σκαπ	97	σπαίρω	323	στερίσκω	179	στραγγαλία	465
√σκαπ	98	√σπαλ	323	στερίφη	180	στράγγε	465
σκαπάνη	98	σπάλαξ	95	στέριφος	180	στρατός	185
σκάπετος	98	√σπαρ	323	στέρομαι	179	√στραφ	571
σκάπος	97	σπαράσσω	323	στερόβος	180	στράφήσομαι	571
σκάπτω	98	σπείρω	323	√στευ	186	√στρεφ	571
√σκε	45	√σπερ	323	√στεφ	181	στρέφω	571
√σκεδ	243	√σπορ	323	σπεφάνη	181	√στροφ	571
σκεδάννυμι	243	√σπρ	323	στέφανος	181	√στωρ	185
σκέδασις	243	√σφυ	421	στέφος	181	στρομα	185
√σκεπ	99	√στα	175	στέφω	181	στρομή	185
σκεπτικός	99	√σταλ	176	√στη	175	στρώννυμι	185
σκέπτομαι	99	στάλιξ	176	στήλη	176	√στν	186
σκευάζω	101	σταμίν	175	στήμων	175	στῦλος	186
σκεύη	101	στάμνος	175	στήριγξ	180	στύπη	187
σκεῦος	101	στάσις	175	στηρίζω	180	στῦπος	187
σκευή	101	στατήρ	175	στία	182	στώ	186
σκηνή	100	√στεγ	135	√στιβ	569	Στωικός	186
σκήπτρον	97	στεγανός	135	στιβάς	569	στωμύλος	184
σκήπτω	97	στέγη	135	√στιγ	183	σύ	192
σκήπων	97	στεγνός	135	στίγμα	183	√σύ	566
σκιά	100	στέγος	135	στιγμή	183	√συ	466
σκιαρός	100	στέγος	135	στιξίς	183	συλλογή	410
σκιάω	100	√στειβ	569	σικτός	183	συνένοφε	335
√σκιδ	244	στειβω	569	√στιχ	152	συννεφεῖ	335
σκίδναμαι	243	στεινομαι	178	στιχάομαι	152	√συρ	423
σκιερός	100	πεινός	178	στίχος	152	σύριγξ	423
√σκιμπ	97	στέινος	178	√στλ	176	συριγμός	423
√σκιπ	97	στέινω	178	στλεγγίς	464	συρίζω	423
√σκλη	568	στέιρα (n.)	180	στοά	186	σύς	467
√σκοπ	99	στέιρα (adj.)	180	√στοβ	177	√σφαδ	245
σκόπελος	99	√στοιχ	152	στοβάζω	177	σφαδάζω	245
σκοπέω	99	στοίχω	152	στοβέω	177	σφαδασμός	245
σκοπή	99	√στολ	176	√στοιβ	569	√σφαλ	457
σκοπιά	99	στοιγίς	464	στοιβή	569	σφαλερός	457
σκοπός	99	στέλλω	176	στοίχος	159	σφάλλω	457
σκότος	100	√στομβ	177	√στολ	176	σφάλμα	457
√σκυ	101	στέμβω	177	στόλος	176	σφε (st.)	489
√σκυλ	102	στέμμα	181	στόμα	184	σφεδανός	245
σκυλα	101	√στομφ	177	στόμαχος	184	σφενδονάω	245
σκύλλω	102	στέμφυλον	177	√στομφ	177	σφενδόνη	245
σκύλον	101	√στον	178	√στον	178	σφήξ	468
σκύτος	101	στενάχω	178	στόνος	178	σφίγγω	136
√σνυ	370	στενός	178	√στορ	185	σφίγγις	136
σόλος	455	στένω	178	√στοργ	570	σφιγκτός	136
σός	462	√στερ	179	στορέννυμι	185	σφιγμός	136
σοφία	503	√στεργ	570	στόρνυμι	185	σφόδρα	245
σοφίζω	503	στεργίς	464	√στραγγ	465	σφοδρός	245
σοφός	503	στέργω	570	στραγγάλη	465	σφός	489
√σπ	497	στερεός	180	στραγγαλίζω	465	√σχ	148

✓σχεδ	243	τε	25	τετράκις	517	τομεύς	196
σχεδη	243	✓τε	192	τέτρατος	517	τομή	196
σχεδια	243	τε	516	τετραμαίνω	203	✓τον	188
σχεδόν	148	τέγγω	193	τέττα	201	τόνος	188
σχέσις	148	τέγη	135	✓τευκ	194	τοξικόν	194
σχῆμα	148	τέγξις	193	✓τευχ	194	τοξικός	194
✓σχιδ	244	τέγος	135	τεύχω	194	τόξον	194
σχίζα	244	✓τει	518	τέχνη	194	τορεύω	198
σχίζω	244	τείνω	188	τεχνικός	194	τορέω	198
σχίσμα	244	τείρω	198	τήγανον	190	τόρνος	198
σχολή	148	✓τεκ	194	τηκεδών	190	τόρος	198
✓σω	462	τέκμαρ	194	τήκω	190	τορός	198
σάζω	462	τεκμήριον	194	τήτες	169	τορύνη	198
σῶκος	462	τέκνον	194	✓τι	518	✓τραπ	199
σῶος	462	τέκος	194	τίθημι	256	✓γραπ	508
σῶς	462	τέκτων	194	τιθήνη	254	τραπέλομεν	199
σωτήρ	462	✓τελ	195	τίκτω	194	τραπέω	508
σῶω	462	✓τελ	512	τιμάωρος	415	τράπω	508
		τελαμών	195	τιμάω	518	τρασιά	200
		τέλλω	512	τιμή	518	✓τραφ	199
		✓τεμ	196	τίμημα	518	τρεῖς	204
		τέμαχος	196	τιμητής	518	✓τρεμ	203
		τέμενος	196	τιμωρός	415	τρέμω	203
		τέμνω	196	τίνω	518	✓τρεπ	508
		✓τεν	188	τίς	519	τρέπω	508
		τένων	188	τις	519	✓τρεσ	202
		τέος	192	τίσις	518	τρέσσα	202
		✓τερ	197	τιταίνω	188	✓τρεφ	199
		✓τερ	198	τίτθη	254	τρέφω	199
		τέρετρον	198	τίτθος	254	✓τρεχ	153
		τερέω	198	τιτραίνω	198	τρέχω	153
		τερηδών	198	τιτράω	198	τρέω	202
		τέρην	198	τιτρώσκω	574	τρήρων	202
		τέρθρον	197	τίω	518	✓τρι	204
		τέρμα	197	✓τκ	194	τρήρης	411
		τερμιόεις	197	✓τλα	195	τρία	204
		τέρμιος	197	✓τλη	195	τρίβω	198
		τέρμων	197	τλήμων	195	τρίπους	242
		✓τερπ	199	τλήναι	195	τρίτος	204
		τερπνός	199	✓τμ	196	τρίς	204
		τέρπω	199	✓τμᾶγ	196	τρισσός	204
		τερπώλη	199	τμήγω	196	✓τρομ	203
		✓τερσ	200	τμήμα	196	τρομερός	203
		τερσαίνω	200	✓τν	188	τρομέω	203
		τέρσομαι	200	✓τοκ	194	τρόμος	203
		τέρψις	199	τοκεύς	194	✓τροπ	508
		τέσσαρες	517	τόκος	194	τρόπαιον	508
		τέταγών	189	✓τολ	195	τροπαίος	508
		τέτανος	188	τόλμα	195	τροπείον	508
		τέταρτος	517	τολμάω	195	τροπή	508
		τετραίνω	198	✓τομ	196	τροπήϊον	508
✓τα	188						
✓ταγ	189						
τάγηνον	190						
ταινία	188						
✓τακ	190						
τακερός	190						
✓ταλ	195						
✓ταλ	572						
ταλαός	195						
τάλαντον	195						
τάλαρος	195						
τάλας	195						
✓ταμ	196						
ταμία	196						
ταμίας	196						
✓ταν	188						
ταναός	188						
τανυ-	188						
τάννυμαι	188						
τανύομαι	188						
τανύω	188						
✓ταρπ	199						
✓ταρσ	200						
ταρσός	200						
ταρσιά	200						
τάσις	188						
ταῦρος	191						
✓τᾶφ	573						
✓τᾶφ	573						
ταφεῖν	573						

τροπικός	508	ἰδαρός	247	φαγεῖν	340	✓φθαρ	579
τρόπις	508	ἰδερὸς	247	φαῖνω	339	✓φθει	578
τρόπος	508	ἰδρα	246	φάλκης	103	φθειρώ	579
✓τροφ	199	ἰδραῖνω	247	✓φαν	339	✓φθερ	579
τροφή	199	ἰδρεύνω	247	φανερὸς	339	✓φθι	578
τρόχις	153	ἰδρία	247	φανή	339	φθίνω	578
τρόχος	153	ἰδρος	246	φανός	339	φθίω	578
τροχός	153	ἰδρωψ	247	φαντάζω	339	✓φθορ	579
τρῦμα	198	ἰδωρ	247	φαντασία	339	φθορά	579
τρέχω	198	✓ύλ	453	φάντασμα	339	✓φθρ	579
τρήω	198	ἔλγ	458	φανταστικός	339	✓φιδ	576
✓τρω	574	ἄλγεις	458	φάος	339	φίμω	136
✓τυ	205	ἔλγμα	458	✓φαρ	341	φίτυμα	348
τυγχάνω	194	✓ύπ	324	φάραγξ	341	φιτῶμαι	348
✓τυδ	206	ὑπαί	326	φαρέτρα	344	φειτῶ	348
Τύδας	206	ὑπείρ	325	φάρος	341	✓φλα	345
Τυδεύς	206	ὑπένερθε	355	φαρώω	341	✓φλαδ	345
✓τυκ	194	ὑπέρ	325	φάρσος	341	φλασμός	345
τύκος	194	ὑπέρα	325	φάρυγξ	341	✓φλε	345
τύλος	205	ὑπερθεν	325	φάσις	339	φλεγγ	140
τυλόω	205	ὑπερον	325	φάσκω	339	φλεγέθω	140
τύμμα	207	ὑπερος	325	φάσμα	339	φλεγμα	140
τύμπαρον	207	ὑπηρέτης	411	φάτις	339	φλεγυρός	140
Τυνδάρεος	206	ὑπνος	324	φατός	343	φλέγω	140
Τυνδάρης	206	ὑπνώω	324	✓φαν	339	φλέθω	345
✓τυπ	207	ὑπνωτικός	324	✓φεβ	342	φλέω	345
τυπιάς	207	ὑπό	326	φέβομαι	342	φλήγαφος	345
τυπή	207	ὑπόφασις	329	φέγγω	339	✓φλι	345
τύπος	207	ὑπτιος	326	✓φειδ	576	φλίαις	345
τύπτω	207	ὑς	467	φειδόμεαι	576	✓φλιδ	345
τύρβα	208	✓ύφ	338	✓φεν	343	φλιδάω	345
τυρβάζω	208	ὑφαίνω	338	✓φερ	344	φλοιδέω	345
τυρβασία	208	ὑφάω	338	φέρετρον	344	φλοιός	345
τύρβη	208	ὑφή	338	φέρμα	344	φλοῖστος	345
✓τυχ	194	ὑφος	338	φερνή	344	φλοῖω	345
τύχη	194			φέρω	344	φλόξ	140
				✓φευγ	142	φλοός	345
				φεύγω	142	✓φλυ	345
				φεύξιμος	142	φλύαξ	345
				φευγίς	142	φλυαρέω	345
				✓φη	339	φλύαρος	345
				φηγιμένος	139	✓φλυγ	345
				φήγιμος	139	✓φλυδ	345
				φηγός	139	φλυδάω	345
				φηγών	139	φλύξω	345
				φήμη	339	φλύκταινα	345
				φημί	339	φλύκτις	345
				φήρ	259	φλύος	345
				✓φθα	577	φλύω	345
				✓φθα	577	✓φν	343
				φθάνω	577	✓φοβ	342

φοβέομαι	342	φυλή	348	χείρων	159	χρίω	164
φοβερός	342	φύλλον	349	✓χενδ	155	✓χρομ	163
φοβέω	342	φύλον	348	✓χερ	159	χρόμαδος	163
φόβος	342	φῦμα	348	χέρης	159	χρόμη	163
φοίνιος	343	φύξιμος	142	✓χεF	165	χρόμος	163
✓φον	343	φύξις	142	χέ(F)ω	165	✓χυ	165
φονεύς	343	φύομαι	348	χειά	154	χυλός	165
φονή	343	φυσικός	348	χεῖμα	161	χύμα	165
φόνιος	343	φύσις	348	χειμάζω	161	χυμός	165
φόνος	343	φυτεύω	348	χειμαίνω	161	χύσις	165
✓φορ	344	φυτός	348	χειμερινός	161		
φορά	344	φύω	348	χειμών	161	Ψ.	
φορέω	344	φωτή	339	χέρνιβα	366	ψύττω	318
φορός	344	φώρ	344	✓χευ	165		
φόρος	344	φῶς	339	χεῦμα	165	Ω.	
φορμός	344			✓χη	580	✓ὠδ	233
ζήρτος	344			χήμη	154	✓ὠδ	240
✓φρ	344	Χ.		χθαμηλός	157	ὠθίω	268
φράγμα	346	✓χα	154	χθές	160	✓ὠκ	502
φραγμός	346	✓χαδ	155	χθесινός	160	ἐκυνετής	173
✓φρακ	346	χαίνω	154	χθιζίνος	160	ἐκός	2
φράσσω	346	χαίρω	158	χθιζός	160	ἐμοπλατή	407
φράττηρ	347	χάλαζα	156	✓χι	161	ζμος	407
φράτρα	347	χαλαζάω	156	χιμετλον	161	ἐμός	406
φράττη	347	χαμάδις	157	χιών	161	ἐμότης	406
φρατρία	347	χαμάζε	157	✓χλαδ	156	ἐνέομαι	376
φρατριάζω	347	χαμάθεν	157	χοή	165	ἐνή	376
φρατρίζω	347	χαμαί	157	χολάω	162	ἐνος	376
φράτωρ	347	χαμηλός	157	χολή	162	εἶδν	486
φρήττη	347	✓χαν	154	χολικός	162	✓ὠπ	502
φρουρά	415	χανδάνω	155	χόλος	162	ἐρα	424
φρουρός	415	χάος	154	χολδω	162	ἐρα	415
✓φρυγ	411	✓χαρ	158	χότος	159	ἐραῖος	424
φρύγανον	411	χαρά	158	✓χου	165	ἐρανός	418
φρύγετρον	411	χαρίεις	158	χοῦς	165	ἐρασι	424
φρύγω	411	χαρίζομαι	158	✓χρεμ	163	ἐρος	424
φρυκτός	411	χάρις	158	χρεμετίζω	163	✓ῶρυ	425
✓φυ	348	χάρμα	158	χρεμίζω	163	ῶρυγή	417
✓φυγ	142	χάσκω	154	✓χρι	164	ῶρυθμός	417
φυγός	142	χάσμα	154	χρίμα	164	ῶρυθμός	425
φυγή	142	χαύνος	154	χρίσις	164	ῶρυόμαι	425
φύζα	142	✓χε	580	χριστός	164	ὠς	490
φυή	348	χείρ	159	Χριστός	164	ὠψ	502

LATIN INDEX.



[The figures refer to the numbers of the sets.]

A.		adoleo	426	agmen	104	alternus	427
√a	476	adolescens	426	agnosco	120	alteruter	427
a, ab, abs	274	adoleseo	426	ago	104	altitudo	426
abdico	10	addiscisco	45	agrarius	106	altor	426
abdo	256	adulescens	426	agricultura	106	altus	426
abnuo	369	adulter	427	√al	426	alumna	426
abscondo	256	adultus	426	Alba	332	alumno	426
absens	459	aduncus	1	Alba Longa	332	alumnus	426
absurdus	423	advena	509	Albanus	332	am-	333
√ac	2	adverbium	412	albatus	332	amarus	406
√ac	2	√aed	249	albeo	332	amb-	333
ac	168	aedes	249	albesco	332	ambi-	333
accelero	48	aedificium	249	albumen	332	ambiguus	104
accentus	32	aedifico	249, 256	albus	332	ambitio	493
accio	54	aedilicius	249	alesco	426	ambo	334
accipiter	173	aedilis	249	alia	427	ambulo	509
acclino	57	aedituus	249	alias	427	amens	358
accuso	60	aër	476	alibi	427	amicio	493
aceo	2	aëreus	476	alieno	427	amictus	493
acer	2	aërius	476	alienus	427	amplector	92
acerbitas	2	aestas	249	alimentum	426	amplifico	256
acerbus	2	aestivus	249	alimonium	426	amplio	333
acervus	2	aestivo	249	alio	427	amplus	333
acesco	2	aestuo	249	aliquando	427	amputo	310
acetum	2	aestuusus	249	aliquantus	427	√an	350
acidus	2	aestus	249	aliquis	427	an-	333
acies	2	aetas	474	aliquot	427	√anc	1
acrimonia	2	aeternalis	474	aliter	427	anceps	52
actio	104	aeternus	474	alius	427	ancile	1
actor	104	aevum	474	alluvies	449	ancilla	1
actus	104	affabilis	339	alluvius	449	ancillaris	1
acuo	2	affectio	256	almus	426	ancora	1
acus	2	affecto	256	alo	426	ancula	1
acutus	2	afficio	256	Alpes	332	anculus	1
√ad	233	√äg	104	alter	427	√ang	144
addo	225	ager	106	altercatio	427	angina	144
adnuo	369	agilis	104	altercor	427	ango	144
admonitio	358	agito	104	alterno	427	angor	144

camera	31	catus	76	circumretio	422	collegium	440
campus	53	caulae	73	circus	74	collis	63
camur	31	caulis	73	cito	54	color	29
camurus	31	caupo	34	citus	54	coloro	29
√can	32	caupona	34	civicus	44	columen	63
cancer	39	causa	60	civilis	44	columna	63
caninus	75	cautes	76	civis	44	combino	231
canis	75	cautio	60	civitas	44	comburo	491
cano	32	cautus	60	√cla	28	combustio	491
canorus	32	√cav	60	clam	29	comes	493
canticulum	32	√cav	73	clamito	28	commemini	358
canticum	32	caveo	60	clamo	28	commemoro	391
cantillo	32	caverna	73	clamor	28	commentarium	
canto	32	cavus	73	clandestinus	29		358
cantor	32	√cel	29	clarifico	58	commentarius	
cantrix	32	√cel	48	claro	58		358
cantus	32	celer	48	clarus	58	commentor	358
√cap	33	celeritas	48	classicus	28	commentum	358
capacitas	33	celero	48	classis	28	commercium	392
capax	33	cella	29	√clau	56	comminiscor	358
caper	36	cellarium	29	claudio	56	commodum	238
capesso	33	cello	48	claudus	56	commodus	238
capillaris	52	cellula	29	claustra	56	commonefacio	
capillus	52	celo	29	√clav	56		256
capistrum	33	celox	48	clavicula	56	commotio	379
capio	33	celsus	63	clavis	56	communico	380
capitalis	52	centesimus	15	clavus	56	communis	380
Capitolium	52	centum	15	√clep	55	compages	285
capitulum	52	centuria	15	clepo	55	compedio	242
capra	36	centurio	15	√cli	57	compes	242
Capricornus	36	√cer	67	cliens	58	complector	92
captivus	33	√cer	69	clinatus	57	complementum	
capto	33	Cerealis	67	clino	57		304
captor	33	cerebrum	37	clipeum	29	compos	314
capulum	33	Ceres	67	clipeus	29	computo	310
capulus	33	cerimonia	67	clivus	57	concalefacio	256
caput	52	cerno	69	cloaca	59	concelo	29
√cri	69	certe	69	√clu	56	concentus	32
√card	66	certo (vb.)	69	√clu	58	concerto	69
cardinalis	66	certo (adv.)	69	cluens	58	concha	61
cardo	66	certus	69	cluo	59	concilium	28
carina	42	√ci	44	clypeus	29	concio	509
caro	68	√ci	54	√cō	76	concionor	509
carnalis	68	√ci	54	coalesco	426	conculco	435
√carp	41	√cid	244	√coc	505	condemno	225
carpo	41	cio	54	coelum	73	conditor	256
carptim	41	circa	74	coerceo	3	condo	256
casa	100	circular	74	coetus	493	condono	225
cassis	100	circulus	74	cognomen	374	confercio	346
castigo	24	circumcalco	435	cognosco	120	confertus	346
castrum	100	circumculco	435	cohors	159	confessio	339
castus	24	circumdo	225	coitus	493	conficio	256

confido	271	✓cre	67	decens	11	devius	147
confiteor	339	creber	67	decerto	69	devoro	514
confuto	165	credo	256	deceat	11	✓dex	220
congratulator	158	creo	67	decimus	8	dexter	220
conjugal	125	cresco	67	declaro	58	✓di	223
conjugo	125	cribrum	69	declino	57	✓di	224
conjunx	125	crimen	69	decoloro	29	Diana	224
conjux	125	criminalis	69	decor	11	✓dic	10
connubialis	335	crimino	69	decoro	11	✓dic	10
connubium	335	✓cru	70	decorum	11	✓dic	11
conscientia	45	crudelis	70	decorus	11	dico	10
conscisco	45	crudus	70	deculco	435	dico	10
conscius	45	cruentus	68	decumus	8	dictator	10
consecro	462	cruur	68	decus	11	dictio	10
consors	422	crusta	70	dedico	10	dictito	10
consternatio	185	crusto	70	dedignor	11	dicto	10
consterno	185	✓cū	76	dediticius	225	dido	225
consuetudo	252	cucullus	29	deditio	225	dies	224
consummo	325	cuculus	62	dedo	225	diffamo	339
contactus	189	✓cud	266	defendo	257	diffido	271
contagio	189	culina	505	deficio	256	difficilis	256
contagium	189	culmen	63	delecto	18	difficultas	256
contamino	189	culmus	27	deleo	443	digitus	7
contemplor	196	cunctus	125	delibuo	443	dignitas	11
contextus	194	cuneus	76	delicatus	18	dignor	11
contingo	189	cura	60	deliciosus	18	dignus	11
continuus	188	curiositas	60	delineo	444	diligens	440
contio	509	curiosus	60	delinquo	500	diligo	440
contionor	509	curo	60	delubrum	449	diluvies	449
contusio	206	curtus	51	demens	358	diluvio	449
conubialis	335	curvus	74	dens	241	diluvium	449
conubium	335	custodia	266	denseo	216	dimidio	394
conventio	509	custodio	266	denso	216	dimidiis	394
convicium	496	custos	266	densus	216	Diovis	224
✓coqu	505	cutis	101	dentatus	241	dirus	223
coquina	505			dentifricium	164	dis-	231
coquo	505			dentio	241	disciplina	210
coquus	505			dentitio	241	discipulus	210
cor	38			denuo	362	disco	210
coram	459	✓da	225	depraedatio	155	discrimen	69
cordatus	38	✓da	256	deputo	310	discrimino	69
cornix	65	damno	225	depuvio	286	disperdo	225
cornu	49	damnum	225	derelinquo	500	disputo	310
cornus	50	✓dap	214	derivo	443	disserto	422
corona	74	dapino	214	descisco	45	dissimilis	377
corporo	67	daps	214	deses	234	dissimulo	377
corpus	67	dativus	225	desidia	234	distinguo	183
corrivo	443	dator	225	destino	175	diu	224
corvus	65	dea	224	desuetudo	253	diurnalis	224
cos	76	debello	231	determino	197	diurnus	224
cotidie	224	✓dec	11	deus	224	dus	224
cottidie	224	decem	8	devio	147	Dius Fidius	271
		December	8				

D.

√div	224	dumosus	216	ex	472	fabrica	256
diva	224	dumus	216	exalto	426	fabricator	256
divinus	224	duo	231	exanimo	350	fabricor	256
divus	224	duplex	231	exauguro	485	fabula	339
Djovis	224	duplico	231	excello	63	fabulosus	339
√dō	225	duplus	231	excio	54	√fac	256
-do	217	dux	12	excito	54	√fa-c	339
do	225			exculco	435	facesso	256
√doc	210	E.		excuso	60	facete	339
doceo	210	e	472	exerceo	3	facetiae	339
docilis	210	ea	490	exercitus	3	facetus	339
doctor	210	ec	472	exilium	235	facies	339
doctrina	210	√ed	233	exitium	493	facilis	256
documentum	210	edax	233	exoculo	502	facilitas	256
dolus	226	ēdo	225	expallesco	293	facinus	256
√dom	213	ēdo	233	expecto	99	facio	256
√dom	219	edūco	12	expedio	242	factio	256
domesticus	219	effero	257	experientia	296	factiosus	256
domicilium	219	effetus	348	experimentum	296	factito	256
domina	213	efficax	256	experior	296	facto	256
dominium	213	efficio	256	expers	313	factor	256
dominor	213	effigies	126	expers	313	factum	256
dominus	213	effutio	165	expletivus	304	factus	256
domitor	213	elegans	440	expurgo	310	facundia	339
domo	213	elementum	426	exputo	310	facundus	339
domus	219	eligens	440	exsecror	462	faenerator	348
donatio	225	elimino	442	exsilium	235	faeneror	348
dono	225	emancipo	33	exsolo	235	faenum	348
donum	225	emendo	398	exsors	422	faenus	348
√dorm	215	enervis	363	expecto	99	faetidus	265
dormio	215	enervo	363	exstinguo	183	faetio	265
dormito	215	enormis	120	exsugo	503	faginus	139
dormitorium	215	enormitas	120	exsul	235	fagus	139
dorsualis	222	eo	493	exsulo	235	√fal	457
dorsum	222	eques	499	exter	472	fallacia	457
dorsus	222	equester	499	exterior	472	fallax	457
dos	225	equinus	499	extermino	197	fallo	457
dotalis	225	Equites	499	externus	472	falsus	457
doto	225	equito	499	exterus	472	falx	103
√du	225	equus	499	extra	472	fama	339
dualis	231	era	159	extraneus	472	familia	256
dubito	231	erga	134	extremus	472	famosus	339
dubius	231	ergo	134	extrinsecus	472	fanulus	256
√dūc	12	erus	159	exul	235	√fa-n	339
√dūc	12	√es	459	exulo	235	fanaticus	339
duco	12	esca	233			fano	339
ductilis	12	essentia	459	F.		fanum	339
ducto	12	esurio	233	√fa	256	far	344
studum	224	et	168	√fā	339	√farc	346
duim	225	etiam	168	√fā	339	farcio	346
dulcedo	428	evaporo	35	faber	256	farina	344
dulcis	428	evidens	236			farrago	344

✓fars	260	fidelis	271	fluito	345	fragor	522
✓fa-s	339	fidelitas	271	flumen	345	frango	522
fas	339	fides	271	fluo	345	frater	347
fastidiosus	260	Fidius	271	fluvius	345	fraternitas	347
fastidium	260	fido	271	fluxus	345	fraternus	347
fastus	339	fidus	271	✓fo	348	frenum	261
fastus	260	✓fig	126	foederatus	271	✓frequ	346
✓fa-t	339	figmen	126	foedero	271	frequens	346
fateor	339	figmentum	126	foedo	265	frequentia	346
fatum	339	figo	136	foedus	271	frequentio	346
✓fa-v	339	figulus	126	foedus	265	fretus	261
faveo	339	figura	126	foenerator	348	✓fri	164
favilla	339	figuro	126	foeneror	348	friabilis	164
fax	339	filia	254	foetidus	265	✓fric	164
✓fe	254	filius	254	foetio	265	frico	164
✓fe	348	✓fing	126	foeto	348	frictio	164
fecunditas	348	tingo	126	foetus	348	✓frig	141
fecundo	348	fio	256	folium	349	frigeo	419
fecundus	348	✓fir	261	fons	165	frigidus	419
fel	162	firmamentum	261	✓for	261	frigo	141
felicitas	348	firmator	261	✓for	520	frigus	419
feliciter	348	firmitas	261	✓for	341	frio	164
felix	348	firmitudo	261	✓for	344	✓fu	348
fello	254	firmo	261	for	339	✓fu	165
femina	254	firmus	261	foramen	341	✓fu	265
✓fend	257	✓fla	345	foras	264	fuam	348
fendo	257	flabra	345	forceps	520	fuant	348
generator	348	✓flag	140	fore	348	fuas	348
feneror	348	flagitiosus	140	forem	348	fuat	348
fenestra	339	flagitium	140	forent	348	✓fud	165
fenum	348	flagito	140	fores	348	✓fug	142
fenus	348	flagro	140	foret	348	✓fug	142
✓fer	344	flamen	140	foris	264	fuga	142
fera	259	flamen	345	formidus	520	fugax	142
ferax	344	flamma	140	formus	520	fugio	142
ferculum	344	flammo	140	fornax	520	fugitivus	142
feritas	259	flatus	345	fornus	520	fugito	142
fero	344	✓fle	345	foro	341	fugo	142
ferocia	259	flecto	103	fors	344	fui	348
ferox	259	fleo	345	forsan	344	✓fulg	140
fertilis	344	fletus	345	forsitan	344	fulgeo	140
fertilitas	344	✓flo	345	fortasse	344	fulgor	140
fertus	344	flo	345	fortassis	344	fulgur	140
ferus	259	Flora	345	fortis	261	fulmen	140
feteo	265	floreo	345	fortitudo	261	fulmino	140
fetidus	265	floresco	345	fortuitus	344	fulvus	140
feto	348	flos	345	fortuna	344	fumeus	265
fetus	348	✓flu	345	fractura	522	fumidus	265
✓fi	254	fluctuo	345	✓frag	522	fumigo	265
fibula	136	fluctus	345	fragilis	522	fumo	265
fictio	126	fluescio	345	fragmen	522	fumosus	265
✓fid	271	fluidus	345	fragmentum	522	fumus	265

√fund	273	genius	112	H.	ignosco	120	
funda	245	gens	112		illativus	195	
fundamentum		gentilis	112	√hend	155	illecebra	18
	273	genu	121	√her	159	illumino	80
fundo	165	genuinus	112	hera	159	illustris	80
fundo	273	genus	112	here	160	illustro	80
fundus	273	gigno	112	hereditas	159	imbellis	231
funus	265	glaber	118	heres	159	imber	405
√fur	520	gloria	58	heri	160	imbrex	405
fur	344	glorior	58	herus	159	imbuo	308
furnus	520	gloriosus	58	hesternus	160	immanis	386
furor	344	√glū	514	√hi	154	immolo	402
furtim	344	√glū	514	√hi	161	immunis	380
furtivus	344	glubo	119	hiatus	154	immunitas	380
furtum	344	gluma	119	hiberna	161	impedio	242
fusio	165	gluo	446	hiberno	161	imperium	313
fusus	245	glus	446	hibernus	161	impero	313
futilis	165	gluten	446	hiemo	161	impetus	173
futis	165	glutino	446	hiems	161	implementum	
futtilis	165	glutinum	446	hio	154		304
futurus	348	glutio	514	√hir	153	impos	314
		gluttio	514	hir	159	impunitas	310
G.		√gna	112	hisco	154	impurus	310
		√gnā	120	homo	157	in	355
galea	29	gnaruris	120	hora	424	in-	351
galera	29	gnarus	120	hortus	159	inauguro	485
galerum	29	√gno	374	humanitas	157	incentivum	32
galerus	29	√gnō	120	humanus	157	incentivus	32
gallina	117	√gra	158	humecto	137	incentor	32
gallinaceus	117	√grad	156	humeo	137	incestum	24
gallus	117	√grand	156	humerus	407	incestus	24
√gar	117	grandinat	156	humi	157	inciens	73
garrio	117	grando	156	humidus	137	incito	54
garrulus	117	gratia	158	humilis	157	inclino	57
√gau	103	gratiis	158	humilitas	157	inclitus	53
gaudeo	103	gratuitus	158	humo	157	inclutus	53
gaudium	108	gratulator	158	humus	157	incrusto	70
√gem	111	gratus	158			inculco	435
gemini	112	gravesco	511	I.		incuso	60
geminus	112	gravidus	511			indemnitas	225
gemitus	111	gravis	511	√i	490	indemnitas	225
gemo	111	gravitas	511	√i	493	indico	10
√gen	112	gravo	511	ibi	490	indigena	112
gena	353	grus	113	√ic	498	indignor	11
gener	112	√gul	514	ico	498	indo	256
genero	112	gula	514	ictus	498	indoles	426
generosus	112	√gur	514	id	490	inedia	233
genetivus	112	gurges	514	idem	490	iners	408
genetrix	112	gurgulio	514	ignarus	120	infamia	339
genitalis	112	√gus	115	ignavus	120	infamis	339
genitor	112	gusto	115	ignominia	374	infamo	339
genitrix	112	gustus	115	ignoro	120	infandus	339

lex	130	linteus	444	luto	449	mancus	398
√li	443	√liqu	500	lutum	449	mane	386
√lib	443	liqueo	500	lutus	449	maneo	358
√lib	447	liquesco	500	√luv	449	Manes	386
libatio	443	liquidus	500	lux	80	manifestus	257
libeo	447	liquor	500	luxo	442	manipulus	304
liber	447	litera	443	luxum	442	mano	383
Liber	443	literals	443	luxus	442	mansio	358
liberalis	447	literatura	443			mansito	358
liberalitas	447	littera	443			mansuesco	252
liberatio	447	litteralis	443			mansuetudo	252
liberator	447	litteratura	443			mānus	386
libero	447	litura	443	√ma	386	mānus	386
libertas	447	litus	443	√mac	82	√mar-c	393
libertinus	447	litus	443	√mac	384	marceo	393
libertus	447	liveo	293	macellum	384	marcesso	393
libet	447	lividus	293	mactō	82	mater	396
libido	447	√loc	77	mactō	384	materia	396
libo	443	√loqu	77	mactus	82	materialis	396
libum	443	longinquus	128	√mad	383	materies	396
libus	443	longitudo	128	madefacio		maternus	396
√lic	500	longus	128		256, 383	matricula	396
licentia	500	loquax	77	madeo	383	matrimonium	396
liceo	500	loquela	77	madescō	383	matrix	396
liceor	500	loquor	77	madidus	383	matrona	396
licet	500	lotio	449	√mag	387	√me	385
licinus	442	√lu	437	magis	387	√me	386
lictor	130	√lu	448	magister	387	me	385
√lig	130	√lu	449	magistero	387	√med	394
√lig	151	√lub	447	magistratus	387	medeor	358
ligamen	130	lubeo	447	magistro	387	mediator	394
ligamentum	130	lubet	447	magnanimus	387	medicina	358
lignum	440	lubido	447	magnitudo	387	medicinus	358
ligo	130	√luc	80	magnus	387	medico	358
ligurio	151	luceo	80	majestas	387	medicus	358
limen	442	lucerna	80	major	387	medio	394
limes	442	lucresco	80	√mal	451	mediocris	394
limito	442	lucidus	80	male	451	mediterraneus	
limpidus	282	lucror	437	maledictio	451		394
limus	442	lucrum	437	maledico	451	meditor	358
linea	444	luctus	129	malefacio	451	medium	394
linealis	444	√lug	129	malefactor	451	medius	394
lineamentum	444	lugeo	129	maleficus	256	mediusfidius	271
linearis	444	lugubris	129	malignus	451	mel	390
lineus	444	lumen	80	malitia	451	mellifluus	390
√ling	151	lumino	80	malo	387	memini	358
lingo	151	luminosus	80	malus	451	memor	391
linimentum	443	luna	80	√man	358	memoria	391
linio	443	luo	448	√man	393	memorialis	391
lino	443	luo	449	manceps	33	memoriter	391
linguo	500	lupus	81	mancipio	33	memoro	391
linter	306	lustrum	449	mancupo	33	√men	358

✓men 386, 395	miror 388	✓mov 379	nanciscor 354
✓men 398	mirus 388	moveo 379	narro 120
menda 398	✓misc 397	✓mu 380	narus 120
mendax 358	miscellaneous 397	✓mu 400	nascor 112
mendico 398	miscellus 397	✓mulc 501	natio 112
mendicor 398	misceo 397	mulceo 501	nato 370
mendicus 398	mistio 397	mulco 501	natura 112
mendosus 398	mistura 397	mulcto 501	nauta 359
mendum 398	mixtio 397	mulctra 131	navalis 359
mens 358	mixtura 397	mulctrum 131	navigo 359
mensa 386	✓mod 238	multus 131	navis 359
mensis 395	modernus 238	✓mulg 131	navita 359
menstruus 395	moderor 238	mulgeo 131	navus 120
mensura 386	modestus 238	munero 380	✓ne 364
mentio 358	modicus 238	munia 380	ne- 365
mentior 358	modifico 238	municeps 380	-ne 365
✓mer 392	modium 238	municipalis	nē 365
mercans 392	modius 238	33, 380	✓neb 335
mercator 392	modo 238	municipium	nebula 335
mercenarius 392	modulor 238	33, 380	nebulosus 335
merces 392	modulus 238	munificus 380	✓nec 83
mercor 392	modus 238	munimentum 380	neco 83
mereo 392	moenio 380	munio 380	necne 365
mereor 392	✓mol 402	munis 380	nefandus 339
✓merg 132	mola 402	munitio 380	nefarius 339
mergae 132	molaris 402	munus 380	nefas 365
merges 132	molo 402	muralis 380	nefas 339
meridies 394	momentum 379	murmur 399	nefastus 339
meridianus 394	✓mōn 358	murmuro 399	neglegens 440
meridionalis 394	moneo 358	murus 380	neglego 440
meritum 392	moneta 358	✓mus 403	negligens 440
merx 392	Moneta 358	mus 403	negligo 440
meta 386	monimentum 358	musca 401	✓nem 360
metior 386	monitor 358	muscipula 403	nemo 157
meto 386	monitus 358	muscipulum 403	nemus 360
metor 386	monstro 358	musculus 403	neo 364
meus 385	monstrum 358	mussito 400	nepos 284
✓mi 388	monumentum 358	musso 400	neptis 284
✓mid 394	✓mor 391	mutabilis 379	neque 365
✓min 398	✓mor 393	mutesco 400	nervosus 363
Minerva 358	mora 391	mutio 400	nervus 363
minimus 398	morbidus 393	muto 379	netus 364
minister 393	morbis 393	muttio 400	nex 83
ministerium 398	morior 393	mutus 400	✓nig 367
ministro 398	moror 391	mutuus 379	nimirum 365, 388
minor 398	morosus 404		nimis 386
minuo 398	mors 393		ningit 367
minus 398	mortalis 393		ninguit 367
minutum 398	morus 404		nisi 365
minutus 398	mos 386		✓niv 367
mirabilis 388	motio 379		nivalis 367
miraculum 388	motus 379		niveus 367

N.

✓nā 370
✓nā 370
✓nac 354
nactus 354

nivosus	367	nubilum	335	obsidium	234	orbitas	336
nix	367	nubilus	335	obsidium	234	orbitudo	336
no	370	nubis	335	obsolesco	426	orbo	336
nobilis	120	nubo	335	obsoletus	426	orbis	336
√noc	83, 84	nudius	224	obstinatus	175	oriens	414
noceo	83	nudius tertius	224	obstino	175	orientalis	414
nocte	84	√num	360	obtusus	206	orificium	459
nocti (st.)	84	num	368	obviam	147	originalis	414
noctu	84	numarius	360	obvio	147	origo	414
noctua	84	numen	369	obvius	147	orior	414
nocturnus	84	numerator	360	√oc	502	oro	459
nolo	525	numero	360	occulto	435	ortus	414
nomen	374	numerosus	360	occulo	29	os (bone)	172
nomenclator	28	numerus	360	occupo	33	os (mouth)	459
nomenclatura	28	nummarius	360	ocior	2	oscito	459
nominalis	374	nummus	360	ociter	2	oscitor	459
nominativus	374	numus	360	octavus	86	osculatio	459
nomino	374	nunc	368	octo	86	osculator	459
non	365	nundinae	356	oculo	502	osculum	459
Nonae	356	nuo	369	oculus	502	osseus	172
nonaginta	356	nuper	362	√od	240	ovile	484
nonanus	356	nupta	335	√od	268	ovis	484
nongenti	356	nuptiae	335	odi	268	ovum	486
nonus	356	nurus	371	odiosus	268		
norma	120	nutatio	369	odium	268		
normalis	120	nuto	369	odor	240	P.	
nos	372	nutricius	370	odorarius	240	√pa	289
nosco	120	nutrimentum	370	odoratus	240	√pa	291
nota	120	nutrio	370	odoro	240	pabulator	291
notio	120	nutritius	370	odoror	240	pabulor	291
noto	120	nutrix	370	odorus	240	pabulum	291
novacula	362	nutus	369	offendo	257	pāc	285
novalis	362			officio	256	√pāc	285
novellus	362	O.		oinos	373	pacifico	285
novem	356	ob	279	oinus	373	pacificus	285
November	356	obdo	256	√ol	240	pacisco	285
novendialis	356	obediens	475	√ol	426	paciscor	285
noverca	362	obedio	475	olefacio	240	pāco	285
noviens	356	obex	493	oleo	240	pāco	285
novies	356	oblquo	442	oleum	430	pactum	285
novitas	362	obliguus	442	olfacio	240	paenitentia	310
novo	362	oblittero	443	olidus	240	paeniteo	310
novus	362	oblittero	443	oliva	430	paenitet	310
nox	84	oblittero	443	olor	240	√pag	285
noxa	83	oblivio	293	omnis	333	paganus	285
noxius	83	obliviosus	293	operio	313	pagina	285
√nu	369	obliviscor	293	opimus	302	pago	285
√nū	370	oboediens	475	√or	414	pagus	285
√nub	335	oboedio	475	oraculum	459	√pal	323
nubes	335	obscurus	101	orarium	459	palea	323
nubilis	335	obsco	462	oratio	459	palleo	293
nubilo	335	obsero	422	orator	459	pallesco	293

pallidus	293	patrius	289	perennis	333	√plang	305
pallor	293	patrocinor	289	pericio	256	plango	305
palma	287	patronus	289	perfidiosus	271	plangor	305
palmes	287	patruelis	289	perfidus	271	planus	91
palmetum	287	patruus	289	perfuga	142	√ple	304
palmula	287	patulus	174	pergo	134	√ple	312
palmus	287	√pau	292	periculum	296	plebs	304
palum	285	paucitas	292	peritus	296	plebes	304
palus	285	pauculus	292	perjero	125	√plec	92
palus	300	paucus	292	perjuriū	125	plecto	92
pango	285	paulatim	292	perjuro	125	plecto	305
panis	291	paulisper	292	permagnus	299	plerique	312
pannus	301	paullus	292	perneco	83	plenus	304
panus	301	paulo	292	pernicies	83	pleo	304
papa	289	paulum	292	perniciosus	83	plerus	312
√par	313	paulus	292	perpes	173	plerusque	312
parens	313	pauper	292	perpetuus	173	√plic	92
pareo	313	pauperies	292	pertinax	188	plico	92
pario	313	paupertas	292	pes	242	plisimus	312
paro	313	pavimento	286	pessum	242	√plu	306
parricida	289	pavimentum	286	pessumdare	242	√plu	307
pars	313	pavio	286	pessum dare	242	plumbeus	452
participium	313	pax	285	pessumdo	225	plumbum	452
participio	313	√pec	87	pessum ire	242	pluo	306
particula	313	pecten	87	pessundare	242	pluralis	312
particularis	313	pecto	87	√pet	173	plurimus	312
particeps	313	pecu	285	peto	173	plus	312
partio	313	pecunia	285	√pī	302	pluvia	306
parturio	313	pecuniaris	285	√pic	90	pluvialis	306
parturitio	313	pecus	285	√pig	90	pluvius	306
parum	292	√ped	242	√pi-n-g	90	√pō	308
pasco	291	pedalis	242	pictor	90	po	317
pascor	291	pedes	242	pictura	90	poculum	308
pascuum	291	pedester	242	pigmentum	90	poena	310
pascuus	291	pedica	242	pignero	285	poeniteo	310
pastor	291	pedum	242	pignus	285	poenitet	310
pastoralis	291	pejero	125	pileus	303	√pol	323
pastura	291	pellis	294	pilleum	303	pollen	323
pastus	291	√pen	291	pilleus	303	polleo	317
patefacio	256, 174	penates	291	pingo	90	polliceor,	500, 317
patella	174	penes	291	pinna	173	pollis	323
pateo	174	penetro	291	pinnaculum	173	pomerium	380
pater	289	penna	173	pinnatus	173	pomoerium	380
patera	174	penus	291	pituita	318	pono	317
paternus	289	per	288	√plac	91	pons	290
patesco	174	√per	296	√plag	305	popularis	304
patina	174	per-	299	√plag	92	populus	304
patria	289	peragro	106	plāga	92	√por	296
patricus	289	percello	48	plāga	305	porcus	93
patrimonium	289	perdo	225	plagium	92	porrigo	134
patritus	289	perduellio	231	planca	91	porro	316
		peregrinor	106	planctus	305		

porta 296	praeter 316	propemodum	pulvero 323
porticus 296	praetextus 194	316	pulverulentus
portio 313	praetor 493	propereo 313	323
portus 296	prandeo 316	properus 313	pulvis 323
porto 313	prandium 316	propinquitas 316	punctus 320
possideo 317	pransor 316	propinquus 316	pungo 320
possido 317	pransus 316	propior 316	purifico 310
possum 314	prehendo 155	propitio 316	punio 310
postmoerium 380	prendo 155	propitius 316	pupa 322
postridie 224	√pri 316	proprius 316	pupilla 322
potatio 308	pridem 316	propter 316	pupillus 322
potens 314	pride 316, 224	prosapia 463	pupugi 320
potentia 314	pridem 316	protinus 188	pupus 322
potestas 314	princeps 33, 316	proverbium 412	purgatio 310
potio 308	principalis	providens 236	purgator 310
potior 314	33, 316	providentia 236	purgatorius 310
potis 314	principatus 316	providus 236	purgo 310
poto 308	principium 316	proximus 316	puritas 310
potor 308	primus 316	prudens 236	purulentus 319
potus 308	priscus 316	pruina 316	purus 310
√pra 316	pristinus 316	pruna 321	pus 319
prae 316	√pro 316	√pu 310	pusilanimis 322
praecllo 63	pro 316	√pu 319	pasillus 322
praeceptor 32	procella 48	√pu 322	pusus 322
praeceps 52	procello 48	puber 322	putamen 310
praeceptor 33	procerus 67	pubertas 322	putator 310
praecipito 52	procreo 67	pubes 322	puteo 319
praeda 155	procul 48	pubis 322	puter 319
praedatorius 155	proculco 435	publicanus 304	puto 310
praedico 10	proditor 225	publice 304	putor 319
praedium 155	prodo 225	publico 304	putrefacio 319
praedo 155	profanus 339	publicus 304	putreo 319
praedor 155	profecto 256	puella 322	putresco 319
praefatio 339	professio 339	puer 322	putridus 319
praeficio 256	professor 339	puera 322	putris 319
praegnans 112	proficio 256	puerilis 322	putus 310
praehendo 155	proficiscor 256	pueritia 322	
praejudicium 125	profiteor 339	√pug 320	
praeoccupo 33	profundus 273	pugil 320	
praepedio 242	profusus 165	pugio 320	
praepes 173	progenies 112	pugna 320	
praeposterus 316	progenitor 112	pugnax 320	
praes 248	prolato 195	pugno 320	
praescisco 45	proles 426	pugnis 320	
praesens 459	prolixus 127	√pul 307	
praeses 234	prolubium 447	√pul 323	
praesento 459	promiscuus 397	pullatus 293	
praesidium 234	pronus 316	pullus 293	
praesidens 234	propago 285	pullus 322	
praesto 316	prope 316	pulmo 307	
praestolor 176	propediem	pulmonarius 307	
praesul 523	224, 316	pulmoncus 307	
	propemodo 316		

Q.

quadrans 517
quadrigae 517
quadro 517
quadrupes 517
qualis 506
quam 506
quando 506
quantus 506
quartus 517
quater 517
quattuor 517
quatuor 517
que 25, 516

√qui	44	√reg	134	√rou	421	salebra	523
√qui	519	regalis	134	√ru	421	salio	523
quid	519	regio	134	√ru	425	salio	524
quies	44	regnum	134	√rub	253	saliva	456
quiesco	44	rego	134	rubedo	253	sallo	521
quintus	504	regula	134	rubefacio	253	salo	524
quinque	504	relaxo	127	rubellus	253	salsus	524
quis	519	relego	440	rubeo	253	salto	523
√quo	506	religio	440	ruber	253	saltus	523
quo	506	relinquo	500	rubesco	253	salubris	454
quod	506	reliquiae	500	rubeus	253	salum	455
quot	506	reliquus	500	rubigo	253	salus	454
quotiens	506	relligio	440	rubor	253	salveo	454
quoties	506	relliquiae	500	rubrica	253	salvus	454
quotus	506	reluo	448	rubrus	253	sancio	462
		remedium	358	rubus	253	sanctifico	462
R.		remigium	411	√rud	253	sanctio	462
		reminiscor	358	√ruf	253	sanitas	462
√ra	411	remuneror	380	rufesco	253	sano	462
radix	420	remus	411	Rufio	253	sanus	462
√rap	275	renuo	369	rufus	253	√sa-p	463
rapax	275	√rep	281	Rufus	253	√sāp	503
rapidus	275	repo	281	rugio	417	√sāp	503
rapina	275	repraesento	459	rugitus	417	sapa	503
rapio	275	reptilis	281	ruina	421	sapidus	503
raptim	275	repto	281	rumifico	425	sapiens	503
raptor	275	reputo	310	Rumo	421	sapio	503
raptus	275	requies	44	rumor	425	sapo	503
ratis	411	rescisco	45	rumpo	283	sapor	503
√rau	425	resacro	462	ruo	421	sarmentum	276
raucus	425	resero	422	√rup	283	√sarp	276
ravis	425	resurrectio	134	rutilo	253	sarpo	276
ravus	425	rete	422	rutilus	253	satio	463
√re	411	reticulatus	422			sator	463
rebello	231	reticulum	422	S.		Saturnus	463
reboo	513	revercor	415	√s	459	saxum	45
recalco	435	rex	134	√sa	462	√scad	96
receptaculum	33	√ri	443	√sa	463	scaena	100
reciprocus	316	√rig	145	√sac	45	scaevitas	94
reclino	57	rigo	145	sacellum	462	scaevus	94
recognosco	120	rivales	443	sacer	462	scala	93
recreo	67	rivalis	443	sacerdos	462	√scalp	95
rectus	134	rivo	443	sacramentum	462	scalpellum	95
recuso	60	rivulus	443	sacro	462	scalpo	95
redono	225	rivus	413	sacrum	462	scalprum	95
reddo	225	√ro	421	saecularis	463	scamnum	97
recondo	256	√rob	253	saeculum	463	√scand	243
refercio	346	robeus	253	√sal	455	scando	96
refertus	346	robigo	253	√sal	523	scandula	243
reficio	256	robustus	253	sal	524	√scap	97
refugium	142	Roma	421	salax	523	scapus	97
refuto	165					scena	100

schola	148	semper	377	sido	234	somnificus	324
√sci	45	senator	357	silva	458	somnio	324
√scid	244	senatus	357	silvestris	458	somnium	324
scientia	45	senecta	357	silvosus	458	somnolentus	324
scindo	244	senectus	357	√sim	377	somnulentus	324
scio	45	seneo	357	similis	377	somnus	324
scipio	97	senesco	357	similitudo	377	sons	459
scisco	45	senex	357	similo	377	sonticus	459
scitum	45	senilis	357	simitu	377	√sop	324
scitus	45	senior	357	simplex	377, 488	sopio	324
scopae	97	senium	357	simul	377	sopor	324
scopio	97	septem	280	simulacrum	377	soporo	324
√scrib	122	September	280	simulator	377	soporosus	324
scriba	122	septemtriones	198	simulo	377	√sor	422
scribo	122	septentriones	198	simultas	377	√sor	528
√scrob	122	septeni	280	singularis	377	sorbeo	337
scrobis	122	septies	280	singuli	488, 377	sorbillo	337
√scrof	122	septimus	280	sisto	175	sorbitio	337
scrofa	122	septuaginta	280	√soc	497	sors	422
√scu	101	septumus	280	socer	17	sortio	422
scutum	101	√seq	497	socialis	497	sortior	422
√se	463	√sequ	497	societas	497	sospes	462
se	489	sequester	497	socio	497	√spec	99
√sec	45	sequestro	497	socius	497	species	99
√sec	497	sequor	497	socrus	17	specimen	99
seco	45	√ser	528	√söd	252	specio	99
sectio	45	√ser	422	√söd	252	specto	99
sector	497	sera	422	sodalis	252	spectrum	99
secularis	463	sereno	528	√sol	235	specula	99
seculum	463	serenus	528	√sol	528	speculor	99
secundo	497	series	422	√sol	234	speculum	99
secundus	497	sermo	422	sol	528	√sper	323
securis	45	sero	422	solaris	528	sperno	323
securus	60	sero	463	solea	235	spolium	101
secus	497	√serp	281	solemnis	333	√sprē	323
√sed	234	serpens	281	solennis	333	spretio	323
√sed	235	serpo	281	solicito	54	spretor	323
sedatio	234	serra	45	solidus	527	√spu	318
sedatus	234	serratus	45	solium	234	spuma	318
sedeo	234	sertum	422	sollemnis	333	spumeus	318
sedes	234	servilis	422	sollennis	527	spumidus	318
seditio	493	servio	422	sollempnis	333	spumo	318
sedo	234	servitium	422	sollennis	333	spuo	318
sedulus	235	servitudo	422	sollers	527, 408	√spur	323
segmentum	45	servus	422	sollicito	54	spurius	323
selibra	382	sessio	234	sollicitus	54, 527	sputum	318
sella	234	sestertius	382	solliferreus	527	squaleo	46
semel	377	sex	473	sollus	527	squalidus	46
seme	463	sextus	473	sollstitium	175	squalor	46
semi-	382	sexus	45	solum	235	√sre	422
seminarium	463	√si	463	solvo	448	√stā	175
semino	463	sica	45	somnifer	324	√stā	175

stabilis	175	stupeo	187	superstitio	175	tempestas	196
stabulum	175	stupidus	187	superus	325	templum	196
statim	175	stuppa	187	supinus	326	tempto	188
statio	175	√su	466	supplementum		tempus	196
stator	175	√suad	209		304	√ten	188
Stator	175	suadela	209	supplicatio	92	tenax	188
statuo	175	suadeo	209	supplico	92	tendo	188
status	175	suasio	209	suppuro	319	teneo	188
√steg	135	suasor	209	supra	325	tener	188
stega	135	suavis	209	supremus	325	tenor	188
stella	167	suavitas	209	√sur	423	tento	188
√ster	167	suavium	209	surgo	134	tenuis	188
√ster	185	sub	326	surrigo	134	tenuo	188
sterilis	180	subdo	256	surrubeo	253	terfus	188
sterno	185	subitus	493	sursum	326	tepefacio	256
√stig	152	subjugo	125	sus	467	√ter	197
√stig	183	sublimis	442	susurro	423	√ter	198
stilus	183	suboles	426	susurrus	423	ter (st.)	204
stimulo	183	subsidiū	234	sutela	466	ter	204
stimulus	183	subtemen	194	sutor	466	terebrā	198
√sting	183	subter	326	sutura	466	terebro	198
stinguo	183	subterfugium	142	suus	489	teredo	198
√stip	181	subtilis	194			teres	198
stipa	187	subtilitas	194			termen	197
stipator	181	subula	466			termino	197
stipendium	181	suculentus	503	√ta	190	terminus	197
stipes	181	sucus	503	tabeo	190	termo	197
stipis	181	√sud	237	tabes	190	terni	204
stipo	181	sudo	237	tabesco	190	tero	198
stipula	181	sudor	237	tabum	190	terra	200
stipulator	181	√sued	252	tactio	189	terreo	202
stipulus	181	suesco	252	tactus	189	terribilis	202
sto	175	sufficio	256	√tag	189	terrifico	202
√stol	176	suffimen	265	tagax	189	terror	202
stolidus	176	suffimentum	265	talpa	95	√ters	202
√stor	185	suffio	265	tango	189	tertius	204
√strā	185	suffitio	265	tata	201	testa	200
√strag	465	suggrunda	156	taurus	191	testaceus	200
strages	185	sugo	503	taxo	189	testu	200
stramen	185	sum	459	√te	192	testudo	200
√strang	465	sumen	503	√tec	194	testum	200
strata	185	summa	325	tectum	135	tetuli	195
stratum	185	summus	325	√tēg	135	texo	194
stratus	185	suo	466	√tēg	135	textilis	194
√strig	465	supellex	440	tegimen	135	textor	194
strigilis	464	super	325	tegmen	135	textus	194
√string	465	superbus	325	tego	135	tignum	194
stringo	465	superficialis	339	tegulae	135	tigurium	135
strues	185	superficies	339	tegumen	135	tinctura	193
struo	185	superior	325	tegurium	135	tingo	193
stultus	176	supernus	325	tela	194	tīa	195
stupa	187	supero	325	telum	194	toga	135
				√tem	196		

T.

Digitized by Google

vescus	233	victus	512	virgo	133	vocatus	496
vespa	468	vicus	85	virulentus	480	vociferor	496
vesper	461	√vid	236	virus	480	voco	496
vespera	461	√vid	236	vis	481	√vol(u)p	277
vespertinus	461	videlicet	236	visitatio	236	√vol	429
vestigium	152	video	236	visito	236	√vol	525
vestigo	152	vieo	482	viso	236	volō	525
vestio	460	√vig	138	vita	512	volubilis	429
vestis	460	√vi-g	512	vitalis	512	volumen	429
veteranus	169	vigeo	138	vitis	482	voluntarius	525
veterasco	169	vigesco	138	vitium	482	voluntas	525
vetulus	169	vigesimus	13	vito	14	volup	277
vetus	169	vigil	138	vitreus	236	voluptas	277
vetustus	169	vigilo	138	vitrum	236	voluptuosus	277
vexillum	147	viginti	13	vitta	482	volutō	429
vexo	147	vigor	138	vitulus	170	volvo	429
√vi	482	villa	85	vitupero	482	√vom	381
√vi	512	villus	413	√vi-v	512	vomitio	381
via	147	vimen	482	vivacitas	512	vomito	381
√vic	14	vinum	483	vivax	512	vomitus	381
√vic	16	vio	147	vividus	512	vomo	381
√vic	85	viola	479	vivo	512	√vor	514
vicensimus	13	violentus	481	vivus	512	voracitas	514
vicesimus	13	violo	481	√voc	496	vorago	514
vicinus	85	vipera	313	vocabulum	496	vorax	514
vicis	14	√virg	133	vocalis	496	vorō	514
vicissim	14	virga	133	vocatio	496	vul	496

ENGLISH INDEX OF COGNATE WORDS.



[The figures refer to the numbers of the sets.]

A.

abdicate	10	acute	2	agility	104	amplify	333, 256
abduce	12	add	225	agitate	104	amputate	310
abduction	12	adduce	12	agrarian	106	anacoluthon	47
abjure	125	adduction	12	agree	158	analysis	448
ablution	449	adjacent	493	agreeable	158	anarchy	143
aboriginal	414	adjective	493	agriculture	106	anchor	1
aborigines	414	adjoin	125	Alban	332	ancient	166
abortion	414	adjudge	125	albumen	332	ancillary	1
abound	247	adjudicate	125	alien	427	anger	144
abrupt	283	adjunct	125	alienate	427	angle	1
abundant	247	admirable	388	aliment	426	anguish	144
abscond	256	admire	388	alimony	426	animal	350
absent	459	admonish	358	aliquot	427	animate	350
absolute	448	admonition	358	alleviate	146	animated	350
absolution	448	adult	426	alligation	130	animation	350
absolve	448	adulterer	427	allocation	77	animosity	350
absorb	337	advent	509	alluvial	449	annals	333
abstain	188	adventure	509	Alps	332	anniversary	333
absurd	423	adverb	412	alter	427	annotation	120
accelerate	48	aedile	249	alterative	427	annual	333
accent	32	aerate	476	altercate	427	annular	333
acclaim	23	aeriform	476	altercation	427	answer	166
acclamation	28	aerolite	476	alternate	427	ante	166
accretion	67	aeronaut	476	alternative	427	antedate	166
accuse	60	affable	339	altitude	426	anterior	166
acephalous	52	affect	256	alumnus	426	anti-	166
acerbity	2	affection	256	am	459	anticipate	33
acetic	2	affectation	256	amaranth	393	antique	166
acid	2	affiance	271	ambiguous	104	antiquity	166
acoustic	60	affidavit	271	ambition	493	anxious	144
acquiesce	44	affirm	261	amble	509	apiary	278
acre	106	affix	136	ambrosia	393	apocope	64
acrid	2	affluence	345	ambulance	509	apostle	176
acrimony	2	affluent	345	ambulant	509	apothecary	256
act	104	agent	104	ambulatory	509	apparent	313
action	104	aggravate	511	amend	398	appear	313
actor	104	aggrieve	511	ammunition	380	appease	285
acumen	2	agile	104	ample	333	appetence	173

appetite	173	astral	167	base	509	cap	52
applicant	92	astringent	465	basis	509	capacious	33
application	92	athlete	248	be	348	capacity	33
apposite	317	athletic	248	bear	344	cape	52
apposition	317	atmosphere	477	because	60	caper	36
apprehend	155	atrophy	199	bedstead	175	capillary	52
apprehension	155	attain	188	bee	278	capital	52
arable	410	attempt	188	belligerent	231	capitol	52
arbitrer	509	attend	188	beneficent	256	capitulate	52
arbitrary	509	attribute	204	bereave	275	capricious	36
arbitrate	509	attrition	198	bibulous	308	Capricorn	36
ardent	158	attenuate	188	biennial	333	caprice	36
argent	107	auction	138	binary	231	captain	52
argil	107	audacious	475	bind	270	captive	33
argillaceous	107	audible	475	biography	512	captor	33
argue	107	audience	475	biology	512	cardinal	66
argument	107	audit	475	biped	242	care	117
aristocracy	67	augment	138	birth	344	carnal	68
arithmetic	408	augmentation		bleat	328	carp	41
ark	3		138	blink	140	castigate	24
arm	408	augur	485	bloom	345	cathartic	24
arm (vb.)	408	augury	485	blow	345	catholic	527
armada	408	August	138	bond	279	causal	60
armature	408	august	138	boor	348	cause	60
armor	408	Augustus	138	bore	340	caustic	42
arms	408	auricular	495	bos	515	caution	60
army	408	aurist	495	bossy	515	cautious	60
arson	158	auscultation	495	both	334	cave	73
art	408	auspices	485	bovine	515	cavern	73
artful	408	auspicious	485	bow	142	cavity	73
article	408	author	138	bright	140	celerity	48
articulate	408	authority	138	brother	347	celestial	73
artifice	408	autobiography		brutal	511	cell	29
artificer	408		512	brute	511	cellar	29
artificial	408	autocrat	67	bucolic	48	cellular	29
artillery	408	auxiliary	138	bulb	329	cellule	29
artisan	408	avarice	475	bulbous	329	cellulose	29
artist	408	aviary	485			cement	244
artless	408	avidity	475			cent	15
ascend	96	avocation	496			centiped	242
ascribe	122	axis	470			centurion	15
askew	94	axle	470			century	15
aspect	99	aye	474			cereal	67
assail	523					cerebral	37
assault	523					ceremony	67
assess	234					Ceres	67
assiduous	234					certain	69
assist	175					chamber	31
assize	234					chant	32
associate	497					chanticler	32
association	497					chaos	154
asthma	476					chapter	52

B.

bairn	344
band	270
barbarous	327
baritone	511
barometer	511
barytone	511

C.

calculate	42
calculus	42
calendar	28
call	117
calyx	20
camp	53
can	120
cancer	39
canine	75
cant	32
canticle	32
cantillate	32

chasm	154	combustion	491	concrete	67	constriction	465
chaste	24	comedy	44	concretion	67	construct	185
chasten	24	comma	64	condemn	225	construe	185
chastise	24	commemorate		condense	216	consummate	325
chin	353		391	condone	225	contact	189
chirography	159	commensurable		conduce	12	contagious	189
Christ	164		386	cónduct	12	contain	188
circle	74	comment	358	condúct	12	contaminate	189
circulate	74	commentary	358	conduction	12	contemplate	196
circulation	74	commerce	392	cone	76	contemporary	
circumduct	12	commode	238	confer	344		196
circumduction	12	commodious	238	conference	344	contend	188
circumference		commodity	238	confess	339	content	188
	344	common	380	confession	339	context	194
circumfluent	345	commotion	379	confidant	271	contingent	189
circumjacent	493	commune(n.)	380	confide	271	continuous	188
circumspect	99	commune (vb.)		confident	271	contort	508
circumstance	175		380	confirm	261	contortion	508
circumvallation		communicate	380	confluence	345	contradict	10
	432	commute	379	confluent	345	contribute	204
cite	54	commute	173	confuse	165	contrite	198
city	44	complete	173	confute	165	contrition	198
civic	44	competence	173	congratulate	158	contusion	206
civil	44	competent	173	conic	76	convene	509
claim	28	complement	304	conical	76	convert	509
clamor	28	compliment	304	conjecture	493	convention	509
clandestine	29	complete	304	conjoin	125	convocation	496
clarify	58	complex	92	conjugal	125	convoke	496
class	28	complexion	92	conjugate	125	convolution	429
classical	28	complicate	92	conjunction	125	convolve	429
clavicle	56	complication	92	conjunctive	125	cook	505
clear	58	comport	313	conjure	125	cordial	38
client	58	compose	317	connoisseur	120	corn	49
climate	57	composite	317	connubial	335	corner	49
climax	57	composition	317	conscience	45	cornet	49
clime	57	comprehend	155	conscious	45	cornucopia	49
close	56	comprehension		conscript	122	corona	74
coalesce	426		155	consecrate	462	coronal	74
coerce	3	compunction	320	consecutive	497	coronation	74
cognate	112	compute	310	consequent	497	coronel	74
cognition	120	con	120	consequence	497	coroner	74
cognizant	120	conceal	29	consist	175	coronet	74
cohort	159	conceit	33	consociate	497	corporal	67
colleague	440	conceive	33	consociation	497	corporate	67
collect	440	concent	32	consort	422	corporation	67
college	440	conception	33	conspicuous	99	corporeal	67
colloquial	77	concern	69	constant	175	corps	67
colloquy	77	concert	69	constellation	167	corpse	67
colonel	74	cóncert	69	consternation	185	corpulent	67
color	29	conch	61	constipate	181	correct	134
column	63	conchology	61	constitute	175	corrupt	283
combine	231	concise	244	constrict	465	cosmopolitan	311
		conclude	56				

cosmorama	415	cyclopedia	74	deign	11	desultory	523
council	28	cynic	75	deity	224	detain	188
court	159	cynosure	75	dejected	493	determination	
crabbed	2			delectable	18		197
cranial	37			delicate	18	determine	197
cranium	37	D.		delicious	18	detonate	188
create	67	dactyl	7	delight	18	detriment	196
creator	67	daisy	502	delineate	444	deuce	231
creature	67	damage	225	delinquent	500	Deuteronomy	
credence	256	dame	213	deluge	449		231
credential	256	damn	225	demented	358	deviate	147
credible	256	dare	260	democracy	67	Devil	510
credit	256	date	225	demonstrate	358	devious	147
creditor	256	dative	225	demur	391	devolve	429
credulous	256	daughter	263	demurrage	391	devour	514
creed	256	daunt	213	dendriform	230	dexterous	220
crescen	67			dendrology	230	dextrous	220
crime	69	deceit	33	dendrometer	230	diabolical	510
criminal	69	deceive	33	denominate	374	diadem	218
criminate	69	December	8	denomination		dial	224
crisis	69	decent	11		374	dialect	440
criterion	69	deception	33	denote	120	dialectic	440
critic	69	decimal	8	dense	216	dialogue	440
critical	69	decide	244	dentated	241	dictate	10
criticise	69	deck	135	dentifrice	164	dictator	10
croak	65	declaim	28	dentist	241	diction	10
crook	74	declamation	28	dentition	241	dictionary	10
crow	65	declare	58	depict	90	diduction	12
crown	74	declension	57	deplete	304	differ	344
crude	70	declination	57	deponent	317	difficulty	256
cruel	70	decline	57	deport	313	difident	271
crust	70	decoction	505	deportment	313	diffuse	165
crystal	70	decorate	11	deplore	317	digit	7
cuckoo	62	decorous	11	depredation	155	dignity	11
culinary	505	decorum	11	deputation	310	diligent	440
culm	27	decrease	67	depute	310	dilute	449
culminate	63	decree	69	deputy	310	dilution	449
cuneiform	76	decrement	67	derelict	500	diluvial	449
cuniform	76	dedicate	10	derivation	443	diminish	398
curate	60	deduce	12	derive	443	diorama	415
curator	60	deduction	12	derm	221	dire	223
cure	60	deed	256	dermatology	221	direct	134
curiosity	60	deem	256	descend	96	direful	223
curious	60	defence	257	describe	122	discern	69
curt	51	defend	257	desist	175	disciple	210
curtail	51	defer	344	despot	314	discipline	210
curved	74	deference	344	destination	175	disclose	56
custody	266	deficient	256	destine	175	discreet	69
custom	252	deflect	103	destitute	175	discriminate	69
cycle	74	defy	271	destroy	185	disdain	11
cycloid	74	degenerate	112	destruction	185	disgust	115
cyclone	74	deglutition	514	desuetude	252	disjoin	125

Digitized by Google

facetiously	339	fiction	126	friable	164	glue	446
facile	256	fidelity	271	fricative	164	glut	514
facility	256	fierce	259	friction	164	glyphic	119
fact	256	figment	123	frigid	419	gorge	514
faction	256	figure	126	fugacious	142	grace	158
factionous	256	filial	254	fugitive	142	grammar	122
factor	256	filly	322	fugue	142	-graph	122
faculty	256	fire	321	fulminate	140	graphic	122
faith	271	firm	261	fume	265	grateful	153
falcon	103	firmament	261	fumigate	265	gratis	158
fall	457	list	320	fund	245	gratuitous	158
fallacious	457	fix	136	fundamental	273	grave	122
fallacy	457	flagitious	140	funeral	265	grave	511
fallow	293	flagrant	140	furnace	520	gravity	511
false	457	flame	140	furtive	344	grief	511
fame	339	flexible	103	fuse	165	grieve	511
family	256	flourish	345	fusion	165	grim	163
famous	339	flow	345	futile	165	grum	163
fan	476	flower	345	future	348	gullet	514
fanatic	339	fluctuate	345			gully	514
fancy	339	flue	345			gush	165
fane	339	fluent	345	G.		gust	115
fantasm	339	fluid	345	gage	248	gustatory	115
fantastic	339	flux	345	gall	162	gutter	165
farrago	344	foal	322	gallinaceous	117		
farina	344	foil	349	garden	159	H.	
fastidious	260	foliage	349	garrulous	117	hale	30
fate	339	font	165	gastric	110	Harpies	275
father	289	foot	242	genealogy	112	harvest	41
fathom	174	force	261	generate	112	heal	30
feather	173	forceps	520	generic	112	health	30
fecundate	348	fort	261	generous	112	heart	38
fecundity	348	forte	261	genesis	112	heel	435
federal	271	fortitude	261	genital	112	heir	159
federate	271	fortify	261	genitive	112	hell	29
feign	126	fortnight	84	genius	112	hereditary	159
feint	126	fortress	261	genteel	112	hiatus	154
felicity	348	fortuitous	344	gentile	112	hibernate	161
fell	294	fortune	344	gentleness	112	hide	101
felt	303	found	273	gentry	112	hierarch	143
female	254	fount	165	genueflection	121	hieroglyphic	119
feminine	254	fountain	165	genuine	112	hippodrome	
fence	257	four	517	genus	112		229, 499
fender	257	fraction	522	geode	116	history	236
ferocious	259	fracture	522	geodesy	116	homeopathy	377
ferocity	259	fragile	522	geography	116	home	44
fertile	344	fragment	522	geology	440, 116	homestead	175
fertility	344	frail	522	geometry	116	homicide	157
fetid	265	frangible	522	get	155	homoeopathy	377
fetter	242	fraternal	347	glorious	58	homogeneous	
few	292	fraternity	347	glory	58		377
		frequent	346				

kleptomania 55	liberator 447		mediterranean 394
klopomania 55	libertine 447	M.	medium 394
knee 121	liberty 447	madame 213	meed 267
know 120	license 500	magisterial 387	mega- 387
	licit 500	magistracy 387	megalosaurus 387
L.	lick 151	magistrate 387	
labial 438	ligament 130	magnanimous 387	megatherium 387
labiate 438	light (n.) 80	magnitude 387	melancholy 162
labor (n.) 331	light (adj.) 146	majesty 387	mellifluous 390
labor (vb.) 331	limit 442	major 387	melt 239
laborious 331	limpid 282	majority 387	memorable 391
lacerate 78	line 444	mal- 451	memorial 391
lachrymal 6	lineal 444	male- 451	memory 391
lactation 109	lineament 444	malediction 451	mend 398
lacteal 109	linear 444	malefactor 451	mendacious 358
lag 128	linen 444	malevolent 451	mendicant 398
laggard 128	linger 128	malice 451	menstrual 395
lake 78	liniment 443	malign 451	mensurable 386
lamp 282	lion 445	malignant 451	mensuration 386
languid 127	lip 438	maltreat 451	mental 358
languor 127	liquid 500	mania 358	mention 358
lantern 282	liquor 500	maniac 358	mentor 358
lap (vb.) 438	literal 443	manifest 257	mercantile 392
lascivious 433	literature 443	maniple 304	mercenary 392
latitude 185	liturgy 436	manipulate 304	merchandise 392
laud 58	livid 293	mansion 358	merchant 392
laudable 58	logarithm 440	manual 386	meridian 394
lave 449	logic 440	manufacture 386	meridional 394
lax 127	logomachy 440, 384	manumit 386	merit 392
league 130	-logy 440	manuscript 386	mete 386
lean (vb.) 57	long 128	martyr 391	metre 386
leave 500	longitude 128	master 387	metrical 386
lection 440	look 80	material 396	metropolis 311
lecture 440	loquacious 77	maternal 396	mid- 394
legal 130	lose 448	mathematical 358	middle 394
legible 440	lotion 449	mathematics 358	midst 394
legion 440	loud 58	matriculate 396	midge 401
legionary 440	lucid 80	matrimony 396	mild 389
legislate 130	lucrative 437	matron 396	milk 131
legitimate 130	lucre 437	matter 396	mill 402
leguminous 440	lugubrious 129	mayor 387	mimesis 386
-less 448	luminous 80	me 385	mimic 386
letter 443	lunar 80	meal 402	mince 398
levigate 441	lunatic 80	measure 386	mind (n.) 358
levity 146	lune 80	mean (vb.) 358	mind (vb.) 358
liable 130	lust 433	mediate 394	Minerva 358
libation 443	lustral 449	mediator 394	minim 398
liberal 447	lustrum 449	medical 358	minimum 398
liberality 447	lute 449	medicine 358	minister 398
liberate 447	luxate 442	mediocre 394	ministry 398
liberation 447	luxation 442	meditate 358	minor 398

Digitized by Google

otter	246	pecuniary	285	physiognomy	348	potion	308
oval	486	pedagogue	322	physiology	348	poverty	292
ovary	486	pedal	242	picture	90	praetor	493
ovate	486	pedant	322	pigment	90	pre-	316
over	325	pedestrian	242	pinnacle	173	precentor	32
owl	453	pelt	294	pinnate	173	preceptor	33
oxide	2	pen	173	pinnated	173	precipice	52
oxygen	2	penal	310	pirate	296	precipitate	52
oxytone	2	penalty	310	pituite	318	precipitous	52
		penetrate	291	plagiarism	92	precise	244
P.		penitence	310	plagiarist	92	preclude	56
pacific	285	penitent	310	plagiary	92	predatory	155
pacify	285	penury	295	plane	91	predetermine	316
pact	285	people	304	plank	91	predicate	10
pagan	285	perambulate	509	plebeians	304	predict	10
page	285	perceive	33	plenary	304	predominant	213
paint (v. and n.)	90	perception	33	pleonasm	312	preface	339
		perdition	225	plumb	452	pregnant	112
pale	293	peregrinate	106	plumbago	452	prefer	344
pallid	293	perennial	333	plumber	452	preference	344
palm	287	perfidious	271	plural	312	prefix	136
palmy	287	perforate	341	plus	312	prejudge	125
pan	174	period	235	pneumatic	307	prejudicate	125
panorama	415	perjure	125	pneumonia	307	prejudice	125
papa	289	perjury	125	point	320	premeditate	358
parboil	313	permanent	353	police	311	preoccupy	33
parent	313	pernicious	83	policy	311	prepare	313
parricide	289	perpetual	173	politic	311	preposition	317
part	313	persecute	497	political	311	prepositive	317
partake	313	persist	175	politics	311	preposterous	316
partial	313	perspective	99	polity	311	prescribe	122
participate	313	persuade	209	pollute	449	present	459
participle	313	pertain	188	poly-	312	preside	234
particle	313	pertinacious	188	polysyllable	312	president	234
particular	313	perturb	208	popular	304	pretend	188
partner	313	petal	174	porch	296	pretext	194
parturition	313	phaeton	339	porcupine	93	prevent	509
pastor	201	phantasm	339	pork	93	prevention	509
pastoral	201	phantom	339	port	296	prevision	236
pasture	201	phenomenon	339	portend	188	prey	155
patent	174	phone	339	portico	296	prim	316
paternal	239	phonetic	339	portion	313	primary	316
patriarch	239	phonics	339	possess	317, 234	prime	316
patrimony	239	phonology	339	position	317	primer	316
patriot	289	phonotype	339	positive	317	primitive	316
paucity	292	phonography	339	possible	314	principal	33, 316
patron	289	photo-	339	postpone	317	prior	316
pauper	292	photograph	339	postscript	122	priority	316
pause	292	physic	348	potation	308	priory	316
pavement	286	physical	348	potency	314	pristine	316
peace	285	physician	348	potent	314	proclaim	28
		physics	348	potential	314	proclamation	28

Digitized by Google

restriction	465	salient	523	segment	45	solar	528
resurrection	134	saliva	456	select	440	sole	235
retain	188	salt	524	selenography	528	solemn	333
reticulated	422	salubrious	454	semi-	382	solicit	54
reticule	422	salvage	454	seminary	463	solicitous	54
retort	508	salvation	454	senate	357	solid	527
retortion	508	salve	454	senator	357	solstice	175
retribution	204	salver	454	senile	357	solution	448
retroduct	12	sanctify	462	senior	357	solve	448
revere	415	sanction	462	separate	313	somniferous	324
reverence	415	sane	462	September	280	somnific	324
reverend	415	sanity	462	Septuagint	280	somnolent	324
reverent	415	sap	503	sequence	497	soporiferous	324
revise	236	sapient	503	sequester	497	soporific	324
revision	236	saponaceous	503	sequestrate	497	sow	467
revisit	236	Saturn	463	serene	528	species	99
revival	512	save	454	series	422	specimen	99
revive	512	savior	454	sermon	422	spectre	99
revocation	496	scale	96	serpent	281	speculate	99
revoke	496	scalpel	95	serrated	45	spew	318
revolt	429	scandal	96	servant	422	spit	318
revolution	429	scandalize	96	serve	422	spoil	101
revolve	429	scene	100	service	422	spue	318
revolver	429	schism	244	servile	422	spume	318
rhetoric	412	scholar	148	servitude	422	spur	323
rhetorical	412	school	148	session	234	spurious	323
rhinoceros	49	science	45	sesterce	382	spurn	323
rhythm	421	scissors	244	set	234	squalid	46
right	134	scope	99	settle	234	squalor	46
rival	443	scribe	122	seven	280	stability	175
river	443	scrofula	122	sew	466	stable	175
rivulet	443	seat	234	sex	45	stable (n.)	175
rob	275	secant	45	shaft	97	stamp	177
Rome	421	secern	69	similar	377	stand	175
root	419	seclude	56	similitude	377	star	167
rubric	253	second(adj.)	497	simple	488, 377	station	175
ruby	253	second(vb.)	497	simulate	377	statute	175
rudder	411	secondary	497	simultaneous	377	stay	175
ruddy	253	secret	69	singular	377	stead	175
ruin	421	secretary	69	single	377	steadfast	175
rule	134	secrete	69	sir	357	steady	175
rumor	425	sect	45	sire	357	steer	191
rupture	283	section	45	sit	234	stellar	167
rust	253	secular	463	six	473	stellated	167
		secure	60	skew	94	stem	181
		sedate	234	smelt	239	stenography	178
		sedative	234	smile	388	sterile	180
		sedentary	234	soap	503	stick	183
		sedition	493	sociable	497	stigma	183
		seduce	12	social	497	stile	152
		seduction	12	society	497	stimulate	183
		sedulous	235	soil	235	stimulus	183
S.							
sacerdotal	462						
sacrament	462						
sacred	462						
safe	454						
salacious	523						

sting	183	subtlety	194	syllogism	440	thatch	135
stipend	181	succulent	503	syllogize	440	theatre	255
stipulate	181	suck	503	sylvan	458	theory	255
stirrup	152	sudorific	237	syncope	64	thermometer	386, 520
Stoic	186	suffer	344			thesis	256
stolid	176	sufferance	344	T.		thin	188
stomach	184	sufficient	256			third	204
stone	182	suffix	136	tack	189	thou	192
story	236	suffuse	165	tact	189	thread	198
strain	465	sue	497	tag	189	three	204
strangle	465	suicide	489	take	189	threnode	262
stratum	185	suit	497	talent	195	threnody	262
straw	418	sum	325	tame	213	throne	261
street	185	summit	325	tangent	189	through	197
strew	185	superb	325	tax	189	throw	198
strict	465	superficial	339	teat	254	thud	206
stricture	465	superficies	339	technical	194	thumb	205
string	465	superfluous	345	telephone	339	thump	207
stringent	465	superinduce	12	tempest	196	thunder	188
strong	465	superinduction	12	temple	196	thyme	265
stub	207	superior	325	temporal	196	timber	219
stubble	207	supernal	325	temporary	196		
stubborn	207	superpose	317	temporize	196		
stump (n.)	187	superposition	317	tempt	188	tincture	193
stump (vb.)	207	superscribe	122	ten	8	tinge	193
stupefy	187	supersede	234	tenable	188	to	217
stupid	187	superstition	175	tenacious	188	tolerable	195
suasion	209	superstructure		tenant	188	tolerate	195
suavity	209		185	tend	188	tomb	205
subduce	12	supervene	509	tender	188	tone	188
subduct	12	supervention	509	tenement	188	tonic	188
subduction	12	supine	326	tenet	188	tonsorial	196
subject	493	supplement	304	tenor	188	tonsure	196
subjéct	493	supplicate	92	tense	196	tooth	241
subjoin	125	supplication	92	tension	188	torment	508
subjugate	125	supply	304	tent	188	torrent	200
subjunctive	125	support	313	tentative	188	torsion	508
sublime	442	suppose	317	tenuity	188	tort	508
subscribe	122	suppurate	319	tenuous	188	tortoise	508
subsequent	497	supreme	325	tenure	188	tortuous	508
subside	234	sure	60	term	197	torture	508
subsidy	234	surface	339	terminate	197	touch	189
subsidiary	234	surge	134	terrace	200	toxicology	194
subsist	175	survive	512	terrestrial	200	tradition	225
substitute	175	susceptible	33	terrible	202	traduce	12
substratum	185	suspect	99	terrier	200	traduction	12
substructure	185	sustain	188	terrify	202	transact	104
subtend	188	sustentation	188	terror	202	transcend	96
subterfuge	142	suture	466	tertiary	204	transcribe	122
subterranean	200	sweat	237	testaceous	200	transfer	344
subtile	194	sweet	209	text	194	transfigure	126
subtle	194	swine	467	textile	194	transfix	136

transfuse	165	ulcerate	19	vest (vb.)	460	vomit	381
transient	493	ulceration	19	vest (n.)	460	voracious	514
transit	493	un-	351	vestige	152	voracity	514
transition	493	uncle	475	vestment	460		
transitive	493	under	355	vesture	460		
transitory	493	undulate	247	veteran	169		
translucent	80	uni-	373	vex	147	W.	
transmute	379	unicorn	49	vice	482	wag	147
transom	197	union	373	vicinity	85	wagon	147
transport	313	unique	373	vicissitude	14	wain	147
transpose	317	unit	373	victuals	512	walk	429
transposition	317	unite	373	vigil	138	warm	520
treble	204	universal	373	vigilant	138	water	247
tree	230	up	326	vigor	138	wave	147
tremble	203	urge	124	vill	85	way	147
tremendous	203			villa	85	weave	338
tremor	203	V.		village	85	web	338
tremulous	203	valley	431	villain	85	wedlock	248
tribe	204	van	476	violate	481	weigh	147
tribulation	198	vapid	35	violent	481	well (vb.)	429
tribunal	204	vapor	35	violet	479	what	519
tribune	204	vase	35	viper	313	when	506
tribute	204	vascular	460	virgin	133	where	506
triennial	333	vegetable	138	virulent	480	whether	506
triple	204	vegetate	138	virus	480	which	519
trite	198	vegetation	138	visible	236	who	519
trivial	204	vehement	358	vision	236	whole	30
trope	508	vehicle	147	visit	236	-wich	85
trophy	508	venal	376	visitation	236	-wick	85
tropic	508	vend 376,	225	vital	512	will	525
tropical	508	vendee	376	vituperate	482	wind	476
trouble	208	vender	376	vivacious	512	wine	483
tuber	205	vendor	376	vivacity	512	wolf	81
tumid	205	vendue	376	vivid	512	wool	413
tumor	205	ventilate	476	vocabulary	496	word	412
turbid	208	ventricle	110	vocal	496	work	123
turbulent	208	ventriloquist	110	vocation	496	wort	420
turn	198	verb	412	vociferate	496		
two	231	verbal	412	voice	496		
tympa-num	207	verbose	412	volition	525	Y.	
		verdict	10	volute	429	yard	159
		vernal	478	volume	429	yearn	158
		vesper	461	voluntary	525	yesterday	160
		vespers	461	volunteer	525	yoke	125
		vessel	460	voluptuous	277	young	224
U.							
udder	269						
ulcer	19						

LATIN TEXT-BOOKS.

Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar.

For Schools and Colleges. Founded on comparative grammar, revised and enlarged by JAMES BRADSTREET GREENOUGH assisted by GEORGE L. KITTREDGE, Professors in Harvard University. Copyright Edition of 1888. 12mo. Half leather. xiii + 484 pages. Mailing Price, \$1.30. For introduction, \$1.20. Allowance for an old book in exchange, 40 cents.

TO issue a new edition of such a book as this Latin Grammar was in a sense venturesome, for the book as it stood was giving excellent satisfaction. The hearty welcome accorded the revision has shown, however, that a great advance has been made where improvement was not generally considered possible.

The aim was nothing less than this, — to make the grammar *as perfect as such a book possibly can be*. The latest conclusions of sound scholarship are presented, and everything is put in the best form for use.

Some of the features of the new edition are its constant regard for the needs of the class-room; its combining scientific accuracy with clearness and simplicity of statement; the intelligibility and quotableness of the rules, secured without concessions to mechanical ways of treating grammar; the addition of much new matter of great value; the marking of all long vowels; the increase of the number of illustrative examples; the numerous cross references; the excellence of the typography; and the indexes, glossary, list of facts, and list of rules.

In short, "the best has been made better."

A FEW REPRESENTATIVE OPINIONS.

Tracy Peck, *Prof. of Latin, Yale University*: The steady advances in Latin scholarship during the last decade, and the more practical exactions of the class-room, seem to me to be here amply recognized. At several points I notice that the essential facts of the language are stated with greater clearness, and that there is

a richer suggestiveness as to the *rationale* of constructions. The book will thus be of quicker service to younger students, and a better equipment and stimulus to teachers and more advanced scholars.

John K. Lord, *Prof. of Latin, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.*: It

is a great advance upon the former edition. Degrees of excellence are difficult to estimate, but it is safe to say the grammar is doubled in value. It has gained very much that was lacking before by way of illustration, and especially in fulness and clearness of statement. It represents the latest results of classical scholarship in a way that is intelligible to young students.

Harold N. Fowler, *Instructor in Latin, Phillips Exeter Academy*: Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar has always been the most scientific Latin grammar published in the United States. The new edition has been revised in such a way as to retain the excellence of its predecessors and embody the results of the latest researches. . . . The new edition is also greatly superior to the earlier ones in clearness of expression and in the arrangement and appearance of the printed page. . . . In short, the book seems to me admirably adapted for use in schools and colleges, containing as it does all that the college youth needs, expressed in language which the school-boy can understand.

John Tetlow, *Head Master of Girls' High and Latin Schools, Boston*: The changes, whether in the direction of simplification, correction, or addition—and there are numerous instances of each kind of change—seem to me distinctly to have improved a book which was already excellent.

William C. Collar, *Head Master of Roxbury Latin School, Boston*: Up to the present moment I have been obliged to limit my examination of the revised edition of Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar mainly to the Syntax, but for that I have only words of the heartiest praise.

So far, its superiority to other Latin grammars for school use seems to me incontestable. I am also struck with the skill with which a multitude of additions and improvements have been wrought into this edition, without materially affecting the unity or symmetry of the original work.

Franklin A. Dakin, *Teacher of Latin, St. Johnsbury Academy, Vt.*: During seven years' constant use in the class-room, I have always regarded the Allen & Greenough as the best of the school grammars. . . . The improvements make the superiority more marked than ever.

D. W. Abercrombie, *Prin. of Worcester (Mass.) Academy*: In my opinion, it has no equal among books on the same subject intended for use in secondary schools.

J. W. Scudder, *Teacher of Latin, Albany Academy, N. Y.*: The changes will commend themselves to all good teachers. The grammar is now scholarly and up to the times. It is by far the best grammar published in America for school work.

W. B. Owen, *Prof. of Latin, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.*: I am much pleased with the changes. They are all improvements.

George W. Harper, *Prin. of Woodward High School, Cincinnati, O.*: I thought Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar could hardly be surpassed, but the revised edition is a decided improvement.

Lucius Heritage, *Prof. of Latin, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.*: We have long used the old edition here: the new edition I have examined with some care in the form of the bound volume as well as in the proof-sheets. I think it the best manual grammar for our preparatory schools and colleges.

Allen & Greenough's New Cæsar.

Seven Books. Illustrated. With six double-page colored maps.

Edited by Prof. W. F. ALLEN, of the University of Wisconsin, J. H. ALLEN, of Cambridge, and H. P. JUDSON, Professor of History, University of Minnesota, with a special Vocabulary by Prof. J. B. GREENOUGH, of Harvard College. 12mo. xxvi + 543 pages, red edges, bound in half-morocco. Mailing Price, \$1.35; for introduction, \$1.25; Allowance for an old book in exchange, 40 cents.

ATTENTION is invited to these features, which, with other merits, have gained this edition an extraordinary success:—

1. The judicious **notes**,—their full grammatical references, crisp, idiomatic renderings, scholarly interpretations of difficult passages, clear treatment of indirect discourse, the helpful maps, diagrams, and pictures; in particular, the military notes, throwing light on the text, and giving life and reality to the narrative.

2. The **vocabulary**,—convenient, comprehensive, and scholarly, combining the benefits of the full lexicon with the advantages of the special vocabulary, and every way superior to the ordinary vocabulary.

3. The mechanical features of the volume, its clear type, convenient size and shape, superior paper, and attractive binding.

4. In general, **this edition represents the combined work of several specialists in different departments**, and so ought to excel an edition edited by any single scholar.

The Notes on the second book have just been rewritten to adapt them for those who begin Cæsar with this book. Full grammatical references have been given.

Tracy Peck, Prof. of Latin, Yale College: With quite unusual satisfaction I have noticed the beautiful paper and type; the carefully edited text; the truly helpful notes, which neither tend to deaden enthusiasm with superfluous grammar, nor blink real difficulties; the very valuable illustrations and remarks on the Roman military art; and the scholarly and stimulating vocabulary.

John Tetlow, Prin. of Girls' High and Latin Schools, Boston: The clear type, judicious annotation,

copious pictorial illustration, full explanation of terms and usages belonging to the military art, and excellent vocabulary, combine to make this edition easily first among the school editions of Cæsar.

G. W. Shurtleff, Prof. of Latin, Oberlin (Ohio) College: I do not hesitate to pronounce it the best edition I have ever seen.

J. L. Lampson, Teacher of Latin, State Normal College, Nashville, Tenn.: It is the best Cæsar published.

Allen & Greenough's New Cicero.

Thirteen Orations. Illustrated.

Edited by Prof. W. F. ALLEN, of the University of Wisconsin, J. H. ALLEN, of Cambridge, and Prof. J. B. GREENOUGH, of Harvard University. With a special Vocabulary by Professor Greenough. 12mo. Half-morocco. xix + 670 pages. Mailing Price, \$1.40; for introduction, \$1.25; Allowance for an old book in exchange, 40 cents.

THIS edition includes **thirteen orations** arranged chronologically, and covering the entire public life of Cicero. The introductions connect the orations, and, with them, supply a complete historical study of this most interesting and eventful period. The Life of Cicero, List of his Writings, and Chronological Table will be found of great value. The **orations** are: Defence of Roscius, Impeachment of Verres (*The Plunder of Syracuse and Crucifixion of a Roman Citizen*), The Manilian Law, the four orations against Catiline, For Archias, For Sestius, For Milo, The Pardon of Marcellus, For Ligarius, and the Fourteenth Philippic.

The **notes** have been thoroughly rewritten in the light of the most recent investigations and the best experience of the classroom. Topics of special importance, as, for instance, the Antiquities, are given full treatment in brief essays or excursions, printed in small type. References are given to the grammars of Allen & Greenough, Gildersleeve, and Harkness.

A. E. Chase, *Prin. of High School, Portland, Me.*: I am full better pleased with it than with the others of the series, although I thought those the best of the kind. (Oct. 28, 1886.)

Alfred S. Roe, *Prin. of High School, Worcester, Mass.*: It is the finest Cicero I have ever seen, and is worthy of the very highest praise.

O. D. Robinson, *Prin. of High School, Albany, N.Y.*: I find it a worthy companion, in every way, of its two predecessors, the Virgil and the Cæsar. I can say no more than

this in its praise, for I have already spoken sincerely, in almost unqualified terms, of these two books.

John L. Lampson, *Prof. of Latin, State Normal College, Nashville, Tenn.*: The text, in appearance and authority, is the best; the notes, ample, judicious, modern; the vocabulary is the best school-book vocabulary published.

Lucius Heritage, *Prof. of Latin, University of Wisconsin, Madison*: It is the best English edition of Cicero's orations for the use of schools that I have seen.

Allen & Greenough's Cicero. The Old Edition.

Eight Orations and Notes, with Vocabulary. Mailing Price, \$1.25; for introduction, \$1.12.

Greenough's Virgil.

Fully annotated, for School and College Use, by J. B. GREENOUGH, of Harvard University. Supplied in the following editions:—

	Mail. Price.	Intro. Price.	Allow. Old Book
Bucolics, and Six Books of <i>Æneid</i> , with Vocab. . . .	\$1.75	\$1.60	\$0.40
Bucolics, and Six Books of <i>Æneid</i> , without Vocab. . . .	1.25	1.12	
Bucolics, Georgics, and the <i>Æneid</i> complete, with Notes, . . .	1.75	1.60	
Georgics, and last Six Books of <i>Æneid</i> , with Notes . . .	1.25	1.12	
Vocabulary to Virgil's Complete Works	1.10	1.00	
Complete Text of Virgil	.85	.75	

CONTAINING Life of the Poet, Introductions, a Synopsis preceding each Book, and an Index of Plants. Also full illustrations from ancient objects of art.

The text follows Ribbeck in the main, variations being noted in the margin; and the references are to Allen & Greenough's, Gildersleeve's, and Harkness's Latin Grammars.

Tracy Peck, Prof. of Latin, Yale College: The Vocabulary, both in plan and execution, is superior to any schoolbook vocabulary known to me.

E. P. Crowell, Prof. of Latin, Amherst College: In all respects a very scholarly and excellent edition.

Jno. K. Lord, Prof. of Latin, Dartmouth College: The best school edition of the works of Virgil with which I am acquainted.

F. E. Lord, Prof. of Latin, Wellesley College: There is an admirable richness and appropriateness to the notes.

Allen & Greenough's Preparatory Course of Latin

Prose.

Containing Four Books of Cæsar's Gallic War, and Eight Orations of Cicero. With Vocabulary by R. F. PENNELL. 12mo. Half morocco. 518 pages. Mailing Price, \$1.55; Introduction, \$1.40; Allowance for old book, 40 cents.

Allen & Greenough's Sallust.

The Conspiracy of Catiline as related by Sallust. With Introduction and Notes, explanatory and historical. 12mo. Cloth. 96 pages. Mailing Price, 65 cents; Introduction, 60 cents.

Allen & Greenough's De Senectute.

Cicero's Dialogue on Old Age. With Introduction (on the adoption in Rome of the Greek philosophy) and Notes. 12mo. Cloth. 67 pages. Mailing Price, 55 cents; Introduction, 50 cents.

Practical Latin Composition.

By **WILLIAM C. COLLAR, A.M.**, Head Master of the Roxbury Latin School, Boston; Author of *The Beginner's Latin Book* and *Collar's Eysenbach*. 12mo. Cloth. π + 268 pages. Mailing Price, \$1.10; Introduction, \$1.00.

THE book consists of two classes of exercises, all based on selections from the Latin authors usually read in schools.

The first exercise of each group contains easy sentences to be turned into Latin orally, — sentences involving the use of words, idioms, and constructions of the Latin text assigned for study in preparation. The second exercise consists of a short passage of continuous English to be written out in Latin, based on the same Latin text as the preceding. The book contains all the selections upon which the exercises are based. Notes and occasional grammatical references accompany the exercises, and a carefully prepared vocabulary is given at the end.

J. B. Greenough, Prof. of Latin, Harvard University: Latin Composition is a subject in which every teacher must make his own text-book, yet for all who cannot do this and for the rest who are glad of suggestions or material, Mr. Collar's book is invaluable. It has the right method carried out in the best manner. I congratulate the teacher or the boy that can have such assistance in acquiring the gradually decaying art of Latin Composition.

Tracy Peck, Prof. of Latin, Yale College: It is cause for thanks and congratulation that Mr. Collar has done his part to revive good old Roger Ascham's "lively and perfitte waie" of teaching Latin Composition. The method of the book is certainly sound and in accordance with nature, and Mr. Collar has worked it out with great ingenuity and attractiveness. The editor's ripe scholarship and experience in the school-room greatly add to the scientific and practical value of the work.

Harold N. Fowler, Latin Instructor, Phillips Academy, Exeter, N.H.: The book ought to meet with a hearty welcome from teachers of Latin.

J. B. Sewall, Thayer Academy, South Braintree, Mass.: Collar has done a fine thing in his Latin Composition. We have given it to our junior class at once.

F. S. Morrison, Classical Instructor, Hartford High School: I have waited for it with impatience, and have expected to see the best book for this purpose in the English language. I am more than pleased with it, and my expectations are fully warranted.

J. H. Kirkland, Prof. of Latin, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.: I am delighted with it. It forms a fit continuation of Collar and Daniell's *Beginner's Latin Book*, and I feel that this is giving it high praise. With the introduction of these new text-books I look for a vast improvement in the classical teaching of our preparatory schools.

A Latin-English Dictionary.

By C. G. GEPP, M.A., late Assistant Master at Bradfield College, and A. E. HAIGH, M.A., late Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford. 12mo. Cloth. x + 563 pages. Mailing Price, \$1.40; Introduction, \$1.30.

THOUGH small, convenient, and cheap, this lexicon will be found surprisingly complete and of the highest scholarship.

F. E. Lord, Prof. of Latin, Wellesley College, Mass.: It appears remarkably complete for an abridgment and seems to me to display a rare and scholarly judgment in the sifting of matter to be used in such a work.

The general excellence of style and of mechanical execution are also worthy of notice. I shall recommend it to students at Wellesley who desire an abridged edition. I am specially pleased with it. (Sept. 16, 1889.)

Selections from Latin Authors for Sight-Reading.

By E. T. TOMLINSON, A.M., Head Master of Rutgers College Grammar School, New Brunswick, N.J. 12mo. Cloth. xvi + 237 pages. Mailing Price, \$ 1.10; for Introduction, \$ 1.00.

THE book consists of two parts, viz.: one of 136 pages of selections, cut as solid blocks from the work of the masters; and of a second part made up of short, crisp selections suited to either oral or written work. Continuity and variety are thus both gained. Among the authors from whose works selections have been made are: Cicero, Cæsar, Vergil, Nepos, Quintus Curtius, Eutropius, Tacitus, Livy, Horace, Beza, Sallust, and others. Foot-notes and a limited *ordo* give occasional aid to the student, but only when aid is absolutely necessary. The selections are not only good in themselves, but chosen and arranged with reference to the special purpose of the book.

F. Dodge, Pres. of Madison University, N.Y.: It is an admirable book, and sure to advance the cause of classical culture.

L. S. Potwin, Prof. of Latin, Adelbert College, O.: I like it much. Its great variety adapts it to everybody.

A Manual for the Study of Latin Grammar.

By E. T. TOMLINSON, Head Master of Rutgers College Grammar School. Paper. 34 pages. Introduction and Mailing Price, 20 cents.

THIS book consists of questions on all points of grammatical study, with references for the answers to the Grammars of Allen & Greenough, Gildersleeve, and Harkness.

Aims and Methods in Classical Study.

An address delivered at the meeting of the Massachusetts Classical and High School Teachers' Association, Boston, 1887. By W. G. HALE, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in Cornell University. 12mo. Paper. 47 pages. Mailing and Teachers' Price, 20 cents.

The Art of Reading Latin: How to Teach it.

By W. G. HALE, Professor of Latin in Cornell University. 12mo. Paper. 74 pages. Mailing Price, 25 cents.

THE method described and urged in this pamphlet shows how it is to-day possible for any properly trained mind of ordinary power to learn to comprehend Latin rapidly without translation.

A Handbook of Latin Synonymes.

Based on "*Meissner's Kurzgefasste Lateinische Synonymik*." By EDGAR S. SHUMWAY, A.M., Adjunct Professor (in charge) of Latin, Rutgers College; Principal of the Chautauqua Academia; Editor of *Latine*. Square 16mo. Leatherette, flexible. 60 pages. Introduction Price, 30 cents.

A BRIEF, clear, cheap, and convenient manual that should be in the hands of every student of Latin.

Henry S. Frieze, *Prof. of Latin, University of Michigan*: It is a very attractive little book, containing *multum in parvo*, and will be of great assistance, especially to students who are entering the upper classes in school and the first classes in college. I shall recommend its use to students here.

Handbook of Latin Writing.

By HENRY PEEBLE and CHARLES P. PARKER, Tutors of Greek and Latin in Harvard University. 12mo. Cloth. 105 pages. Mailing Price, 55 cents; Introduction Price, 50 cents.

FEELING that ill-success in Latin writing is largely due to the habit of translating the words rather than the thought, the authors have aimed, in the Introductory Remarks and the Suggestions, at fastening attention upon the thought, and have tried to show the learner how to express in Latin form the ideas which he has grasped from the English words.

Thos. A. Thacher, *Prof. of Latin, Yale College*: No other manual for beginners on this subject has ever pleased me so much as this.

The Classical Review.

Edited by Rev. JOSEPH B. MAYOR, assisted by Prof. A. G. CHURCH, Mr. A. M. COOK, and Mr. CECIL SMITH, with the co-operation of Professors SEYMOUR of Yale, WRIGHT of Harvard, and HALE of Cornell, as an American editorial committee. Ginn & Co., American publishers. Crown 8vo. Ten numbers a year, of 48 pages each. Subscription Price, \$3.00; single numbers, 35 cents.

DEVOTED to Greek and Latin literature, art, science, philosophy, law, religion, etc. An international journal of the highest classical scholarship. *Send for special circular.*

A Brief History of Roman Literature.

For Schools and Colleges. Translated and edited from the German edition of Bender by Professor E. P. CROWELL and H. B. RICHARDSON, of Amherst College. 12mo. Cloth. 152 pages. Mailing Price, \$1.10; Introduction, \$1.00.

Questions on Cæsar and Xenophon.

By E. C. FERGUSON, Ph.D., Professor of Greek, McKendree College Lebanon, Ill. 12mo. Cloth. iv+283 pages. Mailing Price, \$1.25; for introduction, \$1.12.

GRAMMATICAL questions on the first book of Cæsar and the first of Xenophon with references to the grammars for the answers. (Allen & Greenough, and Harkness for the Latin; Goodwin, Hadley, and Hadley-Allen for the Greek.)

D. B. King, Prof. of Latin, Lafayette, Coll.: I am much pleased with the general character of the ques- tions, and have no doubt that the book will prove very suggestive to many teachers and to students as well.

Auxilia Vergiliana; or, First Steps in Latin

Prosody.

By J. M. WHITON, Ph.D. 12mo. Paper cover. Mailing Price, 20 cents; Introduction, 15 cents.

INTENDED to facilitate the mastery of metre and rhythm at the very outset of the study of Latin Poetry.

A. H. Abbott, Prin. of Little Blue School, Farmington, Me.: I have never seen elsewhere Latin prosody made so plain. We shall at once adopt it.

White's Junior Student's Latin-English Lexicon.

By the Rev. J. T. WHITE, D.D. (Oxford), Rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, London. Revised edition. Square 12mo. 662 pages. Morocco back. Mailing Price, \$1.90; Introduction, \$1.75.

White's Junior Student's Latin-English and English-Latin Lexicon.

Revised edition. Square 12mo. 1053 pages. Sheep. Mailing Price, \$3.30; Introduction, \$3.00.

White's Junior Student's English-Latin Lexicon.

Revised edition. Square 12mo. Morocco. 392 pages. Mailing Price, \$1.65; Introduction, \$1.50.

CONVENIENT and accurate lexicons, sufficiently comprehensive for the use of junior students, and sold at low prices.

The Athenæum, London: The accurate scholarship and careful execution by which the work is distinguished are highly creditable to the editor.

The Nation: The etymologies are trustworthy, so far as we have been able to examine. There is nothing so good elsewhere.

An Etymology of Latin and Greek.

With a Preliminary Statement of the New System of Indo-European Phonetics, and Suggestions in regard to the study of Etymology. By CHARLES S. HALSEY, A.M., Principal of the Union Classical Institute, Schenectady, N.Y. 12mo. Cloth. 272 pages. Mailing Price, \$1.25; Introduction, \$1.12.

THIS work presents the subject in a systematic form, on a new and simple plan, giving great prominence to the derivation of English words, and serviceable as a class-book and for reference. This is the first schoolbook to set forth in English the new system of Indo-European Phonetics.

J. H. Heinr. Schmidt, in the "Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift": This work is characterized by a very convenient and practical arrangement. It holds throughout the sys-

tem of etymology founded upon the latest phonetic views. It would be very desirable to have in the German language such a book, presenting for beginners a clear view of the subject.

GREEK TEXT-BOOKS.

Goodwin's Greek Grammar.

By WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, Ph.D., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard College. Revised and Enlarged Edition. Published in December, 1879. 12mo. Half morocco. 425 pages. Mailing Price, \$1.65; Introduction, \$1.50; Allowance for old book, 50 cents.

THE object of this Grammar is to state *general principles* clearly and distinctly, with special regard to those who are preparing for college.

In the new edition many important changes have been made. The part relating to the inflection of the Verb has been entirely rewritten, and increased from fifty to one hundred pages. Part III., on the Formation of Words, has been added in this edition. Part V., on Versification, is almost entirely new, and follows to a great extent the principles of J. H. H. Schmidt's *Rhythmic and Metric*. The other parts, especially the Syntax, have been thoroughly revised, and numerous additions have been made. The Catalogue of Verbs has been greatly enlarged, and each verb is now referred to its proper class in the classification of G. Curtius, which is adopted in the Grammar itself. The sections on the Syntax of the Verb are generally condensed from the author's larger work on the Greek Moods and Tenses, to which advanced students, and especially teachers, are referred for a fuller exposition of many matters which are merely hinted at in the Elementary Grammar.

This new edition has been published also by Macmillan & Co. in London, and is commended by British authorities as "the best Greek Grammar of its size in the English language."

Martin L. D'Ooge, *Professor of Greek in the University of Michigan*:

The Grammar, it seems to me, hits the exact mean between a book of reference and a bare outline. It gives results concisely and yet fully

and clearly. Its treatment of the inflection of the verb is especially skillful and clear. I know of no Greek grammar for English-speaking students that combines so many merits in so attractive a form.

*Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek**Verb.*

Rewritten and Enlarged. By WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN, LL.D., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University. 8vo. Cloth. xxxii + 464 pages. Mailing Price, \$2.15 ; Introduction Price, \$2.00.

PERHAPS no other work of scholarship has enjoyed the unique and unchallenged preëminence of Professor Goodwin's *Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb*. Published both in England and in America, it has long been the standard for the English-speaking students of two continents.

It is only necessary to say of the new edition that it is a most careful revision and a judicious enlargement of the previous one. Full use has been made of all contributions, American and foreign, to the discussion of the subjects here treated, as well as of the author's own further investigations and maturer judgments.

The work is presented as something indispensable to all students and teachers of Greek.

A copy of the Table of Contents, which contains twenty-two pages, will be sent to any teacher who desires to see the scope of the work. Letters endorsing the work in the strongest terms and emphasizing its practical value have been received from the most eminent scholars, both American and British, but the publication of recommendations would be superfluous.

Selections from Xenophon and Herodotus.

With Notes adapted to the revised edition of Goodwin's *Greek Grammar*, and copperplate maps. Edited by W. W. GOODWIN, Ph.D., LL.D., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature, and JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Ph.D., Professor of Greek in Harvard College. 12mo. Half-morocco. vii + 397 pages. Mailing Price, \$1.65; for introduction, \$1.50.

Greek Inflection.

By B. F. HARDING, Teacher of Greek in St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H. 12mo. Cloth. 54 pages. Mailing Price, 55 cents; for introduction, 50 cents.

DESIGNED to economize time for the teacher, by furnishing a large number of words for ready use, as paradigms, in the class-room, and at the same time to suggest a systematic and scientific treatment of the noun and verb.

LATIN TEXT-BOOKS.

	INTROD. PRICE
Allen & Greenough: Latin Grammar (Rev. Ed.).....	\$1.20
Cæsar (Rev. Ed., 7 books, with vocab., illustrated) ..	1.25
Cicero (Rev. Ed., 13 orations, with vocab., illustrated)	1.25
Ovid (with vocabulary).....	1.50
Sallust's Cataline.....	.60
Cicero de Senectute.....	.50
Preparatory Course of Latin Prose.....	1.40
Latin Composition.....	1.12
Allen: New Latin Method.....	.90
Introduction to Latin Composition.....	.90
Latin Lexicon.....	.90
Remnants of Early Latin.....	.75
Germania and Agricola of Tacitus.....	1.06
Collar: Practical Latin Composition.....	1.00
Gradatim.....	.40
Collar & Daniell: Beginner's Latin Book.....	1.00
Latine Reddenda, Paper, .20; with vocabulary, Cloth,	.30
College Series of Latin Authors:—	
Allen's Annals of Tacitus, Books I-VI., Text Edition, .40; Text and Notes.....	1.50
Greenough's Satires and Epistles of Horace, Text Edition, .40; Text and Notes.....	1.25
Greenough's Livy, Books I. and II., Text Edition, .40; Text and Notes.....	
Kellogg's Brutus of Cicero, Text Edition, .40; Text and Notes.....	1.25
Crowell: Selections from the Latin Poets.....	1.40
Catullus (Part I. of Selections).....	.20
Crowell & Richardson: Brief History of Roman Lit. (Bender)...	1.00
Ferguson: Questions on Cæsar and Xenophon.....	1.12
Gepp & Haigh: Latin-English Dictionary.....	1.50
Ginn & Company: Classical Atlas and Geography, Cloth.....	2.00
Greenough: Bucolics and 6 Books of Æneid (with vocabulary)...	1.00
For other parts of Virgil see Catalogue.	
Halsey: Etymology of Latin and Greek.....	1.12
Leighton: Latin Lessons.....	1.12
First Steps in Latin.....	1.12
Madvig: Latin Grammar (Thatcher).....	2.25
Preble & Parker: Handbook of Latin Writing (revised).....	.50
Preble: Terence's Adelphoe.....	.25
Shumway: Latin Synonymes.....	.30
Stickney: Cicero de Natura Deorum.....	1.40
Tetlow: Inductive Latin Lessons.....	1.12
Tomlinson: Manual for the Study of Latin Grammar.....	.20
Latin for Sight Reading.....	1.00
White (J. T.) Junior Students' Latin-English Lexicon (morocco) ..	1.75
English-Latin Lexicon.....	1.50
Latin-English and English-Latin Lexicon (sheep)...	3.00
Whitton: Auxilia Virgilliana; or, First Steps in Latin Prosody,	.15
Six Weeks' Preparation for Reading Cæsar.....	.40

Copies sent to Teachers for Examination, with a view to Introduction, on receipt of Introduction Price. The above list is not quite complete.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

GREEK TEXT-BOOKS.

		INTROD. PRICE
Allen:	Medea of Euripides.....	\$1.00
Flagg:	Hellenic Orations of Demosthenes.....	1.00
	Seven against Thebes.....	1.00
	Anacreontics.....	.35
Goodwin:	Greek Grammar.....	1.50
	Greek Reader.....	1.50
	Greek Moods and Tenses (Rev. Ed.).....	2.00
	Selections from Xenophon and Herodotus.....	1.50
Goodwin & White:	Anabasis, with vocabulary.....	1.50
Harding:	Greek Inflection.....	.50
Hogue:	The Irregular Verbs of Attic Greek.....	1.50
Jebb:	Introduction to the Study of Homer.....	1.12
Leighton:	New Greek Lessons.....	1.20
Liddell & Scott:	Abridged Greek-English Lexicon.....	1.50
	Unabridged Greek-English Lexicon.....	9.40
Parsons:	Cebes' Tablet.....	.75
Seymour:	Homer's Iliad (School Edition) with vocabulary, Books I.-III., \$1.25; Books I.-VI.....	1.60
	Homeric Vocabulary.....	.75
	Language and Verse of Homer, Paper, .60; Cloth...	.75
	Selected Odes of Pindar.....	1.40
Sidgwick:	Greek Prose Composition.....	1.50
Tarbell:	Philippics of Demosthenes.....	1.00
Tyler:	Selections from Greek Lyric Poets.....	1.00
White:	Beginner's Greek Book.....	
	First Lessons in Greek.....	1.20
	Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles.....	1.12
	Passages for Translation at Sight, Part IV.....	.80
Whiton:	Orations of Lysias.....	1.00
College Series.	Beckwith: Euripides' Bacchantes. Text & Notes, Pap. \$0.95; Clo. \$1.25.	
	D'Ooge: Sophocles' Antigone. Text & Notes, Pap. \$1.10; Clo. \$1.40.	
	Dyer: Plato's Apology and Crito. Text & Notes, Pap. \$1.10; Clo. \$1.40.	
	Flagg: Euripides' Iphigenia among the Taurians. Text & Notes, Pap. \$1.10; Clo. \$1.40.	
	Fowler: Thucydides, Book V. Text & Notes, Pap. \$1.10; Clo. \$1.40.	
	Humphreys: Aristophanes' Clouds. Text & Notes, Pap. \$1.10; Clo. \$1.40.	
	Manatt: Xenophon's Hellenica, Books I.-IV. Text & Notes, Pap. \$1.35; Clo. \$1.65.	
	Morris: Thucydides, Book I. Text & Notes, Pap. \$1.35; Clo. \$1.65.	
	Perrin: Homer's Odyssey, Books I.-IV. Text & Notes, Pap. \$1.10; Clo. \$1.40.	
	Richardson: Æschines against Ctesiphon. Text & Notes, Pap. \$1.10. Clo. \$1.40.	
	Seymour: Homer's Iliad, Books I.-III. Text & Notes, Pap. \$1.10; Clo. \$1.40.	
	Smith: Thucydides, Book VII. Text & Notes, Pap. \$1.10; Clo. \$1.40.	
	Towle: Plato's Protagoras. Text & Notes, Pap. \$0.95; Clo. \$1.25.	

Text of each, separate, 40 cents.

Copies sent to Teachers for Examination, with a view to Introduction, on receipt of Introduction Price. The above list is not quite complete.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

113

**This book is under no circumstances to be
taken from the Building**

[illegible]

Form 410

8111



67



